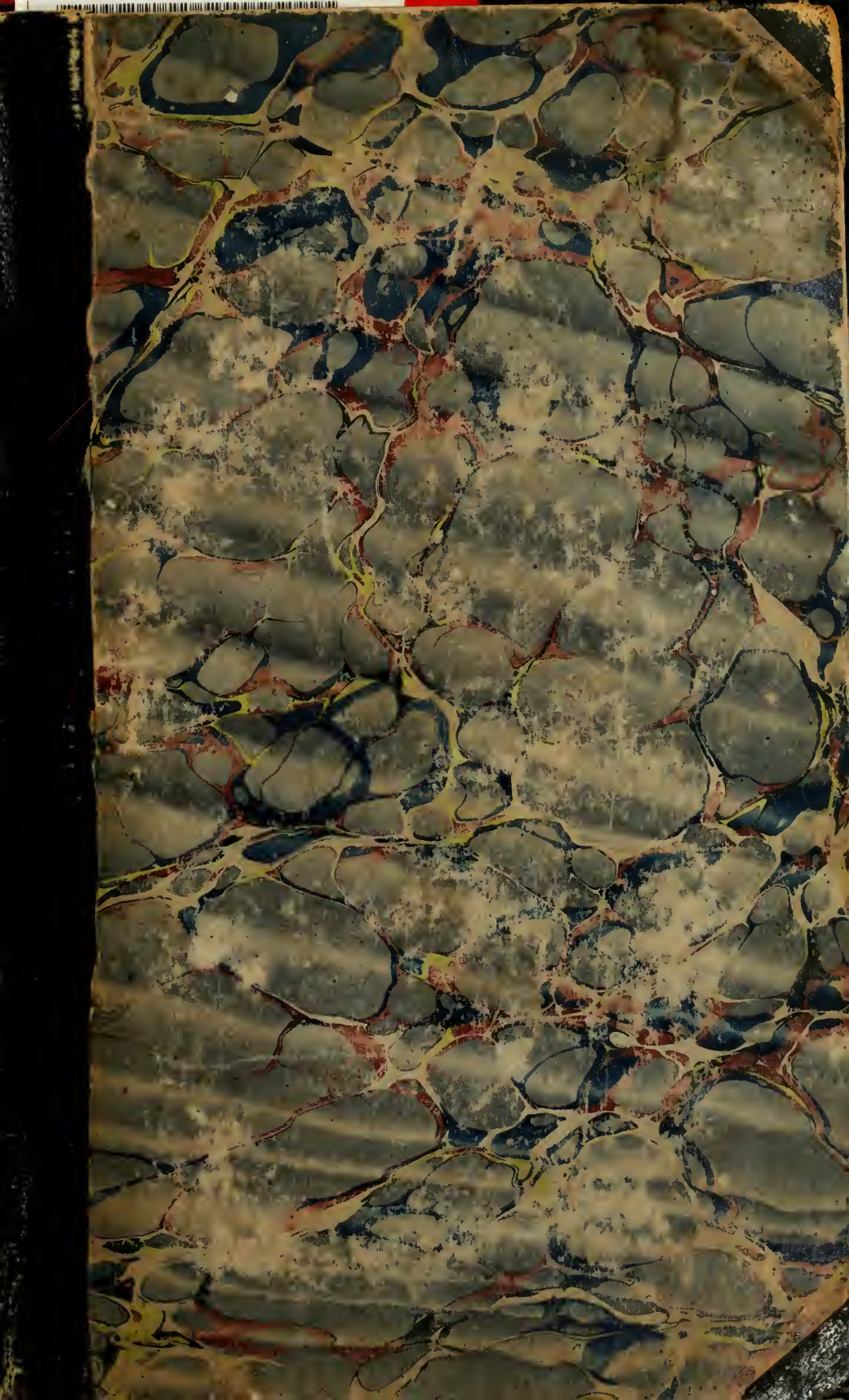

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31st Congress, 1st Session. [SENATE.] Ex. Doc. No. 1

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO

THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION

OF

THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 24, 1849.

Read, and ordered to be printed, with the accompanying documents.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED FOR THE SENATE.

1849.

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America at this moment present to the world the most stable and permanent government on earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it unimpaired to posterity.

We are at peace with all the other nations of the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with them. During the past year we have been blessed, by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all belligerent Powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts, British vessels, from British and other foreign ports, will, (under our existing laws,) after the first day of January next, be admitted to entry in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse, which occurred between this government and France, I am happy to say, has been terminated, and our minister there has been received. It is, therefore, unnecessary to refer now to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary

from a sister republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the executive duties, I was apprized that a war steamer, belonging to the German empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that empire and the kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention, on our part, might be viewed as a violation of our neutral obligations, incurred by the treaty with Denmark, and of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the minister of the German empire, accredited to this government, of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State and the minister of the German empire is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law, and the observance of the treaty, were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise, with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion, on taking the oath of office, that in disputes between conflicting foreign governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive, from the correspondence submitted to you, in connexion with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent powers interested in the matter.

Although a minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1848, and has for a long time been in attendance at Frankfort-on-the-Main; and although a minister, appointed to represent that empire, was received and accredited here, yet no such government as that of the German Empire has been definitively constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months in the expectation that a union of the German States, under one constitution or form of government, might at length be organized. It is believed by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation at Frankfort to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprized that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition, within the United States, against a foreign country, and believing, from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and

Spain—to the treaty between the two nations—to the laws of the United States, and, above all, to the American honor—to exert the lawful authority of this government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end, I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of that proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly, carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest that, although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious, as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it or punishment for it provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe.

During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose, I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognise her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been during the past year prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late chargé d'affaires at Lisbon, the honorable George W. Hopkins, made able and energetic, but unsuccessful efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present chargé d'affaires at that court will also bring to the prosecution of these claims ability and zeal. The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal in past times has been represented as one

of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens. But I must now say it is matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations.

During the recent revolutions in the Papal States, our chargé d'affaires at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence; which, indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of presenting his credential letter different from those with which he had been furnished by the late administration until the 25th of June last; when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing government, if in his judgment sufficiently stable; or, if not, to await further events. Since that period Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

With the republic of Mexico it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that republic. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called a Protocol, signed at Queretaro on the 30th of May, 1848, by the commissioners of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican government, having been a subject of correspondence between the Department of State and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that republic accredited to this government, a transcript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The commissioner on the part of the United States for marking the boundary between the two republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforeseen obstacles, arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by the treaty, and was there joined by the commissioner on the part of Mexico. They entered upon their duties; and, at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point where its operations were to begin, have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress that a further sum, to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the nature of the adjacent territory, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at or near the extremes of the line, render it also indispensable that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the

30th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommend this subject to your attention.

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens on Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of counsel on the part of the government may become important for the purpose of assisting the commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

Complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the government of New Grenada for transporting the United States mail across the isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our postal convention with that republic, of the 6th of March, 1844. Our chargé d'affaires at Bogota has been directed to make such representations to the government of New Grenada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt removal of this cause of complaint.

The sanguinary civil war with which the republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress the rights of some of our citizens, resident or trading there, have been violated. The restoration of order will afford the Venezuelan government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances, and others of longer standing, which our representatives at Caraccas have hitherto ineffectually urged upon the attention of that government.

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California especially are increasing in numbers, have imparted new consequence to our relations with the other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this government should do everything in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cordial.

I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States. The United States stand as the great American power, to which, as their natural ally and friend, they will always be disposed first to look for mediation and assistance, in the event of any collision between them and any European nation. As such, we may often kindly mediate in their behalf, without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily interpose.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil, providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that government, and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress, we have received an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from that empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave-trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this trade is still, in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence between the Department of State and the minister and consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, which has from time to time been laid before

Congress, represents that it is a customary device to evade the penalties of our laws by means of sea-letters. Vessels sold in Brazil, when provided with such papers by the consul, instead of returning to the United States for a new register, proceed at once to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of slaves. Much additional information, of the same character, has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for a new register, before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws which might have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property in vessels between our citizens, or the free navigation of those vessels between different parts of the world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered; but I trust that your wisdom will devise a method by which our general policy, in this respect, may be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, by means of sea-letters, in the manner indicated, may be prevented.

Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the reunion of the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the republic of that name, we have separately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All States entering into such a treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on payment of the same tolls.

The work, if constructed under these guaranties, will become a bond of peace instead of a subject of contention and strife between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement, (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any,) the energies of their people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprise. I do not recommend any appropriation from the national treasury for this purpose; nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaragua for its construction, desire no assistance from this government beyond its protection; and they profess that, having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them. Should there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be speedily solved by an actual exploration of the route.

Should such a work be constructed, under the common protection of all nations, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient

that any great maritime State should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common uses of mankind.

The routes across the isthmus at Tehuantepec and Panama are also worthy of our serious consideration. They did not fail to engage the attenton of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transit across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Guasacualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any proposition to purchase, for money, a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement, who would, doubtless, be well contented with that compensation and the guaranties of the maritime States of the world, in separate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should construct the work. Such guaranties would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered; and, as Mexico herself would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this communication between the gulf and the Pacific ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid, in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad across the isthmus at Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guaranties the perfect neutrality of the isthmus, and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Grenada over that territory, "with a view that the free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed" during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the isthmus, which connects North and South America, either by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete; and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy, especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific.

The position of the Sandwich Islands, with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific, the success of our persevering and benevolent citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the natives and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants, and the use made by our numerous whale-ships of the harbors of the islands as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants; and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire that the islands may maintain their independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. We could in no event be indifferent

to their passing under the dominion of any other power. The principal commercial States have in this a common interest, and it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the islands.

The receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were, in cash, forty-eight million eight hundred and thirty thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, ($48,830,097 50,) and in treasury notes funded, ten million eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, ($10,833,000,) making an aggregate of fifty-nine million six hundred and sixty-three thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, ($59,663,097 50;) and the expenditures for the same time were, in cash, forty-six million seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, ($46,798,667 82,) and in treasury notes funded, ten million eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, ($10,833,000,) making an aggregate of fifty-seven million six hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, ($57,631,667 82.)

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show that there will probably be a deficit occasioned by the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty, on the first day of July next, of five million eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, ($5,828,121 66,) and on the first day of July, 1851, of ten million five hundred and forty-seven thousand and ninety-two dollars and seventy-three cents, ($10,547,092 73,) making in the whole a probable deficit, to be provided for, of sixteen million three hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($16,375,214 39.) The extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico, and the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of public money.

I recommend a revision of the existing tariff, and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor at last on a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and, at the same time, so adjusted as to insure stability.

The question of the continuance of the sub-treasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important modifications of it appear to be indispensable.

For further details and views on the above, and other matters connected

with commerce, the finances, and revenue, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No direct aid has been given by the general government to the improvement of agriculture, except by the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analyses, which have been, thus far, paid for out of the patent fund. This aid is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate. To give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in convention, for the purpose of forming a constitution and State government, which the latest advices give me reason to suppose has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their constitution be conformable to the requisitions of the constitution of the United States, I recommend their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, "laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquillity so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors against furnishing "any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."

A collector has been appointed at San Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws over California; and measures have been taken to organize the custom-houses at that and the other ports mentioned in that act, at the earliest period practicable. The collector proceeded overland, and advices have not yet been received of his arrival at San Francisco. Meanwhile, it is understood that the customs have continued to be collected there by officers acting under the military authority, as they were during the administration of my predecessor. It will, I think, be expedient to confirm the collections thus made, and direct the avails (after such allowances as Congress may think fit to authorize) to be expended within the Territory, or to be paid into the treasury for the purpose of meeting appropriations for the improvement of its rivers and harbors.

A party engaged on the coast survey was despatched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left Califor

nia ; and directions have been given to them, as soon as they shall have fixed on the sites of the two light-houses and the buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoissances of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sites for light-houses on that coast, the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Salt Lake, and have caused to be appointed subagents in the valleys of the Gila, the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse over the new territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, afford important facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as to the government in the disposition of the mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico ; and that provision be made for the establishment of offices of surveyor general in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into market the public lands in those territories. Those lands, remote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially favorable to the early emigrants.

In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposities in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineralogical exploration be connected with the linear surveys, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of, by sale or lease, so as to give our citizens an opportunity of procuring a permanent right of property in the soil. This would seem to be as important to the success of mining as of agricultural pursuits.

The great mineral wealth of California, and the advantages which its ports and harbors, and those of Oregon, afford to commerce, especially with the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the populous regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain that there will arise in a few years large and prosperous communities on our western coast. It therefore becomes important that a line of communication, the best and most expeditious which the nature of the country will admit, should be opened within the territory of the United States, from the navigable waters of the Atlantic on the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion, as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable conventions, lately assembled at St. Louis and Memphis, points to a railroad as that which, if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while this, if in successful operation, would be a work of great national importance, and of a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate, it ought also to be regarded as an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must, if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappointment; to enable Congress to judge whether, in the condition of the country through which it must pass, the work be feasible; and, if it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement or left to individual enterprise; and, in the latter alternative, what aid, if

any, ought to be extended to it by the government, I recommend, as a preliminary measure, a careful reconnoissance of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps, and a report as to the practicability of making such a road, with an estimate of the cost of its construction and support.

For further views on these and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvements which have been already begun, and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts and the extension of commerce, may render necessary. An estimate of the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully invite the attention of Congress.

The cession of territory made by the late treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its defence more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply with which a military force is requisite. But our military establishment is not materially changed, as to its efficiency, from the condition in which it stood before the commencement of the Mexican war. Some addition to it will therefore be necessary; and I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of the several corps of the army at our distant western posts, as proposed in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect upon rank, in the army, heretofore given to brevet and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War on this subject are deemed important, and, if carried into effect, will, it is believed, promote the harmony of the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers, and providing an asylum for such of the rank and file as from age, wounds, and other infirmities occasioned by service, have become unfit to perform their respective duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the army, and as an act of justice due from a grateful country to the faithful soldier.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone they have been received with respect, our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they have on all occasions pursued a course of strict neutrality, in accordance with the policy of our government.

The naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissible, with the number of men authorized by Congress to be employed.

I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of a re-organization of the navy, in its various grades of officers, and the establishing of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and effective service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the navy, and reduce its expenditures.

I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the employment of war-steamers, and in regard to the contracts for the transportation of the United States mails and the operation of the system upon the prosperity of the navy.

By an act of Congress passed August 14, 1848, provision was made for extending post office and mail accommodations to California and Oregon. Exertions have been made to execute that law; but the limited provisions of the act, the inadequacy of the means it authorizes, the ill adaptation of our post office laws to the situation of that country, and the measure of compensation for services allowed by those laws, compared with the prices of labor and rents in California, render those exertions, in a great degree, ineffectual. More particular and efficient provision by law is required on this subject.

The act of 1845, reducing postage, has now, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the lines from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved from the unjust burden of transporting and delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which public service provision should be made from the treasury. I confidently believe that a change may safely be made, reducing all single-letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the treasury than would constitute a very moderate compensation for this public service; and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand on the treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have recommended, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, a postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regulations have been formed by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty, as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend this same arrangement, through England, to France, has not been equally successful; but the purpose has not been abandoned.

For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other matters connected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General.

By the act of the 3d of March, 1849, a board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General; and it was made the duty of this board "to prepare, and cause to be printed, such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to

mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the census board thus established having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carrying into effect the provision of the constitution which requires an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing year.

Among the duties assigned by the constitution to the general government is one of local and limited application, but not on that account the less obligatory; I allude to the trust committed to Congress as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the national metropolis, the city of Washington must be an object of general interest; and founded, as it was, under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must enlist the feelings of its constitutional guardians, and command their favorable consideration.

Our government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own appropriate sphere. The first section of the constitution ordains that "all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The Executive has authority to recommend (not to dictate) measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, the executive department of the government cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the constitution in the clause conferring the qualified veto will never be exercised by me, except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases—as where it may become necessary to defend the executive against the encroachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation. By cautiously confining this remedy within the sphere prescribed to it in the cotemporaneous expositions of the framers of the constitution, the will of the people, legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation, through their constitutional organs, the senators and representatives of the United States, will have its full effect. As indispensable to the preservation of our system of self-government, the independence of the representatives of the States and the people is guarantied by the constitution; and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their constituents. By holding the representative responsible only to the people, and exempting him from all other influences, we elevate the character of the constituent, and quicken his sense of responsibility to his country. It is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that, in the choice of the law-maker, he is himself truly a component part of the sovereign power of the nation. With equal care we should study to defend the rights of the executive and judicial departments. Our government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire elimination of every claim or tendency of one co-ordinate branch to encroachment upon another. With the strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the constitution;

with a sedulous inculcation of that respect and love for the Union of the States which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children; and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them, with their innumerable blessings, to the remotest posterity.

But attachment to the Union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it remains, the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities; and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity to the full extent of the obligations imposed and the power conferred upon me by the constitution.

Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, *December* 4, 1849.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with an intention to invade the island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this government, in any form, on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is, in the highest degree, criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromit the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent, by all lawful means, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:

J. M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE MINISTER OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Mr. Clayton to the Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 20, 1849.

SIR: Circumstances with which you are acquainted have rendered it necessary for me to request you to communicate to this department, as early as practicable, all correspondence or papers in your possession relating to the proposed employment by the German government of officers of the American navy, with the action of your department thereupon, and its results. The letters of Commodore Parker, and any reports he may have made since his return, embracing an account of his late visit to Frankfort, are specially desired.

In the same connexion, I have to ask you for whatever information is within your reach respecting the construction and equipment, at New York, of a war steamer, or other like vessel or vessels, alleged to be destined for the German service, together with any order from your department, and any correspondence of Commodore Perry and Captain McKeever, or others, calculated to throw light on the history and nature of the transaction, and the precise objects for which said vessel or vessels are known or supposed to be designed.

Your own opinion and views upon these important and delicate matters are very earnestly solicited.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Hon. WILLIAM B. PRESTON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Preston to the Secretary of State.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April* 3, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 20th March ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of all the correspondence in this department relating to the proposed employment by the German government of officers of the American navy, and also respecting the equipment, at New York, of the Germanic steamer "United States." These papers will exhibit the action already had by this department upon the subject, and the condition in which the matter now stands.

The department was induced to revoke its former order, (to afford facilities for fitting out the steamer above referred to,) with a view of avoiding all violation of our neutrality between the German empire and the government of Denmark, which, we are informed, were at that period in a state

of hostility to each other, and which, in the opinion of Commodore Parker, would most probably result in active hostilities upon the termination of the armistice then existing between those governments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

Secretary of the Navy to Commodore F. A. Parker, U. S. N.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 16, 1848.

SIR: Mr. Donelson, the minister of the United States, has addressed to the Secretary of State a communication, accompanied by certain correspondence, on the subject of the desire of the Germanic Confederation to secure the temporary services of some of our naval officers in building up the German navy. The President, duly sensible of the high compliment thus paid to our navy, and animated by a desire to cement the friendship of Germany and the United States, is anxious to comply with the request as far as he lawfully may. He does not consider that, as the law now stands, he has any authority to permit officers of our navy to enter the service of any foreign prince or state. He therefore desires that correct information may be procured in detail, that it may be determined whether he will ask authority from Congress to allow our officers on furlough to engage in such service, subject, of course, to be recalled at the pleasure of the government of the United States. It is a subject of pride that our naval officers are so much attached to our service that they would be unwilling to resign their commissions to enter any other service.

The United States have always contended for the freedom of the seas, and will be happy to see every nation maintain a sufficient naval force to protect their commerce, and sustain those liberal principles of the laws of nations which are founded in the equal rights of independent governments. I have received directions, without detaching you from your present duty, to give you leave of absence from your command, and to order you to proceed to Berlin and Frankfort, and report to Mr. Donelson, the minister of the United States. You will converse frankly and unreservedly with such functionaries as he may refer you to, and inform yourself fully and in detail as to what is desired by the government; what service will be expected; for what length of time, and on what conditions; how many and of what rank will they desire the services of officers of the American navy. It may be desirable that the object, as well as the particulars, of your visit, and its result, shall be considered confidential. You will communicate unreservedly with Mr. Donelson, and follow his advice on this subject, showing him this instruction. You will return to the United States with the least practicable delay, after accomplishing the object of your visit, and report fully to the department.

The navy agent at New York will pay you one thousand dollars to cover your travelling expenses, for which you will account according to law.

A copy of Mr. Donelson's communication is sent to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Commodore F. A. PARKER, *U. S. Navy, Boston.*

Commodore Parker to M. Duckwitz.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE,
January 19, 1849.

SIR: In my instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Navy is the following passage, which, although read to you yesterday, as I desire to carry back to my government distinct answers to the questions contained in it, I have the honor to lay before you in writing:

"You will converse frankly and unreservedly with such functionaries as he, Mr. Donelson, may refer you to, and inform yourself fully and in detail as to what is desired by the government; what service will be expected; for what length of time, and on what conditions; how many, and of what rank will they desire the services of officers of the American navy."

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

FOXALL A. PARKER,
U. S. Navy.

To His Excellency M. DUCKWITZ,
Minister of Commerce of the German Empire, &c.

Commodore Parker to the Secretary of the Navy.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, GERMANY,
January 24, 1849.

SIR: In my letter of the 14th instant, from Berlin, I gave you an account of my movements up to that time.

On Monday, the 15th, I dined with the King of Prussia, at the Palace of Charlottenburg, five miles from Berlin, and the next morning left for this place in company with Mr. Fay, Secretary of Legation, where we arrived late at night on the 17th. The next day I waited on the President of the Council of State, Henry Von Gagern, and the Minister of Commerce and Marine, Mr. Duckwitz.

I had a long and free conversation with these gentlemen in relation to the creation of a navy for Germany, and addressed an official note to the latter gentleman, as to what was required or wished from the officers of the American navy; copies of which I have the honor herewith to transmit.

I found that little or nothing had been done for the creation of a navy; no laws passed for its government, and no one seemed to understand what would be the plans to prevent the blockade of their ports, in the event of a renewal of the war with Denmark, although that seemed to be the principal object with all. Previous to my arrival, two of the British mail steamers had been purchased, (the Britannia and Arcadia,) which are now fitting out at Liverpool, as war vessels. One steamer is authorized to be purchased in the United States, and Mr. Duckwitz informed me that several German steamers would be procured and some gun-boats.

This is all the force, so far as I can learn, which they have to oppose to the Danish navy, consisting at this time of one thousand and thirty-five guns, and nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-five men. A part of this force consists of five line-of-battle ships of eighty-four guns each.

As the armistice expires on the 26th of next March, it appears to me entirely out of the question that Germany can bring any force to contend successfully against Denmark, and I can see no field for any American officer doing credit to himself or his country in the German navy at this time.

In the event of the Germanic Confederation being established, Prince Adelbert (cousin to the King of Prussia) will undoubtedly be at the head of the navy. But, if I am not much mistaken, that event cannot and will not take place without a civil war; that is, the people against the King and Princes.

In this state of things, it seems to me it would be unwise for the officers of the American navy to have anything to do with Germany until the Central Power is established, except in the way of advice.

I expect to leave here to-morrow for England, and shall embark on the 10th of February for the United States, and will then, in person, explain to you more fully the present state of affairs in Germany.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FOXALL A. PARKER,
Captain U. S. Navy.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, *Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

M. Duckwitz to Commodore Parker.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE,
January 25, 1849.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your note dated 19th instant, wherein you have the kindness to inquire what is desired by this government in respect to naval assistance. You are pleased to make the following questions: What service will be expected? For what length of time? On what conditions? How many and of what rank will they desire the service of officers of the American navy?

I beg to answer these questions in regard to the officers wanted.

One commodore, to be promoted to the rank of rear admiral.

One lieutenant, or commander, according to the desire of the commodore, to be at his disposition. This officer must speak either the German or the French language.

Three lieutenants, who shall be promoted to the rank of commanders. They will be put in command of three steam sloops.

Ten lieutenants, who will be put in charge of the command of the smaller steamboats or squadron of gun-boats as lieutenants commanding.

Twenty-four passed midshipmen, who shall be promoted to lieutenants, and who shall be distributed on board the different vessels.

All these officers are to be engaged, even if only for nine months. Their pay, as also their pensions in eventual cases, are the same as those which the United States of America afford their officers.

The expense of voyage from the United States to Germany, say the port of Bremen, is at the charge of the German government.

The services required by the officers to be engaged are active war service on board of sail and steam vessels, and in the command of squadrons

of gun-boats. They must submit to the rules and regulations and the articles of war of the German navy, and also to passive obedience to their superiors.

This government further wants a superintendent of naval construction, who may bring with him one or two assistants for his own special assistance. It is not considered necessary to engage foremen for this branch of the service. With the superintendent of construction and his assistants a separate contract is to be made.

This government has given orders for the purchase of a steam-frigate in the United States, and has sent over Mr. Wm. Medding on commission for the purpose. He will request, under the auspices of the minister resident of the Central Power of Germany at Washington, Baron Roenne, and the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Mr. Mason, to lend him the assistance of an able officer, who will, with him, together have care of the armament and manning of the steam-frigate, if purchased.

Both gentlemen are directed to await your arrival in the United States, for what regards the engaging of officers to request your advice. The officers wanted for said steam-frigate are *not included* in the number of officers above mentioned.

I request, sir, you will have the kindness to apply, on your arrival in the United States, to Messrs. Theodore Viotor & Duckwitz, at New York, for information as to what has been done in the acquisition of a steam-frigate, and where Mr. Medding and the American officer may be found; and, equally to leave with said gentlemen your address, that Mr. Medding and the officer may be able to meet you. I direct the said merchant house to make to you and the officers to be engaged such advances as are necessary for their voyage to Germany and their equipment. The necessary letter for the purpose, I beg to hand you hereby.

I avail myself, sir, of this opportunity to renew to you and to your government the most sincere thanks for the great kindness of your mission to the Central Power, and for the readiness declared to give assistance to this country in the creation of a navy. I have the fullest confidence that the ties of real and sincere friendship between the two great and free nations will be fostered more and more from year to year, and will materially contribute to maintain the peace of the civilized world.

I beg, sir, to give you the assurance of my highest consideration.

The Minister of Commerce and Marine:

DUCKWITZ.

Hon. Com. F. A. PARKER, *U. S. Navy.*

M. Roenne to the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, *January* 30, 1849.

SIR: The government of the German empire, being about to organize a naval establishment, is anxious, as I had the honor to state to you in our last conversation, to obtain, through me, from the government of the United States, a minute account of the organization of, and the manner of conducting business in, the Navy Department of the United States. You were so kind as to promise that you would furnish me with all the information on the subject I should desire; and, by your permission, I

now take the liberty to state to you what I am most desirous to obtain. It is as follows:

Copies of the *laws* which relate to all subjects connected with the navy, from its establishment to the present time.

The *regulations* which have been issued by the Navy Department, or which have been prepared under its direction and submitted to Congress, but have not been yet adopted, relating to the duties of officers when employed on board vessels of war, in navy yards, at rendezvous or recruiting service, in naval hospitals, at naval asylums; the usual distribution of duties in the Navy Department between the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy Commissioners, when they were attached to his office, and the several chiefs of bureaus, since they were established.

The objects with which each of the several bureaus are especially charged, and the officers or others assigned as assistants to the chiefs, and for what special duties.

The *regulations* for the administration and police of ports, naval arsenals, for the construction of vessels, and for provisions, stores, &c.

The *regulations* for the active service on board vessels of war.

The penal system.

The organization of the medical department, hospitals, &c.

The organization of the Naval School, and the course of studies prescribed for the midshipmen who attend it.

Plans of the navy yards, drawings of dry docks, ropewalks, workshops and machinery, storehouses, timber sheds and ship-houses, with sufficient detail of interior arrangement to give the means of judging whether they can be improved or modified to suit different localities.

Draughts of approved sailing and steam vessels of war, with their interior arrangements, dimensions of masts, spars, and sails, stowage when ready for sea, armament, and complements of men and officers.

Draughts of guns and gun-carriages, ordnance regulations and allowances, regulations for quarters, and exercise for cannon on board of ships of war.

A list of the works used in the navy of the United States, and considered valuable, on the subject of the construction of men-of-war, artillery, navigation, naval tactics, &c.

The foregoing strikes me as being the most essential part of the information which my government desires; but I leave it, of course, to your better judgment to furnish me with any further information which, in your opinion, may be serviceable in preparing a place for a new naval establishment.

I need not say that if, in procuring the information desired, any expense should be incurred, I will readily defray it.

The compliance with my request will only add to the obligations which the government of the German empire considers itself already under to that of the United States for having shown so friendly an interest in the creation of a German naval establishment.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROENNE.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

Secretary of the Navy to Baron Von Roenne.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February* 6, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th of January, and the President has with much pleasure directed me to cause the information requested to be prepared and transmitted to you. The drawings which you desire will be prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, by competent draughtsmen employed for the purpose. I shall not hesitate to direct that the expense attending their preparation be communicated to you for payment.

I appreciate the high compliment which is paid to my country and its institutions, by the requests which you have done me the honor to address to me. Admiration of the wisdom and patriotism of the governments and people of the German empire, in securing civil liberty by the establishment of their confederation, as well as the high respect entertained for you personally, will make it always highly agreeable to me to communicate any information at my command which may be deemed useful in founding a naval establishment worthy of the German empire.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

His Excellency Baron VON ROENNE,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire.

Baron Roenne to the Secretary of the Navy.

GERMAN LEGATION,
Washington, February 15, 1849.

SIR: The government of the German empire has hailed the mission of Commodore Parker to Frankfort with the greatest satisfaction, and regarded it as a high compliment paid to it. It is expected that, from the advice of that distinguished officer, and from his knowledge and experience, the greatest benefit will be derived in the establishment of a German navy. I am instructed to express to you, and through you to the President of the United States, the sincerest and most respectful thanks of the government for the mission of Commodore Parker, a commission which it is most gratifying to me thus personally to fulfil.

The government of the German empire has sent an agent to New York to purchase a large war-steamer for its service; and I am instructed to request that the government of the United States would designate an officer of the United States navy, of the rank of lieutenant or commander, to proceed without the least possible delay to New York, there to assist the agent in the selection of the vessel to be purchased, and, if any should be purchased, to take the command of her, to superintend the arming and equipment of her, to engage a crew and the necessary number of competent officers; and, when ready, to take her to Bremerhaven, and there to receive the further orders of the government. Commodore Parker having suggested that his government would be inclined to give an officer of the

rank above designated a furlough of nine months, it is requested that this may be done. That officer will, during that time, be engaged in the German service, with one grade higher than he holds in the United States service, and will receive the same pay and emoluments as in the American service.

The designation of a competent person to discharge the above duties will be regarded by the German government as an additional proof of the friendly disposition of the United States to aid Germany in her efforts to create a naval establishment; and the officer who may be selected will have ample opportunities to enhance the reputation, which the Americans so justly deserve, of being the first seamen in the world.

As I am going to New York this afternoon for a few days, I request that you will direct your answer to be sent thither.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROENNE.

Hon. J. Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

Baron Roenne to the Secretary of the Navy.

New York, *February* 19, 1849.

Dear Sir: I have just seen Commodore Perry. He has been kind enough to offer his services as requested by you. We have bought the "United States." Commodore Perry suggests that I should write to you, requesting you to give me a written order to the commandant of the navy-yard to render me such assistance and facilities in the equipment, &c., of the vessel as might be suggested by him, (Commodore Perry.) I consequently take the liberty to request that you will favor me with a letter to Captain McKeever, and oblige

Your most obedient servant,

ROENNE.

Hon. J. Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

Commodore M. C. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

New York, *February* 19, 1849.

Dear Sir: I have this moment seen Baron Roenne, who informs me that it is of the highest importance that the steamer United States, purchased by him for the German navy, should be put to sea with the greatest possible despatch. She is to be armed and equipped here. To secure the requisite despatch it would be highly desirable that some facilities should be rendered from the navy-yard. If such can be done consistently, it would confer a great favor upon the Baron to have the gun-carriages made at the navy-yard, and with all expedition. If that arrangement

would be objectionable, then to allow the services of Mr. Hartt and some few of the gun-carriage makers. The latter could be hired, I suppose, without any infringement of the rules of the yard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Hon. J. Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary of the Navy to Baron Roenne.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February* 23, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant.

It gives me pleasure to comply with your request in regard to the facilities to be afforded in equipping the steamer "United States." I enclose you herewith a copy of my order to Captain McKeever, commandant of the United States navy-yard at New York. He is, you will observe, instructed to keep an account of materials and labor, with which you will be furnished for payment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

His Excellency Baron ROENNE,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire, New York.

Secretary of the Navy to Captain Isaac McKeever.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February* 23, 1849.

SIR: His Excellency Baron Von Roenne, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the German empire, has requested that facilities in the preparation of the steamship United States as a war steamer, and in equipping her, may be afforded at the navy-yard under your command. You will be pleased to afford the necessary facilities consistently with the public interests and the business of the yard. You will keep an accurate account of the labor and materials, and send it to the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Captain ISAAC MCKEEVER,
Commandant U. S. Navy-yard, New York.

Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Charles W. Skinner.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *February* 23, 1849.

SIR: His Excellency Baron Von Roenne, the minister from the German empire, has requested that facilities in the preparation of the steamer

United States (purchased by him for the German navy) as a war steamer, and in equipping her, may be afforded at the Brooklyn navy-yard.

The necessary orders have been given to Captain McKeever to afford such facilities, consistently with the public interests and the business of the yard, with directions to keep an accurate account of the labor and materials, and transmit the same to your bureau, to be furnished to Baron Roenne for payment.

You will be pleased to give such orders in all matters pertaining to your bureau as may be necessary to accomplish the object above indicated.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Commodore CHARLES W. SKINNER,
Chief of Bureau of Construction, &c.

NOTE.—A letter of the same tenor and date as the above was transmitted to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, &c.

Secretary of the Navy to Baron Roenne.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *March* 1, 1849.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your communication of the 15th February ultimo, and have delayed answering it until the report of Commodore Parker should have been received.

That officer has arrived in the city of Washington, and I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the instructions under which he went to Germany, together with a copy of his report.

I am directed by the President to inform your Excellency that, under existing circumstances, he does not consider it advisable to ask of Congress authority to permit officers of the American navy to enter foreign service. It may be stated with confidence, that if the application were made, the business of Congress for the short period of the session remaining will be so urgent that there can be no hope entertained that the proposition will be favorably considered.

You are aware, sir, that by the constitution of the United States "no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State."

Regarding the application which was made by the government of the German empire for the services of American naval officers to aid in building up a navy as the highest compliment to the United States, well knowing the sincere friendship which the people of the United States bear to those of Germany, and anxious to increase the number of independent States prepared to maintain the freedom of the seas, the President directed that Commodore Parker should proceed to Germany and obtain the necessary information to enable him to decide whether he would ask authority of Congress to permit officers of our navy to enter the service of Germany. I regret to perceive that the circumstances reported were such that the communication could not be made to Congress. But besides this, the policy of the United States has always been to abstain

from interference in the wars of nations in amity with us. We were ready, as far as it could be lawfully done, to permit our officers to aid in building up the German navy; but in case of war with Denmark, while both belligerents are at peace and in friendship with the United States, our officers could not be permitted to take part in the hostile operations of either.

The earnest desire for the success of the noble effort to establish for Germany a confederation is unabated, and I trust that the course which the constitution, laws, and policy of the United States require us to pursue, will not be regarded as inconsistent with that feeling.

For the reasons stated, it will not be in my power to order or permit any officer of the American navy to assume the command of the steamer to which you refer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

His Excellency Baron Von Roenne,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire.

Secretary of the Navy to Captain Isaac McKeever.

Navy Department, *March* 19, 1849.

Sir: The order from this department of the 23d February ultimo, issued at the request of his Excellency the minister from the German empire, directing you to afford the necessary facilities for the equipment, at the navy yard under your command, of the steamship United States as a war steamer, is hereby revoked.

You will be pleased to forward to the department an account of the labor and materials already furnished in pursuance of the order above indicated.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON.

Captain Isaac McKeever,
Commandant U. S. Navy Yard, New York.

Secretary of the Navy to Commodore M. C. Perry.

Navy Department, *March* 19, 1849.

Sir: In view of the present relations existing between Denmark and the German empire, the department is apprehensive that any course of conduct on the part of the government of the United States affording military facilities to either of those governments may be regarded as a violation of our friendly relations with the other. You will, therefore, abstain from any further participation, either by advising or otherwise, in the preparation and equipment of the steamship United States, now at New York, recently purchased for the use of the German empire.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON.

Commodore M. C. Perry,
U. S. Navy, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Commodore M. C. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, *March* 19, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your order of this date, (marked private,) I have the honor to inform the department that about the middle of last month, I received, at my residence, by a special messenger sent by the navy agent, New York, a letter from Baron Roenne, envoy of the German empire, covering one from the Hon. J. Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, (marked private,) introducing Baron Roenne, and referring that functionary to me for information and advice (the precise words I do not recollect) in relation to the equipment of a steamer intended for the German naval service.

In consideration of the contents of these letters, I proceeded forthwith to New York, and after an interview with Baron Roenne, who was desirous of my advice as to the details of the armament and equipment of said vessel, I conferred fully with him on the subject, and stated that it would be impracticable to complete the equipment of the vessel within the time desired, without certain aid from the navy-yard, Brooklyn; but I entertained doubts whether such aid would to any extent be rendered, though I was aware that facilities of a similar character had before been granted.

I mentioned these doubts to Baron Roenne, who informed me that he had had an understanding with the authorities at Washington upon this point, and had moreover consulted with Mr. Butler, former United States district attorney at New York, upon the legality of the proposed equipment of the vessel.

With these assurances, and with the full knowledge that Commodore Parker had been sent by the United States government to Germany upon duties connected with the creation of a German navy, and inferring from the tenor of Mr. Mason's letter, and from other circumstances, that it was an understood arrangement, I did not hesitate, though in a manner altogether unofficial, to render such advice and information as was in my power to do; and, in order that the matter should be fully understood, I addressed a private note to Mr. Mason, (a copy of which I did not preserve, though it was read and forwarded to Baron Roenne,*) informing him [Mr. Mason] that I had received this letter, and had seen Baron Roenne, and suggested that if it could be consistently done, it would be desirable that certain facilities should be rendered by Captain McKeever, commandant of the navy-yard; and if such course should be thought objectionable, that some of the artisans of the yard might be permitted to withdraw themselves temporarily, to work on the gun-carriages and other articles of equipment, in the city of New York, and under the supervision and pay of the ship-builder employed upon the ship. This letter was accompanied by one from Baron Roenne, and, I believe, of the same tenor. I also suggested to Mr. William Kemble, of the West Point Foundry Association, that he should write to Commodore Warrington, inquiring whether guns and munitions could be borrowed (for which there has been at least one precedent) from the ordnance department of the navy, upon the responsibility and in the name of Mr. Kemble, to be replaced by him as soon as they could be supplied.

* I have endeavored to recount the precise particulars of my short and hurried letter to Mr. Mason, and my several conversations with Baron Roenne, and though it is possible I may have mistaken words, the substance and meaning have been correctly represented.

I remarked, at the same time, that it was better that all the work should, if possible, be accomplished in the city, and under the supervision of private persons, and that the government should be identified as little as possible with it. By the tenor of the replies to the letters written to Mr. Mason and to Commodore Warrington I was prepared to be governed. The one from Commodore Warrington I saw, but not those of Mr. Mason to Baron Roenne; but I was satisfactorily informed that they gave general instructions to Captain McKeever to furnish the required facilities; and Commander Hudson, at the request of Mr. Victor, a merchant of New York, and one of the agents of the German government, consented to superintend the details. When I left New York, on the 12th instant, I was informed by him that the work was in rapid progress, some of it on hand at the navy-yard; and I should judge that it may be completed, if not interrupted, by the 25th of next month. With regard to the complement of men for this ship, it has been suggested that she ought to have from two hundred to two hundred and fifty, exclusive of officers.

I am ignorant of the manner it is proposed by Baron Roenne to obtain them; nor do I know where it is intended they shall join the ship. I question whether these matters have been entered upon, though it has been a topic of conversation that they might be recruited at some of the principal ports, and from there sent in small vessels to join the ship at sea, after she shall have left the port for Germany, under regular clearance, with the American flag, as a merchant vessel, her armament in her hold as a cargo.

I feel assured that neither Baron Roenne nor the agents of the vessel would sanction any step that would infringe the laws of the United States; and it could hardly be supposed that myself, or any of the several officers of the navy taking part in the equipment of this ship, would countenance, directly or indirectly, any such irregularity. So far, everything has been done under the full authority of the government; and, as I conceive, no breach of law or neutral obligations, as recognised by former practices, has yet occurred.

In my agency in this business, I have been solely influenced by a desire to carry out what I had a right to suppose were the wishes of the government, to meet, as far as might be compatible with public policy and propriety, the requests of the German government, made through its distinguished minister in this country. I was further influenced by a deep solicitude that the equipment of the ship, if conducted under the auspices and superintendence of the navy, should do no discredit to the corps which has been so highly complimented by the German government.

With regard to the employment of United States naval officers in the organization and service of a German navy, I shall make no further remark than to state, in relation to myself, that I have been questioned by Baron Roenne, whether I would consent to visit Germany, in a civil capacity, under the permission of the Navy Department, in view of advising with the Minister of Marine of the German empire upon the organization of the navy for that confederacy. My reply has been, that I was not prepared to say that I would venture, for many reasons, to undertake this highly responsible, though equally honorable task; but under no circumstances would I embark in it without an order of the Navy Depart-

ment, and with the understanding that I was to receive no compensation from the German government.

I have thus endeavored to reply in full to your inquiries, and to recapitulate, as correctly as possible, the purport of the verbal communications I had the honor of making to you; and I would respectfully ask, whether it is the desire of the department that I, as well as Commander Hudson, should withdraw from any further connexion with this business.

My object in conferring personally with you upon the subject was to learn precisely how far I could, consistently with my official obligations, continue to render my humble services. Up to this time, my course has been strictly unofficial and advisory; and I had not intended, under the circumstances, that it should be otherwise.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Captain McKeever to the Secretary of the Navy.

Navy-Yard,
New York, March 21, 1849.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, revoking the order of the 23d February, ultimo.

Nothing has as yet been completed or delivered to the Germanic steamer United States. The gun-carriages which were being made for that vessel are nearly finished, and a few days' more labor would complete them. From the particular construction of this steamer these carriages would not answer or be suitable for any of our own ships, but all other articles which were in progress for her could be used in the equipment of any vessel where a similar armament would be employed.

I have apprized the agents of the Germanic government in this city of the nature of my instructions. A report of the cost of labor and materials already expended for the preparation of the several articles will be transmitted as soon as it can be made out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McKEEVER, *Commandant.*

Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Commodore M. C. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

Tarrytown, N. Y., *March* 22, 1849.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, (marked private,) and shall be careful to conform to the instructions contained therein.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Secretary of State to Baron Roenne.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 10, 1849.

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has been directed by the President of the United States to make to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Germanic empire the following communication:

On entering upon the executive office the President's attention was called to the fact, that a large steamer, named the "United States," was fitting out at New York, destined, as was generally believed and known, for the naval service of the German empire. An exact inquiry into the fact, which he at once caused to be instituted, resulted in abundant evidence and irrefragable proof to satisfy his mind that this war vessel was really designed to be employed by the Central government of Germany in the unfortunate contest now existing between Germany and Denmark.

The United States at this moment remain at peace with all the world; they contemplate with profound interest the movements of other nations in struggles to advance their true happiness and to reform and improve the systems of government under which they live. In the progress and development of the great events which are daily transpiring in Europe, a conflict has unhappily sprung up between Germany and Denmark that has not failed to awaken a new and lively solicitude on our part, as the common friend of the belligerent parties. It is precisely in this condition of affairs between these contending nations that the high and imperative duty has been devolved upon the Executive to take care that there shall be no violation or infringement of the laws of the United States enacted expressly for the purpose of enabling us to preserve our cherished relations of amity and good understanding with all foreign powers, and to fulfil with strict impartiality the duties of neutrality, and all the obligations of our treaties with those powers. This grave duty is enjoined by the constitution of the United States, which, by solemn oath, the Executive is bound to "preserve, protect, and defend."

The enlightened minister of Germany cannot be ignorant of the existence of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the 'Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' and to repeal the acts therein mentioned." To the stringent provisions of that statute the undersigned is now instructed by the President to invite your Excellency's special attention. Its tenth section requires the forcible detention of vessels of the character described, (and within its purview comes, unquestionably, the steamer United States,) when about to depart under circumstances which render it probable that they are intended to commit hostilities against a friendly power. Another section, the third, imposes a fine and imprisonment on all persons engaged in such enterprises, and also the forfeiture of said vessels. And its tenth section makes it obligatory on the owners, &c. of such vessels, to enter into a bond to the United States *not* to commit hostilities against any nation with which the United States are at peace. By the eighth section of the act, the President is fully empowered and required to execute the law by carrying all its provisions into effect.

Moreover, you are aware that the government of Denmark has entered a formal protest against the fitting out of this vessel for the objects alleged In answer to the protest, the Danish minister has received from the Presi

dent the most satisfactory assurances in reference to the views and feelings of the American government, and in regard to the course which the latter, under the circumstances, believe it to be a duty to pursue. Independently, however, of the consideration just adverted to, it is due to your Excellency to state that the President, guided by a sense of justice and good faith, had already, before the protest of Denmark was laid before him, determined that it was his bounden duty to respect the rights of a friendly power, and, if absolutely necessary, even to enforce, to the very letter, all the provisions of our laws which were passed and intended to protect those rights.

But, whilst thus firmly resolved to discharge a duty which was due to Denmark, the President is equally desirous, nay anxious, to convince the German government and people of his sincere wishes to cultivate the most cordial relations of amity and good will with them, and to evince most clearly the friendly spirit which animates him, by exhibiting a signal mark of the confidence he reposes in the honor and integrity of the distinguished individual who worthily represents the German empire and people near this government. To this end the undersigned is now authorized by the President to say to your Excellency, in all frankness, that the moment you shall be prepared to communicate to the undersigned, in writing, the solemn assurance that the vessel in question, now fitting out in the harbor of New York, is not designed and intended to be, and will not be, employed by your government against any power with which the United States are now at peace, such assurance on your part will be deemed and taken by the President as a sufficient pledge and security to remove all doubts from his mind, and to justify him in suffering the steamer to quit the port of New York, and to proceed, without interruption or hindrance, to her destination, whatever that destination may be: it being distinctly understood that the said steamer, whilst the property of the German government, or of her agent, shall thus proceed in her true character of a German vessel.

The undersigned, in making this communication, which he trusts your Excellency will receive and impart to your government in the spirit in which it originated and has been made, most gladly avails himself of the opportunity which it affords to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances given by his predecessor, in the name of the government and people of the United States, that the President will be ever ready and studious to foster the friendship now so happily subsisting between our respective countries, and to promote, as far as may consist with his public duty, the prosperity of the German Confederation and the accomplishment of the great objects which the German people have in view.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to your Excellency the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Baron Von Roenne,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the German Empire.

Baron Roenne to the Secretary of State.

GERMAN LEGATION,
New York, April 14, 1849.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Highness the Vicar of the German empire, has had the honor (yesterday) to receive the note of the honorable Secretary of State of the United States in relation to the steamer named "the United States." The note now states that, on entering upon the executive office, the President's attention was called to the fact that the said steamer was fitting out at New York, destined, as was generally believed and known, for the naval service of the German empire. The note further states that an exact inquiry into the fact, which the President at once caused to be instituted, resulted in abundant evidence and irrefragable proof to satisfy his mind that this war vessel was really designed to be employed by the Central government of Germany in the unfortunate contest now existing between Germany and Denmark.

The note calls the attention of the undersigned to the existence of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States;" and, after referring to certain of its provisions, the note goes on to state that the President, in consideration of a formal protest on the part of the Danish government against the fitting out of the vessel, (of which protest the undersigned was not and could not be aware, but has received the first notice by the note of the honorable Secretary of State of the United States,) and guided by a sense of justice and good faith, had determined that it was his bounden duty to respect the rights of a friendly power, and, if absolutely necessary, even to enforce to the very letter all the provisions of the laws of the United States which were passed and intended to protect those rights. The note finally states that, whilst thus firmly resolved to discharge a duty which was due to Denmark, the President is equally desirous, nay anxious, to convince the German government and people of his sincere wishes to cultivate the most cordial relations of amity and good will with them, and to evince most clearly the friendly spirit which animates him, by exhibiting a signal mark of the confidence he reposes in the honor and integrity of the undersigned; to which end the honorable Secretary of State is authorized by the President to say to the undersigned that the moment he is prepared to communicate to the honorable Secretary of State, in writing, the solemn assurance that the vessel in question now fitting out in the harbor of New York is not designed and intended to be, and will not be, employed by the German government against any power with which the United States are now at peace, such assurance on the part of the undersigned will be deemed and taken by the President as a sufficient pledge and security to remove all doubts from his mind, and to justify him in suffering the steamer to quit the port of New York, and to proceed, without interruption or hindrance, to her destination, whatever that destination may be; it being distinctly understood that the said steamer, whilst the property of the German government or of her agent, shall thus proceed in her true character of a German vessel.

The undersigned, duly appreciating the confidence which the President places in him, will do himself the honor to answer the note of the hon-

orable Secretary of State without reserve, and with all the frankness which he trusts has characterized his conduct during the whole course of this affair. In the struggle of the people of Germany for legal liberty and unity, the desire to have a navy, in order to protect their commerce and navigation as it behooves a great nation, has from the beginning of the movement occupied a prominent place among the objects of national interest. For that purpose, the National Assembly of Germany, soon after their meeting, voted a large sum of money, and the Central power of Germany immediately took the necessary steps to effect that object. Vessels of war were ordered to be built and to be purchased, and a provisional navy department was established. It was but natural that Germany, being in so many respects similarly situated as the United States when they converted their confederacy of States into a federal government, should, in effecting her new organization, look to the United States for aid and advice. The Central power hailed with the most lively satisfaction the mission of an envoy of the United States to Frankfort, and one of the first requests submitted to that functionary was to secure from his government the temporary services of a number of United States naval officers in building up a German navy. The then President, Mr. Polk, upon being informed of this desire of the German government by the United States minister, in the month of December of last year, sent Commodore Parker to Germany to obtain correct information in detail as to what was desired, that it might be determined whether he would ask authority from Congress to allow some of the United States navy officers on furlough to engage in the German service. It is a matter of regret that Commodore Parker, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy of the 24th of January, thought fit to dissuade the government of the United States from permitting its navy officers to enter the German service. But it is not a little surprising that, notwithstanding his report of the 24th of January, he did not hesitate still, on the 25th of January, to accept a commission from the German minister of commerce and the navy to submit to the government of the United States the request to permit a large number of United States navy officers temporarily to enter the German service.

Commodore Parker was also informed that it was the intention of the German government to purchase one or more war steamers in the United States, and it was at his suggestion that the undersigned was instructed, by his government, to request the Secretary of the Navy of the United States to designate a United States navy officer to assist the agent sent out for the purpose of purchasing a steamer, in selecting the vessel, to take command of her, to superintend the arming and equipment of her, to engage a crew and the necessary number of competent officers, and, when ready, to take her to Bremerhaven, and there to receive the further orders of the German government. A letter was accordingly written by the undersigned, on the 15th of February, to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, Mr. Mason, and although the latter, in a communication of the 1st of March to the undersigned, declined to order an American navy officer to assume the command of the steamer, still he did not hesitate, on the 23d of February, to issue an order to the commandant of the United States navy-yard at New York, to afford the necessary facilities in the preparation of the steamship "United States" as a war steamer.

It was necessary so fully to enter into all these details, in order to convince the honorable Secretary of State that from the very beginning there has been no secrecy whatever in this matter on the part of the undersigned or of his government. It was not only, as the note of the 16th instant says, "*generally believed and known*" that the steamer "United States" was destined for the naval service of the German empire, but the fact was *officially announced* to the government of the United States, and the latter did not hesitate to grant the desired facilities in fitting the steamer out as a war steamer.

The undersigned learns with surprise from the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, that this war vessel is *really* designed to be employed by the Central power of Germany in the contest with Denmark. The informers of the President must, indeed, have other or better information than the undersigned himself possesses. The *real object* in purchasing the vessel has been stated in the letter of the undersigned of the 15th of February to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, Mr. Mason. It is that the vessel shall be taken to Bremerhaven, which is destined for the German naval station on the North Sea, there to receive the further orders of the German government. When the purchase of a war steamer in the United States for the German government was ordered, the war with Denmark was suspended by an armistice; that armistice has been prolonged until the 15th instant, and there is strong reason for hoping that peace will by this time have been concluded. There was certainly a possibility, when the steamer was purchased, of the recurrence of hostilities with Denmark; but this and other steamers would have been purchased without reference to a war with Denmark or with any other power, as the German government is determined to have a navy. And if, in carrying out that determination, the Central power of Germany turned its attention to the United States; if it requested the government of the latter to send its officers to Germany to assist in organizing the German navy; if it sent to the United States to purchase vessels which might serve as models, it meant to pay a compliment to the United States, and by no means to involve this government in difficulties and to violate its laws. The undersigned has from the beginning been aware of the existence of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818; and so great has been his desire to move strictly within the bounds prescribed by those laws, which he is well aware the President, like every other citizen of the United States, is bound to observe, that he has not only in verbal conversations with the honorable Secretary of State and with the Secretary of the Treasury so expressed himself, but he has, through the agents of the German government commissioned with the purchase of the vessel, obtained the professional opinion of a distinguished member of the New York bar, which was given on the 2d instant, in the following words:

"Even if the vessel were fully *furnished, fitted out*, and *armed*, she would not, in my opinion, come within the provisions of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, unless it were intended that she should be employed in *cruising or committing hostilities*—that is to say, in *offensive* naval operations—against the subjects, citizens, or property of some foreign prince, State, &c., with whom the United States are at peace; and, as I understand from your verbal statement, it is not intended that

this vessel shall be employed, even after she shall reach her foreign destination, and when fully equipped, in any such *offensive* operations."

In fitting out and arming a war vessel it is certainly always the intent to use her for war purposes at some future time, should occasion require it; but such ulterior intent is not made criminal by the act of 20th April, 1818. It would otherwise have been much simpler, once for all, to prohibit the building and arming of men of war to every one in the United States except to the government. The intent meant by the law is therefore the *proximate* and *immediate* intent; and the intent which is made criminal is the intent to cruise and commit hostilities against a power at peace with the United States, which evidently refers to hostilities of an *aggressive* and not of a mere *defensive* character. If the vessel had been fitted out with intent, immediately upon leaving the port of New York, to cruise and commit hostilities against Danish ships wherever they might be met, the law would be violated; but such is not and never has been the intent. The undersigned can most positively and solemnly assure, and does hereby assure the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, that the steamer "United States" has not been purchased or fitted out with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of Denmark, or any other power at peace with the United States, but, as was stated in his letter of the 15th February to the then Secretary of the Navy of the United States, Mr. Mason, with intent to be taken to Bremerhaven, there to receive the further orders of the German government. The nature and particulars of such further orders it is of course impossible for the undersigned, or any one else, to anticipate, since they must of necessity depend upon contingencies which shall then exist and which cannot now be foreseen.

The undersigned has thus shown that it has been his intent and the intent of the agents of the German government to keep strictly within the limits prescribed by the act of the 20th April, 1818; and he may add that, although under this act they were authorized fully to furnish, fit out, and arm the vessel, there being no unlawful intent, still, from a delicacy towards the government of the United States, and in order to avoid in any way to compromit its neutrality, the agents charged with the preparation of the vessel had resolved, under the advice of the undersigned, to defer the furnishing or fitting out of the vessel as a war steamer until the views of the proper authorities on the subject should be fully known. This determination, however, was merely taken from considerations of amity and respect towards the government of the United States; and the undersigned now hopes, from the note of the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, that no objection will be made to her departing suitably armed as a German man-of-war, and with German war colors. But in this respect the undersigned will entirely be guided by the wishes of the government of the United States, which he requests will be communicated to him at an early day.

In conclusion, the undersigned flatters himself that the honorable Secretary of State of the United States will now be entirely convinced that it is not, nor has it ever been, the intent, in purchasing and fitting out the steamer "United States," to violate the laws of the United States. The former Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Mason) was fully convinced of this, when, on the 23d of February, he issued his order to the commandant of the navy yard at New York to afford the necessary facilities in the equip-

ment of the vessel. In soliciting these facilities it was not the object of the undersigned to ask from the government of the United States that it should in any manner commit itself in the difficulties unhappily existing between Germany and Denmark; for it was supposed that the like facilities would unhesitatingly have been granted to Denmark, if requested by her representative—the history of this country showing that such facilities have, on many former similar occasions, been accorded by the government. It was, therefore, a matter of surprise and mortification to the undersigned that that order was revoked by the present Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. Preston,) and that, too, without giving him any notice of it. Had such notice been given with the same frankness which characterizes the note of the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, the undersigned would at once have been able to correct the misconception of facts upon which that revocation must evidently have been founded; for he flatters himself with the belief (and, indeed, the friendly expressions in Mr. Clayton's note leave no doubt about it) that that revocation was only the result of a misconception of facts, and not of any unfriendly feeling towards Germany. It will give the Central power of Germany great satisfaction that the honorable Secretary of State reiterates, in his note of the 10th instant, the assurances given by his predecessor to the undersigned, in the name of the government and people of the United States, that the President will ever be ready and studious to foster the friendship now so happily existing between the respective countries, and to promote, as far as may consist with his public duty, the prosperity of Germany and the accomplishment of the great objects which the German people have in view. The undersigned requests the honorable Secretary of State of the United States to assure the President that this feeling is most cordially reciprocated by the government and people of Germany.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the honorable Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

ROENNE.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

Mr. Clayton to Baron Roenne.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 29, 1849.

The undersigned, Secretary of State, had the honor to receive, on the 17th, the note which the German minister did him the honor to address to him on the 14th instant.

An immediate reply to that note would have been the easy and obvious duty of the undersigned, seeing that it never had been the intention of this government to argue the question that has originated the present correspondence. The path of duty lies too plain before the Executive to admit of either hesitation or dispute; but sincerely desirous to witness, by every proper method, a profound respect for the German government, the President deemed it advisable, before a reply should be made, to refer

the minister's note and the question it involved for the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States.

In communicating, therefore, as I have now the honor to do, a copy of that opinion, dated and received yesterday, for the information of the German government, the undersigned merely discharges an act of duty imposed upon him by the President, by whose directions he is precluded from prolonging further the discussion of a subject that has already been fully decided after the most mature and deliberate consideration. The undersigned is reluctant even to advert to the recent intelligence from Europe, which would only serve to confirm the propriety and necessity of the course adopted; and accordingly, he will now, in conclusion, simply recall Baron Von Roenne's attention to the language which the undersigned was instructed to hold in his note of the 10th instant, viz: "That the moment you shall be prepared to communicate to the undersigned, in writing, the solemn assurance that the vessel in question, now fitting out in the harbor of New York, is not designed and intended to be, and will not be, employed by your government against any power with which the United States are now at peace, such assurance on your part will be deemed and taken by the President as a sufficient pledge and security to remove all doubts from his mind, and to justify him in suffering the steamer to quit the port of New York, and to proceed, without interruption or hindrance, to her destination, whatever that destination may be: it being distinctly understood that the said steamer, whilst the property of the German government, or of her agent, shall thus proceed in her true character of a German vessel."

The undersigned confidently hopes that the minister of the German empire will be prepared, upon the receipt of this communication, to give the assurance, again solicited in a spirit of friendly forbearance, which of itself will be both requisite and sufficient to relieve the Executive from the alternative and painful duty that otherwise must needs devolve upon this government.

And the undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Baron Von Roenne the assurances of his high and distinguished consideration.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Baron Von Roenne,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the German Empire.

OPINION.

Attorney General's Office, *April* 28, 1849.

Sir: I have considered the questions submitted to this office by your department, arising from the purchase and fitting out the steamer United States by the German government, in the port of New York, with all the care demanded by their importance, and the desire to preserve faithfully the neutral relations of the United States, without violating the courtesy due to a friendly power. The result I proceed to give you.

The long-cherished policy of this government, originating in 1794, and continued ever since, has been to maintain a strict neutrality between belligerent nations. This policy, which we had a clear right to adopt, has

commended itself, by its results, to the favor of the people, and it is our duty to uphold it by enforcing the laws according to their plain construction, and looking to the objects designed to be accomplished by them.

For the purpose of this opinion, it is unnecessary to refer particularly to any other act than that of 20th April, 1818, and to its *third* section. And the question is, whether the case of the steamer in question is not within the provisions of that section, assuming the case to be as it is stated by his Excellency Baron Roenne, in his communication to your department of the 14th instant.

I am clearly of opinion that it is, and for these reasons :

First. A state of war still exists between Denmark and the German empire, as far as we are advised, and did exist during the fitting out of the steamer.

Second. She is being fitted out and armed as a vessel of the German government, and is calculated to cruise and commit hostilities against Denmark, its property or subjects.

Third. A ship so armed and fitted, when upon the high seas, in a state of war, is false to its flag and honor, if it does not "commit hostilities" upon an enemy whenever or wherever it meets one. The *intent* of her employment, as far as her enemy is involved, cannot be peaceful : it must be warlike. Whether the meeting is accidental or designed, the conflict is intentional. It is known beforehand, that, in such a contingency, hostilities must ensue, or a surrender. As the latter is never to be imagined, the former must be considered *as intended.* It was by no means the object of the act of 1818 to distinguish between a proximate or immediate intent, and any other intent, in the use of the word intent in its third section. Any intent, direct or contingent, to cruise and commit hostilities with the vessel fitted out against a nation with which the nation fitting her out is then at war, is within the act.

The design was, to prevent the United States from aiding either belligerent—to observe an absolute neutrality—and to do this by prohibiting the fitting out of vessels for the service of either in our ports. To construe the law as Baron Roenne suggests, would be to render it almost wholly nugatory. This is evident from a consideration of the instance before us. The *proximate intent,* it is contended, is not to cruise or commit hostilities against Denmark. But the vessel is to repair to Bremerhaven, there to await orders ; and what these orders are, it is impossible to anticipate. "They must, of necessity, depend upon contingencies which shall then exist, and which cannot now be foreseen." The design, therefore, to cruise, &c., is not disavowed. The warlike purpose of the vessel is not disclaimed. But, because there is no actual present intent to cruise, &c., and because she may reach the place of her first destination without meeting an enemy, and peace may be restored before she receives orders to cruise, the intent of her equipment is innocent. Such is not the intention of the law. In this opinion I am perfectly clear. And I find myself supported by several opinions, in analogous cases, heretofore given by this office, and on more than one occasion sanctioned by the Supreme Court.

Hon. John M. Clayton, *&c., &c., &c.*

Baron Roenne to the Secretary of State.

GERMAN LEGATION,
New York, May 1, 1849.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Highness the Vicar of the German empire, has had the honor (yesterday) to receive the note which the honorable Secretary of State of the United States addressed to him on the 29th ultimo, on the subject of the steamer "United States," in reply to his note of the 14th ultimo.

The undersigned can have no desire to draw the honorable Secretary of State into a further discussion of the subject—a discussion not originated by the former—being informed by the honorable Mr. Clayton that he is precluded by the directions of the President from prolonging further the discussion of a subject that had already been fully decided after the most mature and deliberate consideration; but the undersigned owes it to the importance of the case to ask leave to offer a few remarks on the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which has been transmitted to him.

It seems, in the first place, obvious that nothing of what has occurred in this matter can be considered as coming under the act of 20th April, 1818, inasmuch as there has never been any secrecy about it, and inasmuch as acts committed openly and under the very eyes, as it were, nay with the concurrence of the government of the United States, can certainly never be qualified as criminal. The purpose of the purchase of the vessel by the German government was just as obvious when the subject of the purchase was first broached as it is now; and the illegality of that purpose, if indeed it be illegal, was just as manifest then as it is now; and notwithstanding this, the United States government not only encouraged the consummation of the purchase, but also gave it its direct sanction, by authorizing the commandant of the navy-yard of New York to afford all the necessary facilities for the fitting out the vessel as a war steamer. Consequently, however expedient this government may deem its present proceedings, the act of 20th April, 1818, "An act for the punishment of *crimes*," cannot be invoked as the basis of such proceedings.

Supposing, however, that said act may be thus invoked, the undersigned, without dwelling upon the argument of the Attorney General as to what the honor of the vessel may require her to do when upon the high seas, only begs leave to remark, that the intent to defend herself against hostilities committed against her is widely different from the intent to commit hostilities as made criminal by the act of 20th April, 1818, the said act, as stated in the note of the 11th ultimo, having only acts of an aggressive character in view. The undersigned, with all deference to the Attorney General, also respectfully begs leave to dissent from the opinion that the law makes no such distinction as referred to in the note of the undersigned of the 14th ultimo, between a *proximate* and an *ulterior* intent. The Attorney General says: "Any intent, *direct or contingent*, to cruise and commit hostilities, with the vessel fitted out, against a nation with which the nation fitting her out is then at war, is within the act;" and he adds that this opinion is supported by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in analogous cases. The undersigned has conferred, on the subject, with the same professional gentleman who was before consulted, as stated in his note of the 14th ultimo, and that gen-

tleman, in support and explanation of the opinion given by him, has referred the undersigned to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of "the United States *vs.* John D. Quincy," Peters's Reports, vol. 6, pp. 445, 466. This decision, it seems to the undersigned, fully confirms and establishes the distinction taken by him in his former note. "The offence," the court says, "consists principally in the intention with which the preparations were made. These preparations, according to the very terms of the act, must be made within the limits of the United States, and it is equally necessary that the intention with respect to the employment of the vessel *should be formed before she leaves the United States. And this must be a fixed intention; not conditional or contingent, depending on some future arrangements.*"

The undersigned, in his note of the 14th ultimo, has positively and solemnly assured the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, that the steamer "United States" has not been purchased or fitted out with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of Denmark, or any other power at peace with the United States; and in giving this assurance, he has fully met and complied with the words of the law of 20th April, 1818, which are as follows:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel, *with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State,* or of any colony, district, or people, *to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or State,* or of any colony, district, or people, *with whom the United States are at peace,* &c., every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, &c., and every such ship or vessel, &c., shall be forfeited."

The undersigned, assured that the President can have no desire to go beyond what the law requires, flatters himself that, on further consideration, he will perceive that the undersigned, under the circumstances of this case, cannot, in duty to the country which he has the honor to represent, give an assurance going beyond the words and intent of the act of 20th April, 1818.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the honorable Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his high and distinguished consideration.

ROENNE.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

Mr. Clayton to Baron Roenne.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 5, 1849.

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Baron Von Roenne's note of the 1st instant.

The great anxiety that is felt to satisfy the German government of the

friendly disposition of the United States, and a sincere desire to obviate the possibility of any misunderstanding as to the motives and objects of the American government in the decision it has made in the case of the war steamer the "United States," could alone induce the President to direct the undersigned to reply to the suggestions now advanced in the note of the representative of the German empire.

Baron Von Roenne remarks that "it seems, in the first place, obvious that nothing of what has occurred in this matter can be considered as coming under the act of 20th April, 1818, inasmuch as there has never been any secrecy about it, and inasmuch as acts committed openly, and under the very eyes, as it were, nay with the concurrence of the government of the United States, can certainly never be qualified as criminal. The purpose of the purchase of the vessel by the German government was just as obvious when the subject of the purchase was first broached, as it is now; and the illegality of that purpose, if indeed it be illegal, was just as manifest then as it is now; and, notwithstanding this, the United States government not only encouraged the consummation of the purchase, but also gave it its direct sanction, by authorizing the commandant of the navy-yard of New York to afford all the necessary facilities for the fitting out the vessel as a war steamer. Consequently, however expedient this government may deem its present proceedings, the act of 20th April, 1818, an "Act for the punishment of *crimes*," cannot be invoked as the basis of such proceedings."

Secrecy, indeed, is often the badge of crime, but has never been held to be indispensably necessary to its existence. Baron Von Roenne is too well acquainted with the relative powers and duties of the different branches of the American government, to confound that government with its Executive branch. He does not pretend that either Congress or the Judicial Department of that government has ever sanctioned the fitting out of the steamer "United States," for the purposes for which she is designed. When, therefore, Baron Von Roenne speaks of the concurrence of the government of the United States in fitting her out, he evidently means the concurrence of the Executive branch; one department of which, whilst under the administration of Mr. Mason, (who probably had good reasons at the time for thinking, as the German minister certainly did, that the then existing war between Germany and Denmark would be terminated with the armistice,) gave, as is stated, its direct sanction, by authorizing the commandant of the navy yard at New York to afford all the necessary facilities for fitting out this vessel as a war steamer. Then the position Baron Von Roenne has taken is this: that any act committed openly, and with the concurrence of the Executive branch of this government, or of one of its departments, "can certainly never be qualified as criminal," a doctrine which his Excellency the German minister will agree with the undersigned in believing could never prevail in any country professing to be free. If the Baron's position be sound, then the man who murders, at noon-day, openly in the streets, with the concurrence of the Executive, can never be held to be a criminal. The President of the United States holds no dispensing power. In a former note, the undersigned stated the ground of the present interference of the Executive—his oath to preserve the constitution, which enjoins upon him the duty of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. The President has no power to sanction any act that violates an established law of the

land; and the intelligent and able minister of Germany is too familiar with the division of the powers conferred by the people upon their public servants in the United States, to claim a despotic authority for the American Executive, such as is implied in the assertion that he could either openly or secretly sanction a violation of any law of the land. Our treaty with Denmark is one of these laws. The act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, is another. It is respectfully submitted that the position is untenable.

Baron Von Roenne has referred the undersigned to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States *vs.* Quincy, 6 Peters, 445, 466, to show that the Attorney General errs in his construction of the act of 20th April, 1818. In the case cited, the indictment charged the defendant with being knowingly concerned in the fitting out, in the port of Baltimore, a vessel called the "Bolivar," with intent to employ her in the service of Buenos Ayres against Brazil. The vessel went from Baltimore to St. Thomas, and was there fully armed. She afterwards cruised under the flag of Buenos Ayres. The court held that it was not necessary to find the defendant guilty of the offence charged in the indictment; that the vessel, when she left Baltimore for St. Thomas, and during the voyage from Baltimore to St. Thomas, was armed, or in a condition to commit hostilities. They held that the intention of the defendant in fitting out the vessel, *with respect to the employment of the vessel*, should be formed before she left the United States, and that this must be a fixed intention. The question was, in this case, whether the adventure was of a commercial or a warlike character; and it was ruled that if the defendant, before leaving the United States, had not a fixed intent that its character should be warlike, he would not be guilty of the offence charged in the indictment.

Now, what is the inference his Excellency has been pleased to deduce from this authority? And what are the facts of the case actually before us? The following statement, gathered from the papers before the undersigned, will render the subject clear:

1st. In a letter of the 15th of February, 1849, to the Secretary of the Navy, his Excellency says: "The government of the German empire has sent an agent to New York to purchase *a large war steamer for its service*, and I am instructed to request that the government of the United States would designate an officer of the United States navy, of the rank of lieutenant or commander, to proceed without the least possible delay to New York, there to assist the agent in the selection of the vessel to be purchased; and, if any should be purchased, to take the command of her; to superintend the arming and equipment of her; *to engage a crew, and the necessary number of competent officers;* and, when ready, to take her to Bremerhaven, and there to receive the further orders of the (German) government."

2d. In another letter of the 19th of February, to the same, his Excellency informs the latter that we (meaning the German government) have bought the "United States." Commodore M. C. Perry, the agent selected to superintend the arming and equipment of the vessel, is at the same time apprized that "it was of the highest importance that the steamer 'United States,' purchased by Baron Roenne for the German navy, to be armed and equipped in New York, should be put to sea with the greatest possible despatch; that the ship ought to have from two hundred to two hundred and fifty sailors, exclusive of officers, who might be recruited at

some of the principal ports, and from there sent in small vessels to join the ship at sea, after she shall have left the port for Germany, under regular clearance, with the American flag, as a merchant vessel, her armament in her hold as a cargo."

3d. Mr. Duckwitz, Minister of Commerce and Marine of the German empire, in his letter of the 25th of January, 1849, in reply to the questions of Commodore Parker, informs him that the German government has given orders for the purchase of a steam frigate in the United States, and has sent over Mr. William Wedding on commission for the purpose, who will request, under the auspices of the minister resident of the Central power of Germany at Washington, Baron Roenne, the Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Mr. Mason, to lend him the assistance of an able officer, who will, with him, together have care of the armament and manning of the steam frigate, if purchased; and in the same letter, Mr. Duckwitz, after mentioning the number of American officers who are to be engaged in the German service, adds, that the service to be required of the officers to be engaged is *active war service on board of sail and steam vessels*, and in the command of squadrons of gun-boats.

4th. Baron Roenne, also, in his note of the 14th ultimo, repeats that the real object in purchasing the vessel is, that she shall be taken to Bremerhaven, which is destined for the German naval station in the North sea, *there to receive* the further orders of the German government.

5th. And by the recent and latest news from Europe, the armistice between Germany and Denmark is not only entirely at an end, but the war is unhappily renewed and flagrant, under circumstances of increased exasperation; and therefore the hopes and anticipations of peace to which this government was fain to lend its ear, at the suggestion of his Excellency, are wholly extinguished.

With this statement in full view, taken from his Excellency's own admissions and language, the strange inference from the decision referred to is drawn, that there is no evidence of a fixed intent that this vessel is to be employed in the service of Germany to cruise or commit hostilities against Denmark. The vessel, it is admitted by his Excellency, is to be taken to Bremerhaven, there to receive the further orders of the German government. With this acknowledged intent, can any one undertake to aver, believe, or presume, that the intent is conditional or contingent, and not fixed and certain? Mr. Duckwitz, too, the German Minister of Commerce and Marine, avows the object of employing the American officers and seamen to be "active war service on board of sail and steam vessels," &c. In the case cited by his Excellency, it was entirely doubtful whether the adventure of the "Bolivar" was of a commercial or warlike character. Does any such doubt exist in the present case? If not, the cases are not parallel.

The undersigned asked his Excellency to assure him, on this subject, of the intent. All he desired was, that his Excellency should enable the President to maintain the neutrality of the United States agreeably to their laws. The reply is an assurance that "the steamer has not been purchased or fitted out with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of Denmark, or any other power at peace with the United States; and that this assurance fully meets and complies with the words of the law of the 20th of April, 1818."

The undersigned is compelled to remark here that the German minis-

ter's construction of his own assurance, thus given, makes that assurance virtually of no value, and indeed discloses a fixed intent to do that which the President regards as a violation of the law. Even if the assurance had been given in the very words of the statute, (and it is not,) it would not, when accompanied by the interpretation which Baron Roenne has given, have secured the neutrality of the United States according to our laws. His Excellency announces, in effect, that he will not hold his assurance as binding the German government not to give immediate orders for the steamer, on her arrival at Bremerhaven, to attack Denmark. The intent to attack Denmark is perfectly transparent. The German government would certainly order the steamer into immediate war service ; and Germany has no war at present, except with Denmark.

The distinction his Excellency has sought to establish between offensive and defensive hostilities appears to be equally without foundation. If his construction of the statute be correct, then Denmark may at once fit out a fleet in our ports, and hold herself free from the operation of our neutrality laws, under an assurance that the ships composing the fleet were not intended to attack German ships, but merely to defend themselves against them. When encountering a German fleet on the ocean, the other fleet would have only to wait for the first shot from one of the German vessels to bring themselves within the definition of defensive hostilities. If they should sink the German fleet, his Excellency would, by his own reasoning, be forced to admit that we had observed perfect neutrality in fitting out the ships, because the Danes had not fired the first shot. Such a construction of the statute would clearly defeat its object. Does his Excellency, indeed, think that we might thus fit out a fleet for the Danes under instructions to proceed to Copenhagen, there to receive the further orders of the Danish government pending the war with Germany? In all frankness, would not the German minister, in such a case, deem himself bound to protest against such an outrage from a friendly power?

The great anxiety of the President to maintain the kindest relations with the German empire has influenced him, notwithstanding his former determination, to direct the undersigned to present to the German minister the preceding considerations. The President, understanding that his Excellency refuses to give the assurance proposed by him in the undersigned's note of the 10th ultimo, according to the true intent and meaning of the law, will now proceed to obtain that assurance from the German government in the precise form prescribed by the law itself. He will, therefore, cause the collector of the customs at New York to be instructed to execute the 11th section of the act of the 20th of April, 1818. Consequently, the vessel will be detained until the true owner "shall enter into bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties prior to clearing out the ship, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by the German empire to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace." And before clearing out the ship she must be registered in the name of her true owner, which is the German empire.

Having resolved to adopt this course, you are at perfect liberty, if you think proper, to carry the questions you have raised before the judicial

tribunals of the country, by whose decisions the President will cheerfully abide, having faithfully discharged the obligations devolved upon him by the constitution.

The undersigned avails himself of the present occasion to renew to Baron Von Roenne the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

J. M. CLAYTON.

Baron Von Roenne, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire.*

Baron Roenne to the Secretary of State.

German Legation,
New York, May 15, 1849.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Highness the Vicar of the German empire, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, of the 5th instant.

The undersigned refrains from replying to the arguments of the honorable Mr. Clayton, and from entering into any further discussion of the subject. The President having irrevocably determined as to his course respecting the steamer "United States," any such reply or discussion would be fruitless. Under these circumstances nothing remains for the undersigned at present, but to submit to a decision against which he has heretofore protested, and must still be permitted to protest, although he has no doubt that the President, as repeated in the honorable Mr. Clayton's note of the 5th instant, is actuated in this matter by no ill feeling towards Germany, but only by an earnest desire to fulfil what he considers a duty imposed upon him by law. The undersigned having, then, only the alternative left to him of suffering the whole case to be brought at once before the admiralty court of the United States, or of giving the bond required by the President, under the 11th section of the act of 20th April, 1818, has decided the latter to be done by the agents of the German government. The questions as to the applicability as well as to the construction of the act of Congress, in respect to which the undersigned is obliged to differ from the honorable Secretary of State, will thus, should a suit on the bond unfortunately ensue—which he confidently hopes and believes will not be the case—remain open for the decision of the courts.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the honorable Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

ROENNE.

The Hon. John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

Mr. Clayton to Baron Roenne.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 19, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th instant, acquainting me, in reply to my letter of the 5th instant, with your determination to give the bond required by the President under the 11th section of the act of April 20, 1818, in reference to the German war steamer "United States," now lying in the harbor of New York.

I am, sir, with distinguished consideration, your most obedient servant,

J. M. CLAYTON.

Baron VON ROENNE, *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire.*

Baron Roenne to the Secretary of State.

GERMAN LEGATION,
New York, May 24, 1849.

SIR: At the instance of the district attorney of the southern district of New York, I have the honor to state to you that Mr. William Wedding, who has been commissioned by the Central power of Germany to attend to everything connected with the purchasing and fitting out of the steamer "United States," is the agent of the Central power of Germany alluded to in my note of the 15th instant, and that he has been caused by me to give the bond required by the President of the United States under section 11 of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

ROENNE.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Clayton to Baron Roenne.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 25, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your note of yesterday, in which you state, at the instance of the district attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, that Mr. William Wedding, who has been commissioned by the Central power of Germany to attend to everything connected with the purchasing and fitting out of the steamer "United States," is the agent of the Central power of Germany alluded to in your note of the 15th instant, and that he has been caused by you to give the bond required by the President of the

United States under the 11th section of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Baron Von Roenne,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire, New York.

Mr. Billè to the Secretary of State.—(Extract.)

Danish Legation, *Philadelphia, April* 2, 1849.

Sir: Allow me to call your attention to a notorious fact, of which the United States government may readily satisfy itself through the United States collector and United States district attorney in the city of New York, that the American steamer "the United States," built with a view to the obtaining of a mail contract, and therefore in a manner to be easily converted into a war steamer, is now actually undergoing this alteration upon a large scale, and fitting out as a war steamer of the first class, *with intent to be employed in the service of the Central government of Germany in its war against Denmark.*

It is, at the same time, equally notorious, because no secrecy has been observed in the matter, that said vessel has been bought for account of the Central government of Germany, to be converted here into a war steamer and fitted out as such, yet under the express stipulation *of retaining her American character until delivered in a German port, so as to have the protection of the American flag in crossing the ocean.*

This whole transaction comes, therefore, clearly within the scope and purpose of the penal law of Congress of 1794, re-enacted in 1818, declaring it to be a misdemeanor for any person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to fit out and arm, or to increase or augment the force of any armed vessel, with intent that such vessel be employed in the service of any foreign power, at war with another power, with whom the United States are at peace.—(James Kent's Commentaries on American Law, 3d edition, vol. 1, page 123.)

To the United States is due the merit of having, by specific enactments of this description, endeavored to enforce the observance of that neutrality which, by the law of nations, is equally binding upon the government and its citizens to the full extent of its territorial jurisdiction, and may therefore be invoked with double assurance by the aggrieved party; that a violation thereof will meet with no favor or indulgence, especially not from the present Executive, whose views upon the subject of peace and war, and the duties of neutrality in general, have been so freely given, without any reserve whatever, in his inaugural address.

Henry Wheaton says, in his Elements of International Law, 3d edition, page 473: "The example of America was soon followed by Great Britain in the act of Parliament 59 Geo. III, Ch. 69, entitled 'An act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of his Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in his Majesty's dominions, ves-

sels for warlike purposes without his Majesty's license." This act, he says, further on, provided for preventing and punishing the offence of fitting out armed vessels or supplying them with warlike stores, *upon which the former law had been entirely silent.*

It is consequently as little tolerated in Great Britain as in the United States for individuals to fit out and equip vessels for warlike purposes in violation of the duties of neutrality of the country.

When, therefore, it is stated in the English papers, and repeated in the papers of this country, that two steamers of the Cunard line, the Britannia and the Acadia, have been bought in England for account of the Central government of Germany, and that they are in dock at Liverpool to be converted into war steamers and fitted out as such, it may all be perfectly true, as is the case with the steamer "United States," in New York; but whenever the attempt shall be made to leave the port for hostile purposes in violation of the neutrality of the country, and which purposes are apparent from the very nature of the enterprise itself, I have no doubt but proper measures will be taken by the governments of both countries for preventing the accomplishment of so illegal an act.

There is evidently a looseness in the public mind with regard to these matters, and hence a recurrence to first principles, as sketched by the President in his inaugural address, would no doubt have a most salutary bearing on the peace of the world, while the black cloud of a general war is hovering over it with portentous forebodings.

* * * * * *

But, by a despatch from my government of the 23d of February, received by the last steamer from Europe, I have been enabled to say more, and thus to affirm positively, that his Majesty, on that day, actually did notify to the parties to the armistice his definitive resolution not to consent to the prolongation of that state of things in the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, to which the said convention had given rise; and having been authorized by my government to communicate to the United States government the whole of the despatch, setting forth his Majesty's reasons and motives for the resolution to which he had come, I beg leave to enclose a full copy thereof in the French language, for your perusal, and for your retention if you desire it, from which it will appear that the most ardent desire is still entertained by his Majesty's government that it may not lead to any actual renewal of hostilities.

Under such circumstances, any armaments from a neutral territory, as the one contemplated from the United States, in the fitting out of the American steamer "the United States," as a war steamer, for the assistance of one of the belligerent parties against the other, may justly be deemed the signal for actual renewal of hostilities, which otherwise might possibly have been avoided, and the blockade of enemies' ports thus forced upon Denmark in self-defence, however reluctantly undertaken.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state to you, Mr. Secretary, the particulars of the transaction in question, as they have come to my knowledge. The steamship "United States" was bought by Messrs. Taber & Bierworth, a German house in New York, and bought avowedly for account of the Central government of Germany; Mr. Belmont, agent to the house of Rothschild, guarantying the payment. It was stipulated that it should be converted into a war steamer, and fully equipped as such here, but

not to be delivered until safely arrived in Europe, so as to have the benefit of the protection of the American flag in crossing the ocean. I have been on board of the vessel myself, and seen its warlike preparations in progress. Officers of the United States navy were to be engaged for the service of the Central government of Germany, in its war with Denmark, and to go out in the said steamer. How far the minister in this country from the German empire has succeeded in accomplishing his object in this respect, I am not able to say; but that the said war steamer now fitting out is under the control of the said minister is evident, from the fact that he has, to my certain knowledge, and in good earnest, offered to a member of the foreign diplomatic corps residing here a passage for himself and family in said war steamer to Europe, which offer was accepted and fully relied on by that gentleman. From the intercourse which in consequence took place on the subject between him and the said agents of the war steamer, the fact has been ascertained, by a positive assertion to that effect from said agents, that six captains of the United States navy had been engaged, and would take their passage in the war steamer, and that an equal number of lieutenants were sought for, and expected to be obtained, for the same service.

With the greatest regard, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

STEEN BILLE.

The Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State of the United States, &c.

COPENHAGEN, *le* 23 *Fevrier*, 1849.

MONSIEUR: Le Roi, mon auguste souverain, venant de faire notifier à la puissance cosignataire de la convention d'armistice, conclue le 26 Août dernier, à Malmö, sa resolution définitive de ne point consentir à la prolongation de l'état de choses provoqué par cette convention dans les Duchés de Slesvig et de Holstein, je crois de mon devoir d'appeler l'attention des puissances amies et alliées sur les observations suivantes, qui ont pour but d'indiquer les raisons qui ont motivé la susdite résolution, et de mettre en evidence, combien sa majesté désire, qu'elle ne conduise pas à la reprise des hostilités.

Les évènemens de l'année qui s'est écoulée depuis l'avènement du Roi au trône de ses ancêtres appartiennent à l'histoire. Je crois donc pouvoir les passer sous silence, en me bornant à prier tous ceux qui seraient emlins à voir, dans la résolution du Roi, une mesure hostile ou opposée au maintien de la paix, de peser mûrement la situation dans laquelle se trouve sa majesté à l'heure qu'il est, et de ne pas perdre de vœu, que les sacrifices pénibles que sa majesté a faite pour amener une réconciliation sont, jusqu'à present, restés absolument sans résultat. Les Duchés de Slesvig et de Holstein gémissent encore sans le joug du pacte insurrectionnel. La sûreté des habitans y est compromise, leurs droits civiques sont foulés aux pieds, les ressources du pais dilapidées. La population Danoise du Slesvig se trouve sans abri contre des vexations outrageantes et eléve des cris de détresse auxquels sa majesté ne saurait fermer l'oreille, et qui rétentissent dans le cœur de tout Danois.

Sa majesté ne saurait plus longtemps tolérer un tel état de choses, qui,

au lieu de préparer le retour vers l'ordre et la légalité, ne renferme malheureusement que des germes nouveaux de discorde et d'anarchie.

Le Roi espère que les puissances amies et alliées apprecieront à leur juste valeur les raisons qui ont motivé sa résolution. Il se livre d'autant plus à cet espoir, que non seulement les principes fundamentaux du droit public, mais les intérêts bien entendus des autres gouvernemens lui imposent evidement le devoir de réprimer une révolte, éclatée dans l'enceinte de ses propres états. L'état de choses existent à l'heure qu'il est dans les Duchés, est aussi fatal à la morale politique, dont il sape les fondemens, que dangereux à la monarchie Danoise et destructif des rapports qui doivent exister entre le souverain et les sujets. S'il ne s'opposait pas à la prolongation de l'armistice de Malmö, le Roi non seulement contribuerait à raffermir l'anarchie causée par la révolte, mais s'écarterait évidemment de la route, suivie actuellement avec autant desagesse que de perseverance par les gouvernemens de l'Europe, et trahirait sa sainte vocation, par laquelle il est appelé à protéger son peuple fidèle, et à maintener, dans son intégrité, le pouvoir légitime.

Sa majesté est loin de vouloir la guerre. Elle ne ceste d'appeler de tous ses vœux la paix, mais une paix honorable et présentant des garanties solides à l'existence de la monarchie Danoise et à l'equilibre politique du nord de l'Europe; elle est convaincue qu'une telle paix seule serait conforme aux intentions bienveillantes des puissances amies et alliées. Bien que préférant la guerre à une paix qui amènerait le deshonneur, le Danemark ne provoquera pas la continuation de la lutte avec l'Allemagne. Il ne mesure cutes pas ses forces d'après son droit, mais quelque limitées que soient ses ressources, elles sont toutefois assez considerables pour ne pas lui permettre d'assumer la responsabilité qu'il encourrait s'il negligeait un instant de se mettre en mesure de sauvegarder, jusqu'à la dernier extrémité, des intérêts qui doivent être transmits intacts aux générations futures.

Le gouvernement du Roi désire vivement la prochaine ouverture des négociations de paix. Il y apportera toutes les facilités compatibles avec la dignité du souverain et l'honneur de la nation.

La paix, en mettant promptement un terme à l'état de choses dans les Duchés, serait indubitablement un bienfait non seulement pour le Danemark, mais pour toute l'Europe; rien ne saurait, en effet, être plus compromettant pour le repos de l'Europe que de permettre aux nationalités de s'arroger le droit de démêler elles-mêmes leurs disputes; ce serait retarder les progrès de l'humanité et déchainer de plus en plus les furies de l'anarchie et du fanaticisme. Mais plus le gouvernement du Roi est, d'un côté, pénétré du desir d'un prompt rétablissement de la paix, plus il doit, de l'autre, reconnaître la necessité absolue de ne pas dépriver des moyens de parer, en autant qu'il est en lui, à des éventualités impossibles à prevoir. A cet égard l'armistice de Malmö presenterait à sa libre action des obstacles insurmontables, et peut-être en tout cas funestes.

C'est sous ce point de vue que le Roi désire qu'on venible envisager sa résolution de ne pas prolonger la convention d'armistice, conclué à Malmö le 26 Août dernier, et de déclarer que cet armistice aura expiré le — Mars de l'anneé courante. Sa moderation, qui a présidé à toutes les actions de sa majesté, atteste que cette mesure ne renferme absolument rien d'hostile, en préjudice de la paix générale. Tout comme nos adversaires trouveront sa majesté decidée à defendre ses droits et sa dignité, ils la

trouveront aussi prête à tendre sincèrement la main à la conclusion d'un nouveau pacte, offrant des garanties d'une veritable réconciliation et reposant sur des bases équitables et justes.

Je vous invite, monsieur, à porter le contenu de cette dépêche à la connaissance du gouvernement des Etats Unis d'Amérique, et à lui en laisser copie, s'il le desire.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur, avec une parfaite considération, votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur,

A. V. MOLTKE.

A Monsieur DE BILLE,
Chargé d'Affaires du Roi, Philadelphie.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Billé.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 4, 1849.

SIR: I have just received your note of the 2d instant respecting the purchase and fitting out, at New York, of a large steamer, destined, as is alleged, for the war service of the German empire.

My attention was attracted to this subject as soon as I took charge of the Department of State, and measures were promptly taken to procure exact information as to the real character and destination of this steamer. The object was to ascertain the truth, and to collect facts and necessary information to enable the government of the United States to judge and to decide how far (in the present condition of affairs between your government and that of Germany) any aid or co-operation on the part of this government, its officers, or citizens, in furthering the naval and military views of the German government, might under the circumstances be justly regarded as a violation of the rights of a friendly power. The information sought, so far as received, has proved satisfactory; and, as I feel most desirous to disembarrass this question from all doubt, and to secure and preserve the relations of good faith and amity between our respective governments upon the firmest basis, by frankly relieving your mind from all anxiety as to the course which the United States feels bound and means to pursue in its conduct towards the government of Denmark, I deem it expedient to invite you to visit Washington as early as convenient, to afford me an opportunity of making the necessary explanations.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Mr. STEEN BILLE,
Chargé d'Affaires of Denmark, Philadelphia.

Mr. Billé to the Secretary of State.

DANISH LEGATION,
Washington, April 9, 1849.

SIR: Having sent in my note of the 2d instant, and received in reply yours of the 4th, and having also had the honor of a personal interview

with you in explanation, I feel my mind perfectly relieved from any apprehension on the score of vessels of war being fitted out in this country in violation of its neutrality, as defined both by the recognised law of nations, and by the municipal laws of this country in particular, as quoted by me in my note of the 2d instant.

I might therefore abstain from any further interference in the matter on account of my government, but I deem it a duty to you, Mr. Secretary, who are called upon to act in this case, to make any observation which to my mind shall be calculated to throw additional light upon the subject, and which possibly may have escaped your notice.

I beg leave, therefore, to call your attention to the *legal position of the vessel in question after she shall have left the port of New York for a foreign port*, which I understand to be the purpose of this government to allow, upon certain securities being given to its satisfaction that the vessel shall not be used for hostile purposes in aid of one of the belligerent powers in the north of Europe against the other.

The vessel may thus leave the port of New York either as a German vessel under German colors, or as an American vessel under American colors.

In the first case she will bear her national character upon the face of her flag, and be subject to seizure by his Majesty's cruisers wherever met and wheresoever bound. In the latter case she will be in disguise, and involve the American flag in a positive fraud.

It is known to everybody that the vessel is no longer an American vessel; that she has been sold and bought for account of a foreign government; whatever the formalities may be by which it shall have been attempted to disguise the fact, by stipulating the delivery of the vessel not to take place till after her arrival at her port of destination.

If she was a *bona fide* American vessel, carrying munitions of war and clearing out from New York to Bremen as a belligerent port, which we know to be her destination, she would be liable to seizure by his Majesty's cruisers for carrying contrabands of war. The same will be the case if she carries no contrabands of war as cargo, because she is in herself an article of contrabands of war, being constructed and purposely so altered as to answer war purposes. Under such circumstances, the American flag could give no protection, were it even to cover *bona fide* American property, much less so when it is only fraudulently made use of.

Why, then, it may be asked, is the American flag so eagerly sought for to cover the vessel, when in reality it can afford no legal protection under the circumstances? The answer suggests itself readily. It is because the seizure of the vessel, though legally made by his Majesty's cruisers, might possibly embroil the two countries in war to the benefit of the party committing the fraud, from an over-sensibility on the part of this country with regard to its flag, and that his Majesty's cruisers, from an apprehension of this kind, might possibly abstain from making such seizure.

Another scheme may be presumed ; that of clearing out for some neutral ports in the vicinity of Bremen—as, for instance, the Texel, in Holland—and thence take their chance of reaching Bremen in safety; or to some port in Norway or Sweden, touching at Bremen for some pretended innocent purpose or other, to render the case more complicated for the Danes, under their sincere regard for the true American flag; and if armed at the same time, guns would no doubt be made use of to increase the

embarrassment and enforce the deception under the cloak of self-defence for the American flag.

To any of these schemes, based upon an evident abuse of the American flag, it is not supposed the United States government will give its countenance. I see, therefore, no alternative left but that of claiming from the vessel that she shall carry the flag of the government to which she now belongs, taking her own course and her own risk in arriving at the place of her destination.

And having been altered in this country to a war steamer contrary to law, it may nevertheless, by way of attention to the German government, with which this country is at peace, and with which it wishes to cultivate a good understanding, though not to the extent of violating its own neutrality at the expense of another power with whom it likewise is at peace and wishes also to cultivate a good understanding, be allowed to depart, though without armament, and on bond or assurance being given that she shall not be employed for war purposes against Denmark as the other belligerent power at the present time.

The German government has once bought the vessel; she is their property; let them therefore have her in their own ports, if they can manage to get her there, as the nucleus for the German navy they are so desirous of creating independently, as they say, of the present war, and therefore in perspective only, which may be deemed peaceable enough.

I shall remain in Washington until this matter is finally settled, and shall then be at your disposal whenever you shall be pleased to request my presence in the State Department.

With the greatest regard, I have the honor to be, Mr. Secretary, your most obedient servant,

STEEN BILLE.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Bille.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 11, 1849.

SIR: With the President's sanction, I now transmit to you a copy of a note which I addressed, on the 10th instant, by his direction, to the envoy of the German confederation, on the subject of the war-vessel understood to be fitting out at New York under his auspices, and for the service of the government he represents. If anything more were needed from this government, beyond the assurances I had the honor to make to you in our late interview, the information contained in that note, imparted in perfect candor, for the use of your government, will doubtless supply the omission and convince the government of Denmark of the rectitude of our intentions towards her, and of our real desire to maintain the existing most amicable relations.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your notes of the 9th and 10th instant, and remain, with great consideration, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Mr. STEEN BILLE, *&c., Denmark.*

Mr. Billé to the Secretary of State.

DANISH LEGATION,
Washington, April 12, 1849.

SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 11th instant, accompanied with a copy of a note which, by the direction of the President, you addressed on the 10th instant to the envoy of the German confederation, on the subject of the war-vessel understood to be fitting out at New York under his auspices and for the service of the government he represents, I cannot too highly appreciate the noble stand taken by the President of the United States in upholding a great principle, laid down by the laws of this country for the purpose of preserving inviolate its relations of amity and good understanding with all foreign powers, and of fulfilling with strict impartiality the duties of neutrality; and when applied, as it has been done in the present instance, in vindication of the rights of a small State, unfortunately placed in opposition to a most powerful one, it cannot be said to be upheld but from a deep sense of justice alone, apart from the specific injunction from the law itself. This is, therefore, the character, in bold relief, which the decision of the President will bear before the nations of the world, thus presenting a proud example for others to imitate, while the very courtesy shown upon this occasion to the Central government of Germany must be admitted to be such as, under the circumstances, to command universal approbation.

I am most happy to agree with you, that if any more were needed from this government, beyond the assurances previously given me, the information contained in the above note to the envoy of the German confederation would supply the omission, and convince my government of the rectitude of your intentions towards her, and your real desire to maintain the existing most amicable relations, the preservation of which, indeed, none can more highly appreciate than my government does, from a deep sense of their importance to her.

With the highest consideration, I have the honor to be, Mr. Secretary, your most obedient servant,

STEEN BILLE.

The Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State of the United States, &c.

Mr. Billé to the Secretary of State.

DANISH LEGATION,
Philadelphia, May 17, 1849.

SIR: Understanding that the steamer "United States," notoriously fitted out in the city of New York as a war steamer for account of the

Central government of Germany, is now on the point of leaving this country, and, if report be true, will clear out for Antwerp under American colors, well supplied with ammunitions of war, and men as passengers, though in reality engaged to serve as sailors and marines, I beg leave, in addition to my former remonstrances against the illegality of this expedition as a violation of the neutrality of this country, as defined by the act of Congress approved on the 20th April, 1818, to state that, by a despatch from my government of the 14th April, I have received the following extract of a note addressed to his Majesty's government by Mr. Flenniken, as chargé d'affaires from the United States at Copenhagen, under date the 12th April, and apparently with authority, viz:

"His Majesty's government need entertain no apprehensions whatever that the government of the United States will do any act, or knowingly permit any of her citizens to perform an act, violative of the strict neutrality which she desires to maintain towards his Majesty's government of Denmark.

"And should it prove to be, as is alleged in your Excellency's note of to-day, that the Central government of Germany have purchased from American owners the steamer 'United States,' with the purpose of arming her in the city of New York, and bringing her out under the American flag to engage in a war against a nation with whom the United States are at peace, I need scarcely assure you, sir, that such an attempt, if known to the government of the United States, would not only promptly be forbidden, but, if persisted in, the vessel herself would be seized by order of the government."

I have accordingly been instructed by my government, upon the strength of this assurance, to make all proper application to the United States government for the purpose of seeing the said assurance carried into effect, which I therefore have the honor of doing by the present note, fully persuaded, from the assurance received verbally from yourself in my interview with you on the 5th April, that neither the Executive nor the United States courts would give such an interpretation to the said act of 1818 as to suffer that to be done *indirectly* which has been *directly* forbidden.

With the greatest regard, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

STEEN BILLE.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Billé.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 19, 1849.

SIR: I have received your note of the 17th instant. It will afford me pleasure to submit to you all the correspondence which has passed between this department and the German minister on the subject of the war steamer "United States," whenever you may find it convenient to visit this city. A copy of the correspondence has been transmitted to Mr. Flenniken, by whom it will be communicated to the Danish government.

I am, sir, with great consideration, your obedient servant,

J. M. CLAYTON

Mr. STEEN BILLE, *Chargé d'Affaires of Denmark.*

Extrac of a letter from Mr. Steen Billé to the Secretary of State, dated 25th June, 1849.

It affords me great satisfaction to state to you, upon this occasion, that immediately upon the receipt of my report of your notes to me of the 4th and 11th April, and of the nature of the interviews I had with you on the subject, I have been instructed to express to you the high estimation in which this act of justice, coupled with a friendly disposition on the part of the present administration of the United States, is held by his Majesty's government.

With the highest consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

STEEN BILLE.

Secretary of State to Mr. Steen Billé.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 3, 1849.

SIR: Your note of the 25th ultimo has been received, and laid before the President; and I have been instructed by him to express to you the gratification he has felt, upon perusing it, to find that the recent action of the American government in discharging its neutral obligations to the friendly power of Denmark has been duly appreciated by that government.

I am, sir, with great consideration, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Mr. STEEN BILLE,
Chargé d'Affaires of Denmark.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Donelson.—(Extract.)

[No. 30.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 12, 1849.

SIR: I transmit herewith for your information a copy of a note which, by direction of the President, I addressed to Baron Von Roenne on the 10th instant. You are at liberty to read it to the Minister for Foreign Relations at Frankfort, and, if desired, to furnish him with a copy. You may also forward a copy to Mr. Fay, to be submitted to the Prussian government. Our duty in this case, and in all our relations with foreign friendly powers, is too plain to need comment or explanation. Indeed, it is not for a moment supposed that the principles and practice of this government, as announced in that note, can be misunderstood by, or deemed unfriendly to, the German government. It will be quite proper for you, however, to make use of the occasion to explain to the minister the precise nature and purport of our act of Congress of April 20, 1818, and to indicate to him in what manner, and to how great an extent, the exercise of international neutrality has been carried by its enactments, beyond the

mere law of nations. A copy of the note has been communicated to the Danish minister here.

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I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CLAYTON.

A. J. DONELSON, Esq.,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Federal Government of Germany.

Mr. Donelson to the Secretary of State.—(Extract.)

BERLIN, *May* 7, 1849.

SIR: * * * Your communication stating the objections to the armament of a vessel in our ports, to be used in the war against Denmark, is highly approved by this government. Count Bulow, to whom, in the absence of Count Brandenburg, I submitted it, was pleased to remark that he hoped the United States and Prussia would always be found acting together in behalf of neutral rights. * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

J. M. CLAYTON, *Secretary of State, &c.*

Mr. Donelson to the Secretary of State.—(Extract.)

BERLIN, *May* 9, 1849.

I called upon the Foreign Office to-day for the purpose of stating to the minister my intention to go to Frankfort, and that Mr. Fay was charged with the business of the legation during my absence. Count Bulow received me. * * * * *

I observed, in reply, that I was accredited, as he was aware, to that government as well as to the Prussian, and that my desire in visiting it at this moment was to correct certain erroneous impressions which had grown out of the determination President Taylor had taken in regard to the armament of the steamer "United States" in our ports, and the employment of our officers with a view to the service of Germany in her war with Denmark; but that my mission to Prussia would be continued until my successor should arrive at Berlin, or more particular instructions were received by me. Referring again to your communication to Baron Roenne, a copy of which had been left with the Count, he observed that he thought the expression too general which imposed a condition on the departure of the vessel. The expression is, "that the vessel in question, now fitting out in the harbor of New York, is not designed and intended to be, and will not be, employed by your government against any power with which the United States are now at peace."

The explanation immediately offered by me was, that it was not your intention to convey any other idea than that it was the duty of the United States to abstain from any act which would violate their neutrality; that,

although there was a suspension of hostilities between Germany and Denmark, there was not yet a peace; and whilst there was a probability that the war would be renewed, as it had actually been, it was your design to be understood that, if the vessel in question was to be used in that war, its armament in a port of the United States was illegal, and could not be permitted; but that it was far from your intention to say that that steamer was never to be used in any war which Germany might hereafter wage with other nations, or with Denmark herself, after the termination of the present war and the establishment of peace with Germany.

It is proper to remark that the Count had not read the communication when I had my former interview with him, and that the approbation therein spoken of was given in answer to my verbal statement of its contents. I have every reason, however, to believe, after the reading of it, and with the explanation made of the sentence quoted, that it is satisfactory to this government.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Donelson.—(Extract.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 12, 1849.

SIR: In my No. 30, of the 12th ultimo, I communicated a copy of a note I addressed to Baron Von Roenne, dated the 10th ultimo, on the subject of the war steamer "United States;" and, with the same objects in view, I have now the honor to transmit two other notes, in continuation of the correspondence from the department to the same minister, dated the 29th ultimo and 5th instant, respectively, which will enable you to understand the course, and the reasons for it, which this government was compelled to adopt on the occasion. It is not thought necessary to send you copies of the minister's notes, which he will of course submit to his government. * * * * * *

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CLAYTON.

Mr. Donelson to the Secretary of State.—(Extract.)

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, *May* 16, 1849.

SIR: * * * I have made all the explanations desired in your No. 30 to this government.

Mr. Donelson to the Secretary of State.—(Extract.)

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, May 17, 1849.

* * * In this state of things I have not been able to do more than speak unofficially with the old cabinet. President Gagern expressed himself entirely satisfied with the views you had taken of the neutral obligations of the United States. Mr. Duckwitz did the same in terms as general, but he seemed to think that Commodore Parker should have stated

his decision here, and have deferred it until his arrival at Washington, as the Central power might, in the interval, have employed British officers. I told him that, while I regretted the disappointment, I could not admit that Commodore Parker was responsible for it; that, not being able to enter into the service of Germany without the permission of his government, he could not do otherwise than he did, and was always free to form his opinion according to the true aspect of German affairs. I also brought to the view of Mr. Duckwitz that the whole subject, when presented to my attention, was unconnected with the war between Germany and Denmark, which, at the time of Commodore Parker's arrival, was regarded at London, Copenhagen, Berlin, and Frankfort, as not likely to be revived. Indeed, long after that period Chevalier Bunsen advised the shipping interest of Germany to pursue their usual enterprises; and the King of Prussia expressed publicly his entire confidence in the peaceable arrangement of the controversy. At the close of the conversation Mr. Duckwitz admitted that, as things now stood, it was fortunate none of our officers had accepted the invitation offered them. * * * * *

Mr. Donelson to the Secretary of State.

[Extracts from despatch No. 14.]

FRANKFORT, *June* 22, 1849.

SIR: * * * I had a conversation with the Minister Jochmus, who mentioned the arrival of the steamer "United States" at Liverpool, after being bonded in the manner prescribed by our statutes. I explained to him the character of these statutes, and the imperative duty of the President to see them executed. No objection was expressed to the course we had pursued. He referred to the probabilities of peace with Denmark, which would relieve the vessel of the restrictions imposed on her; but since that conversation, he addressed me the note on the subject which I herewith enclose, with my reply to it.

[PRIVATE.] *Mr. Jochmus to Mr. Donelson.*

MY DEAR SIR: In the document relating to the "caution" furnished at New York for the "United States" steamship, I find the words "that the 'United States' shall not cruise nor commit hostilities."

I should feel much obliged if, privately and confidentially, you would state to me if, in your opinion, this engagement is considered only as lasting for the passage of the ship out from America to England and Germany, or if the "United States" is to commit no hostilities after her being regularly rated as a German man-of-war. She is to have the name of "Horsa."

Yours, truly,

A. JOCHMUS.

Colonel DONELSON, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Donelson to Mr. Jochmus.

FRANKFORT, *June* 21, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your private note, respecting the meaning of the "caution," in the case of the steamer "United States," I have the honor to inform you that there can be no doubt of its being intended to prevent the employment of the vessel in the present war with Denmark. At the time of the equipment in the port of New York, it was incontestable that the armistice then existing would be followed by the renewal of hostilities, and that the vessel was intended to be used in the prosecution of the war. With this object, both the statutes of the United States and the laws of nations demanded that the equipment should not take place in the port of New York.

From the correspondence in your possession, you will perceive that Mr. Clayton could not do less than take the *bonds* referred to as a guaranty for the peaceful character of the vessel, and that he did so in the spirit of the greatest kindness to Germany, and in the fullest confidence that the government of the Central Power would do justice to motives so plainly enjoined by the duties of neutrality.

I am, very truly, and with sentiments of the highest respect, your Excellency's very obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

His Excellency General JOCHMUS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Donelson to the Secretary of State.

[No. 17.] FRANKFORT, *July* 5, 1849.

SIR: You will have seen, from my correspondence enclosed in my No. 14, the answer which I gave to the Minister of Foreign Affairs here in reply to his inquiry respecting the nature of the *bonds* required of the owners of the steamer United States when sailing from the port of New York. I omitted to state in the subsequent despatch that the same minister, General Jochmus, asked me afterwards for the copy in my possession of your last communication to Baron Von Roenne, dated 5th of May, 1849. This document was immediately sent to him, and was returned to me with a written note from him, which I beg leave to enclose, as evidence of the spirit in which this government regards the course pursued by the President.

Before he set out with the Archduke to the baths of Gastein, I had several conversations with General Jochmus in relation to that correspondence, and particularly to our statutes intended to prevent our citizens from taking part in wars between those nations with which we are at peace. On no occasion did he intimate the slightest discontent that the application of the just principle which guided our government deprived the Central power of a vessel which would have been of great use to it in the prosecution of the present war between Denmark and Germany.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, *Secretary of State of the U. S.*

General Jochmus to Mr. Donelson.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE,
June 29, 1849.

General Jochmus begs to present his compliments to Colonel Donelson, and to return, with many thanks, the enclosed document, which he has read with much interest.

Mr. Donelson to the Secretary of State.

[Extract from No. 19, dated Frankfort, July 16, 1849.]

SIR: * * * * Since my last despatch, information has been received here of the conclusion of an armistice between Prussia and Denmark. This event will, as a matter of course, relieve the vessel purchased from us by the Central power of the conditions under which she crossed the ocean. She will now be able to reach the port of Bremen, and can go peaceably into the service of Germany.

Secretary of State to Mr. A. J. Donelson.

[Extract from No. 33.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 17, 1849.

SIR: Your despatches Nos. 14 and 15 have been this day received. With the first of these you enclose the correspondence between his Excellency A. Jochmus, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and yourself, relative to the neutral obligations under which the war steamer "United States," now called the "Horsa," left our shores. You have given the true interpretation to those obligations, and to the motives which prompted the action of your government on the subject referred to. The bond was taken in the very words prescribed by the act of the 20th of April, 1818.

ANDREW J. DONELSON, Esq.,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Federal Government of Germany.

Secretary of State to Mr. A. J. Donelson.

[No. 34.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 11, 1849.

SIR: Since my last despatch, of 17th ult., your despatches Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19 have been received.

In the last of these despatches, (No. 19,) alluding to the armistice concluded between Prussia and Denmark, you say:

"This event will, as a matter of course, relieve the vessel purchased

from us by the Central Power of the conditions under which she crossed the ocean. She will be able to reach the port of Bremen, and can go peaceably into the service of Germany."

An armistice, if agreed upon between *Prussia* and Denmark, will not annul the obligations entered into by the owners of the war steamer "Horsa" ("United States") before her departure from this country. Her owners (the German Central Power) gave the bonds, which the law of April 20, 1818, obliged me to take from them, during the period of a previous armistice between the belligerent powers of Germany and Denmark. An *armistice* does not, as you are aware, present a *state of peace*.

Besides, the armistice concluded between Prussia and Denmark has no binding power for the owners of the "Horsa," ("United States,") the German Central Power, who may, perhaps, continue the war against Denmark. But should even the German Central Power become party to the *armistice*, the obligations under which the "Horsa" ("United States") sailed from this country cannot be considered as discharged before *peace* has been established between Denmark and the owners of the "Horsa," the Central Power.

If necessary, you will please communicate these views to the government of the German empire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

ANDREW J. DONELSON, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*,
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

Mr. Donelson to the Secretary of State.

[Extracts from despatch No. 30, dated Frankfort, September 2, 1849.]

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your despatch No. 34, which corrects an inadvertent expression used in my No. 19, when speaking of the armistice concluded by Prussia and Denmark. No such expressions occur in any of my correspondence or communications with this government, and it will not, therefore, be necessary to read the despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been often assured by me that the vessel purchased from us cannot be used against Denmark whilst the present difficulties remain unadjusted. When writing the despatch, considering the war practically ended, I inadvertently used the word *armistice*, where that of *peace* was really in my mind, as the event which would liberate the vessel from the conditions under which she left our ports.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Flenniken.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 15, 1849.

SIR: Your despatches to No. 58, inclusive, have been received. From the tenor of your late despatches, and from other sources, it has been seen

with regret that somewhat of suspicion has been excited in Denmark in regard to the friendly sentiments and intentions of the American government as to our neutral relations with that power in its existing war with Germany. An occasion having just arisen which may be considered as a fair test of our purposes and feelings, I hasten to avail myself of its occurrence to comply with the suggestion you make in your No. 56, that this department should advert to the subject, and place it in a proper light for the satisfaction of the Danish government. With this object I now transmit a copy of a note I addressed to Baron Von Roenne, envoy of the German Confederation here, which the President desires you to communicate, with proper explanations, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. Upon the facts and the question which gave origin to that note, it is not my purpose at this time to dwell, because I have recently had several interviews with Mr. Billé, the Danish minister, on the subject, and it will be his duty to convey to his government the assurances he has received, and to communicate, also, the correspondence that has passed on the occasion. That note, however, will fully explain to you the views and policy of your government, and you will be strictly guided by them in your future intercourse with the government near which you reside.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CLAYTON.

R. P. FLENNIKEN, Esq.,
Chargé d'Affaires, Copenhagen.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. Flenniken.—(Extract.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 12, 1849.

SIR: I transmit herewith copies of two notes addressed by me on the 29th ultimo and 5th instant, respectively, to the envoy of the German Confederation, being the sequel of my correspondence on the subject of the war steamer "United States," referred to in my last despatch, in which I enclosed to you a copy of my first note to Baron Von Roenne, respecting that vessel, which bore date the 10th ultimo. From these notes you will be able to understand the course pursued by your government, and to explain it to the government near which you reside.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CLAYTON.

R. P. FLENNIKEN, Esq.,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, Copenhagen.

Mr. Flenniken to the Secretary of State.

[Extract from despatch No. 69.]

COPENHAGEN, *May* 23, 1849.

* * * In pursuance of your instructions, I immediately furnished a copy of your communication to the German minister to the Minister

of Foreign Affairs here, accompanied with such verbal remarks on the subject as would naturally be suggested, and also by a written communication, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

The terms of your note to Baron Roenne were received by Count Moltke with exceeding pleasure. He expressed himself greatly gratified, repeatedly remarking, that to have the confidence and to stand fair with such a government as ours, was matter of great importance. I was certainly much pleased in witnessing the gratification your note afforded him. I beg also to express to you my own gratification upon receiving this note, for certainly a portion of the German press has labored with a zeal—commendable indeed, if properly directed—to create an impression that they were to receive aid, in their war with Denmark, from our government, and, as far as it was in their power, to produce a feeling of jealousy on the part of Denmark towards the United States. You will readily apprehend that if Denmark was a strong power, she would not feel such things; but being weak, is of course sensitive. Your note, however, has placed all this in a most satisfactory light.

[Accompanying despatch No. 69]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Copenhagen, May 21, 1849.

SIR: It is with much satisfaction that the undersigned, in pursuing instructions from his government, communicates to his Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs a copy of a note addressed by the honorable John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, to the representative of the Central German government at Washington.

The immediate cause which gave occasion to this note, as you will perceive, was the purchase of an American steamer by the Central government, and an attempt to fit her out in the city of New York as an armed vessel, to participate in the existing war with Denmark.

This note of the Secretary not only announces, in terms very explicit, to the Imperial Minister, the illegality of the attempt on the part of his government, but it also proclaims the policy of our own government in maintaining that strict neutrality between all belligerent foreign powers which is an expressed object in the administration of the principles of our system; and declares this to be not only the settled policy of the government of the United States, but that its observance is required as well by the constitution as by the most solemn statutory provisions.

The undersigned is aware, that, during the progress of the unhappy war, many things have appeared in German newspapers calculated to awaken the apprehension of his Majesty's government, lest the United States should forget her obligations of neutrality and of amity towards Denmark; but he was equally aware that these alarming paragraphs were to be ascribed to the fertile imagination of German editors; not in the slightest degree being warranted by any act of our government founded in unfriendly feeling, or from any want of fidelity to her cherished principles of neutrality; and hence the undersigned took occasion, in his note to your Excellency of the 12th ultimo, to give the assurance to his Majesty's government, that no apprehensions should be entertained upon

that subject; it will, therefore, he trusts, be no less satisfactory to your Excellency than it is gratifying to himself, that those assurances have now the sanction of the highest authority.

He avails himself, &c., &c., &c.

R P. FLENNIKEN.

Mr. Flenniken to the Secretary of State.

[Extract from despatch No. 70, dated Copenhagen, June 5, 1849.]

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt (yesterday) of your despatch No. 11 and its enclosures, being two copies of two notes addressed by yourself to the German minister respecting the steamer "United States."

I sought an interview to-day with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and informed him of the measures which had been taken by the President of the United States to prevent the departure of this steamer from the port of New York unless under bonds, in pursuance to the act of Congress, that she should not engage in war with any nation, &c., &c., with which our country was at peace.

He expressed himself extremely gratified with the prompt and determined measures taken by the government of the United States in maintaining her neutrality with Denmark.

To the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Flenniken to the Secretary of State.

[Extract from despatch No. 71, dated Copenhagen, June 21, 1849.]

SIR: * * * * Much alarm has existed since yesterday, by the news that the steamer "United States" had arrived at Liverpool. I informed Count Moltke to-day, in conversation upon that subject, that I could not believe she would attempt to take any part in the war against Denmark, as incurring the penalty of the bond under which she had sailed from New York would involve a pecuniary loss which the Central government would not like to incur. * * * * * * *

To the Hon. J. M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Niles to the Secretary of State.

[Extract from despatch No. 34, dated Turin, September 22, 1849.]

* * * * * It may not be uninteresting to you to be informed that all the statesmen here with whom I have had occasion to converse on the subject, have expressed their decided approbation of the ground assumed by the President and his cabinet in regard to the Prussian steamer "United

States," as well as in the case of the projected invasion of Cuba. Nothing is better calculated to raise the character of the American government in Europe, than a strict observance of all the great principles of international morality.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE MINISTER OF MEXICO.

Mr. de la Rosa to Mr. Buchanan.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION,
Washington, February 10, 1849.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Mexico, has the honor to address the honorable Secretary of State of the United States in order to make known to him that the Mexican government, being anxiously interested in preserving and drawing more closely together the relations of peace and friendship which happily subsist between the two republics, cannot but see with surprise and with pain the questions which have been raised within a few days in the very bosom of Congress respecting the character and validity of the Protocol of the conferences which were held, previous to the ratification and exchange of the treaty of peace at Queretaro on the 26th of May of the last year, between the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico and the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States.

The undersigned believes that if, unfortunately, these questions should not be brought to a prompt and happy termination, they would, in the end, place in jeopardy the amity and good understanding which, for the benefit of humanity and civilization, and to the advantage of both nations, actually subsist between Mexico and the United States, how great soever might be the efforts which the governments of the two nations might make to avoid a fatal disagreement between themselves.

The government of the undersigned might be, to a certain extent, reassured, on seeing in the message of his Excellency the President, addressed to the House of Representatives, that the government of the United States gives to certain articles of the treaty of Guadalupe the same sense and the same understanding which should be given to them agreeably to the explanations assigned in the Protocol above mentioned. But as there are, at the same time, in that message certain passages from which it may be inferred that no value is attributed to the Protocol in question, the undersigned believes that these expressions will exceedingly alarm his government, and may possibly occasion a serious and dangerous agitation among the Mexican people.

In order to avert this evil and its consequences, the undersigned anxiously desires to be enabled to assure his government, in a manner firm, clear and positive, that the government of the United States will never give to the articles and modifications of the treaty, to which the Protocol relates, any other sense or other interpretation than that resulting from the explanations of the said articles and modifications which were given by the plenipotentiaries of the United States on signing the Protocol in question at Queretaro.

If the undersigned should receive from the honorable Secretary of State a clear and categorical answer, by which he would be enabled to give to his government the assurance mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the question of the Protocol will have no serious consequences, nor will it in the least degree endanger the peace and the amicable relations which the treaty of Guadalupe re-established between Mexico and the United States.

As the newspapers of the United States may speedily reach Mexico, and there occasion a most fatal alarm, the undersigned hopes that the Secretary of State will afford him the pleasure of receiving as promptly as possible an answer, which he may despatch to his government.

The undersigned embraces this occasion to repeat to the honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. de la Rosa to Mr. Buchanan.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION,
Washington, February 14, 1849.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico, has the honor to address Mr. James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, in order to remind him of the answer to his note of the 10th of the present month.

It is so urgent upon the undersigned to tranquillize his government in some degree, by communicating to it the result of the note above mentioned, that he cannot do less than entreat the Secretary of State to consider that the question which has been raised as to the character and validity of the Protocol may seriously jeopard the amity and good understanding which happily exist between Mexico and the United States; and that upon this consideration he will be pleased to give to this affair some preference over the others which occupy his attention.

If the Secretary of State should think proper to delay his communication much longer, the undersigned, without incurring censure for precipitation and thoughtlessness, would find himself under the necessity of adopting some measure which may place the rights of Mexico in security in this question.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to repeat to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. de la Rosa.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 15, 1849.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the note of your Excellency of the 10th instant.

This note expresses the surprise and pain which your Excellency experiences on account of the "questions which have been raised within a few days in the very bosom of Congress, respecting the character and validity of the Protocol of the conferences" at Queretaro, to which you refer, between the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations and the Commissioners of the United States. Your Excellency believes "that if, unfortunately, these questions (in Congress) should not be brought to a prompt and happy termination, they would in the end place in jeopardy the amity and good understanding" now so happily subsisting between the two republics. You state that the Mexican government "might be, to a certain extent, reassured, on seeing in the message of his Excellency the President, addressed to the House of Representatives, that the government of the United States gives to certain articles of the treaty of Guadalupe the same sense and the same understanding which should be given to them, agreeably to the explanations assigned in the Protocol above mentioned;" but you then proceed to observe, that there are other passages of the message, without specifying what these are, "from which it may be inferred that no value is attributed to the Protocol in question;" and you believe "that these expressions will exceedingly alarm your government," and "may probably occasion a serious and dangerous agitation among the Mexican people."

"In order to avert this evil," arising from "the questions which have been raised" in Congress and "in certain passages" in the message of the President, you express the anxious desire that the government of the United States would enable you to assure your government, "in a manner firm, clear, and positive, that the government of the United States will never give to the articles and modifications of the treaty to which the Protocol relates," any other interpretation than that contained in the Protocol itself.

I have been thus minute in detailing the substance of your note, for the purpose of showing that it clearly raises the question, whether a foreign minister, accredited to the United States, has the right to ask explanations from the President concerning the debates and proceedings of Congress, or any message which he may transmit to either House, in the exercise of his constitutional power and duty.

Under the constitution of the United States, Congress is a distinct, independent, and co-ordinate branch of the federal government. Their legislative powers and duties are of the most important and responsible character. The President himself possesses no power whatever to question or to control their proceedings, except in the single case of the qualified veto, conferred upon him by the constitution. To secure their absolute freedom of discussion, a vital principle in every popular government, the constitution itself declares, in regard to Senators and Representatives, that "for any speech or debate, in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place." The President would violate the most sacred rights of the legislative branch of the government if he were to criticise

or condemn any portion of their proceedings, even to his own countrymen: much less, therefore, can he be called upon by the representative of a foreign government for any explanation, condemnation, defence, or approval of these proceedings. For them, Congress is responsible to their own constituents and their country, and to no other human power. This inviolability is essential to the permanence of our free institutions.

It is believed that, so far as regards the debates or proceedings of Congress, this is the first occasion in our history on which it has become necessary to address the representative of any foreign government. Not so in relation to the messages of the President to Congress. There is, at least, one case of a similar character, which you may find in the archives of your own legation. Mr. Castillo, one of your predecessors, in a note of the 11th December, 1835, addressed to Mr. Forsyth, then Secretary of State, called upon him for an explanation of the meaning of a paragraph, relating to Mexico, contained in President Jackson's annual message to Congress of December, 1835. The answer of Mr. Forsyth was prompt and decided. In a note, dated on the 16th December, 1835, he informed Mr. Castillo "that remarks made by the President in a message to Congress are not deemed a proper subject upon which to enter into explanation with the representative of a foreign government." On a somewhat similar occasion, Mr. Livingston, then our minister to France, on the 13th January, 1835, informed the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that in the message of President Jackson to Congress of the previous December, "there was nothing addressed to the French nation;" and he likened it, very properly, "to a proceeding well known in the French law, (a family council, in which their concerns and interests are discussed,) but of which, in our case, the debates were necessarily public."

Under our constitution, it is the duty of the President, "from time to time, to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient." It is indispensable to the independent action of the government, that these communications between its co-ordinate branches should be free and unreserved. These are properly likened, by Mr. Livingston, to a family council. It is a domestic concern, with which foreign nations have no right to interfere. If this were otherwise, if the representative of a foreign government could ask the President for explanations of such parts of his messages to Congress, or of their proceedings, as might, in the opinion of such minister, prove unsatisfactory to his government at home, this would, necessarily, either impose a restraint on the freedom of action both of the President and Congress, or involve the Executive in endless and useless discussions with the other powers of the world.

A case could not be imagined more proper, than the present, to illustrate how useless such discussions would generally prove. Congress have not adopted any resolution concerning the Protocol, and the only portion of the President's message in which the interests of Mexico would seem to be involved has not proved unsatisfactory to your Excellency; because you state, that "it gives to certain articles of the treaty of Guadalupe the same sense, and the same understanding, which should be given to them agreeably to the explanations assigned in the Protocol above mentioned." It is of other passages of the message, which you do not specify, that you complain. Now, how useless would it be, even

if this were possible, for us to enter into a correspondence upon these other portions of the message, discussing, as they do, the powers and duties of the President and Senate, under the federal constitution, in relation to the subject of treaties. These passages may be right, or they may be wrong; and yet, Mexico has no practical interest in the question.

The President will be ever ready, in the kindest spirit, to attend to all representations of the Mexican government, communicated in a form which does not interfere with his own rights or those of Congress. It is to vindicate a great principle, which he deems essential to the free and harmonious working of our institutions, that he has resolved upon the answer which I communicate to you upon the present occasion. His desire to cultivate the most amicable relations with Mexico has been evinced by his whole course of conduct ever since the termination of the late war. There is no wish nearer his heart than that Mexico may be a great and prosperous republic, bound to the United States in bonds of the most intimate and equal friendship. So far as depends upon himself, it has ever been his determination to execute every part of the late treaty in the strictest good faith; and, certainly, no portion of it is less liable to cavil or doubt than the three points explained by our commissioners in the Protocol. If, in the process of time, any case should arise (an event deemed highly improbable) which might cause the Mexican government to suppose, either that the perfect and absolute freedom of religion and security of property will not be guarantied to former Mexican citizens within the ceded territory, or that valid and legitimate grants of land, made by the Mexican government within this territory, will not be acknowledged and enforced by our judicial tribunals, or that the United States will attempt to interfere with the right vested in that government, in common with every other creditor, of transferring to whomsoever they may please the whole or any part of the debt of $12,000,000 referred to in the treaty, all that will be necessary is to specify the points of supposed difficulty, either through their minister in this country or through our minister in Mexico, and these will be promptly, and, I have no doubt, satisfactorily answered.

I had written thus far, when your note of yesterday was received at the department. Not deeming it proper to give it any other answer than merely to acknowledge its receipt, I forbear from making such comments upon its last paragraph as this would seem to deserve.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Excellency renewed assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Señor Don Luis de la Rosa, *&c., &c.*

Mr. de la Rosa to Mr. Buchanan.

[Translation.]

Mexican Legation,
Washington, February 23, 1849.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Mexico, has had the honor to receive an official communi-

cation of the 15th of the present month, in which the honorable Secretary of State of the United States answers the note addressed to him by the undersigned on the 10th of the same month.

As the Secretary of State has taken the trouble, in his answer, to extract from the said note of the 10th instant, the undersigned must say to him that it would not be proper to give to his note the understanding which would flow from an extract, however long or exact it might be. If the note from the undersigned should at any time be published; if the case should occur that the Congress of the United States should be made acquainted with it, the undersigned desires that it should be read in the whole, so as to avoid all mistake or misinterpretation.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to the honorable Secretary of State on the 10th instant, there is not a single expression, not a single allusion, from which it could be inferred that the undersigned had asked, or, much less, had exacted from the government of the United States any explanation with regard to the debates in Congress, or to any passages in the message of his Excellency the President, concerning the Protocol. The undersigned spoke of those debates and of that message as facts, as premises, from which he might deduce certain consequences. The undersigned will not, therefore, enter upon the questions as to the unlimited liberty which the President of the United States may possess, to speak in his message of matters concerning foreign relations: but the representative of Mexico will not be, thereby, denied the right of founding his observations upon a message, in the same manner as the President of the United States himself founds an observation relative to the Protocol, on a passage which he copies, and on which he comments, from the message addressed by President Peña y Peña to the Mexican Congress, on presenting the treaty of Guadalupe for its approval. The Secretary of State might, therefore, have omitted what he says to the undersigned in his communication of the 15th instant, respecting the constitutional right of the United States with regard to the message of the Executive power, and the freedom of debates in Congress.

The undersigned can clearly deduce from the communication of the honorable Secretary of State, that the government of the United States has not thought proper to recognise, in an explicit and decisive manner, the obligations and engagements which it contracted towards the republic of Mexico, on the signature, by the plenipotentiaries of the Union, of the Protocol of the conferences which preceded the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe. This is sufficient to show to the undersigned what his duty requires from him, in order to leave no doubt, for a single moment, as to the rights of Mexico.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to the honorable Secretary of State the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

The Hon. J. BUCHANAN, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. de la Rosa to Mr. Buchanan.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON,
February 24, 1849.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican republic, has the honor to address the honorable Secretary of State of the United States, in order to declare to him that it would be impossible for the undersigned, without serious injury to the rights and interests of Mexico, to remain silent with regard to certain expressions which have been employed in the message of his Excellency the President, addressed to the House of Representatives on the 8th of the present month, and in a newspaper of this capital, which is reputed as the official organ of the government of the United States, respecting the character and validity of the Protocol of the conferences which were held between the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican republic and the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States, previous to the ratification of the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States.

If the undersigned should allow such expressions to pass by as unnoticed, the day might come when such silence might be alleged as a proof against the right which Mexico has to maintain, that certain articles of the treaty of Guadalupe can never have any other sense, nor other understanding, than that which naturally flows, without any need of interpretation from the explanations contained in the Protocol; and that this Protocol is a real diplomatic convention, concluded between the government of Mexico and that of the United States, and equally binding on both.

Nothing of this has been hitherto denied by the government of the United States; but the undersigned repeats, that as well in the message of his Excellency the President, as in the newspaper above referred to, there are expressions which appear to be intended to place in doubt the character and validity of the Protocol; and the undersigned must declare to the government of the United States that such expressions are not in accord with the value, character, and importance which that document possesses in the opinion of the government of Mexico.

The newspaper, which is reputed to be the official organ of the government of the United States, has gone so far as to say that the Protocol is an insignificant paper, and that it has no value nor importance whatsoever. As it may possibly be believed that, in so doing, the newspaper in question expressed the opinion of the government of the United States, the undersigned must declare to the Secretary of State that Mexico will not agree, in any way, to the treatment of a convention of a character so high and important as the Protocol, in the light of an insignificant document, without any value or importance.

The Secretary of State will allow the undersigned to remind him of what Vattel, in his work on the law of nations, says with regard to the interpretation of treaties.* It is not to be presumed that sensible persons should have intended to do nothing whilst treating with each other, or engaged in any other serious proceeding. The interpretation which would render an act null and without effect, therefore, cannot be admited. It is

* Vattel, Book 2, Chap. 17, Sec. 283.—(Translator.)

a species of absurdity, that the very terms of a document should reduce it to (the condition of) saying nothing. It must be interpreted in such a manner that it may have its effect, and not become vain and illusory. "Before the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe, the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States met the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, and they conferred at length upon points of very great interest to both countries, and upon which they were not in accord." Upon these points they succeeded in coming to an agreement, and they fixed the terms of their agreement in a document which they rendered authentic by marking it with their respective seals and signatures; and it would be absurd to say that all this was of no value, that it signified nothing, and that it amounted to no more than a sheet of paper of no importance.

The undersigned has found it the more necessary to enter upon the examination of this point, as there is in the message of his Excellency the President a passage which, if badly understood, might be alleged in support of the opinion expressed by the newspaper reputed to be the official organ of the government of the United States. This expression is the one in which his Excellency says that he did not communicate the Protocol to Congress, because he did not consider it in any way material.

In the same message, his Excellency the President says that the Protocol is a memorandum of the conversations contained in a paper called a protocol. The undersigned must say to the honorable Secretary of State, that the Mexican government believes that the plenipotentiaries of the United States, as well as the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, have most properly given the name of protocol to the document to which the message refers, and that it can in no way be presumed that the commissioners of the United States, in using the word protocol, were ignorant of the true sense and meaning of the word. The undersigned must also say, that his government will never agree that the diplomatic convention contained in the Protocol should be called a memorandum of conversations. The Secretary of State will have observed that once, and only once, in the English version, has the word "conversations" been employed; and even then, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States agreed that that word should be rendered in Spanish by "conferencias," (conferences.) The undersigned regrets most deeply to be obliged to occupy the attention of the honorable Secretary of State by observations relative to the meaning of words; but the undersigned can omit nothing which may tend in this affair to render more clear, and to sustain, the rights of Mexico.

The commissioners of the United States, in speaking of the conferences held at Queretaro, before the signing of the Protocol, observe that Messrs. Cuevas and Couto were present at them, besides the Minister of Foreign Relations. As his Excellency the President refers, in his message, to this communication, and as it might be inferred from this circumstance that the conferences did not have an official character, inasmuch as two persons were present at them who did not belong to the cabinet, the undersigned must also make an explanation upon that point. Messrs. Cuevas and Couto, as the commissioners who had made the treaty of peace with Mr. Trist, were invited by the Minister of Foreign Relations to the conferences, in order that they might afford assistance, by their information and their complete knowledge of all the circumstances under which the

treaty was concluded. But their signatures do not appear in the Protocol, because this was a real diplomatic convention, concluded in consequence of the preceding conferences between the Minister of Foreign Relations, as the representative of the government of Mexico, and the plenipotentiaries of the United States, as the representatives of their government. Consequently, neither can the presence of Messrs. Cuevas and Couto at the conferences in any way take from their character of official and diplomatic discussions; nor can the want of the signatures of those gentlemen to the Protocol in the least degree diminish the importance and validity of that document.

In the newspaper which is reputed to be the official organ of the government of the United States, it has been said that the Protocol of the conferences of Queretaro had been signed when the Mexican Congress had already ratified the treaty of peace; and it indeed appears to the undersigned that the same thing has been asserted in a debate by one of the honorable members of the Senate. In order to avoid all mistake with regard to this, the undersigned must say to the honorable Secretary of State, that according to the federal constitution of the Mexican republic, the Congress only has the faculty of approving the treaties which the President may make with foreign powers, but that it belongs exclusively to the President himself to direct diplomatic negotiations, under his own responsibility, and to ratify treaties, after they have been approved by Congress. When the Protocol was signed at the city of Queretaro, the Congress, by approving the treaty of peace as modified by the Senate of the United States, had left the President at liberty to ratify it in the same terms in which Congress had approved it, or under conditions which he might consider more favorable to Mexico. It is therefore the fact, that at the time when the Protocol was signed, not only was the treaty not ratified, but the Mexican government was at liberty to refuse to ratify it, if it should judge that proper.

If the plenipotentiaries of the United States had believed, that from the simple fact of the approval of treaties by the Congress, the government was under the absolute necessity of ratifying them, they would not have descended to enter into the conferences with the Minister of Foreign Relations of which the Protocol was the result. If these gentlemen, then, did enter into those conferences—if they did therein agree upon several points of great interest with the government of Mexico—and if they did record their agreement in that Protocol,—they did so because they could not have had any doubt that the President of the republic of Mexico was at liberty to refuse his ratification to the treaty of peace, although it had been already approved by the Congress.

But the title or heading of the Protocol, and the date of its signature, are sufficient to show, beyond all doubt, that this Protocol, and the conferences which preceded it, were previous to the ratification and exchange of the treaty of peace. And as the undersigned has mentioned this title or heading, he must observe to the honorable Secretary of State that the title or heading does not appear in the copy of this document, as published by some newspapers, among the proceedings of Congress. The undersigned can only suppose that this omission took place from carelessness on the part of the copyist or the printer; but, howsoever that may have been, the undersigned hopes that when the Protocol is officially published, the title or heading of the document will not be omitted in such edition

of it. Such an omission might seriously injure the rights of Mexico, to a certain extent.

His Excellency the President of the United States, in his message addressed to the House of Representatives, cites and comments upon a passage of the message which the President of the Mexican republic addressed to Congress on sending to it the treaty of peace. The undersigned has not that document before him; but he cannot doubt the accuracy with which it is cited and copied verbatim by his Excellency the President of the United States. In that passage, the President of the Mexican republic declares to the Congress that he did not believe it possible that Mexico could have obtained conditions more favorable, on ratifying the treaty of peace; but the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States having arrived at Queretaro, the Minister of Foreign Relations invited them to enter into the conferences upon certain articles of the treaty which had been modified by the Senate of the United States. From the moment when the plenipotentiaries entered upon these discussions, it became the duty of the President of the republic of Mexico to await their termination, and to employ every effort to obtain, as the result of these conferences, guaranties more favorable to the interests of Mexico; and as it belongs exclusively to the President of the republic of Mexico, according to the constitution, to direct diplomatic negotiations agreeably to his own judgment, his Excellency delayed his resolution, as to whether he should or should not ratify the treaty, until he could see the result of the conferences. In this part of the affair, the undersigned knows not only the public acts which took place, but also those which occurred in the most secret councils of the cabinet of Mexico, to which he then belonged, as the Minister of Foreign Relations.

The government of Mexico received at the proper time the note of the honorable Secretary of State of the United States which accompanies the message of the President of this republic, and in which explanations were given at length with regard to the spirit and intention with which the Senate of the United States had made certain modifications in the treaty. These explanations, however, could not satisfy the government of Mexico, nor did they, in its opinion, afford sufficient guaranties to secure the rights and interests of that republic. It was therefore necessary, in order to obtain stronger guaranties in the form of an engagement solemnly contracted by the government of the United States, to request conferences with the plenipotentiaries of this republic, and to have the results recorded in a document as authentic as is the Protocol.

The undersigned will not enter into the discussion of the question, whether the explanations thus recorded in this document, and the understanding therein given to certain articles of the treaty, are or are not at variance with the intention and design of the Senate of the United States, which modified those articles. The government of Mexico could never suppose that the plenipotentiaries of the United States could have been capable of exceeding the limits of their faculties and instructions by signing the Protocol, and guarantying the stipulations contained in it with their respective seals and signatures. The government of Mexico treated with the commissioners of the United States in the utmost good faith; and after assurance of the fullness of their powers, and in order to avoid every species of doubt on that point, the Mexican government took care to have inserted in the Protocol itself a declaration establishing the

fact that the representatives of this republic concluded that convention in the character of "commissioners of the United States of America, with full powers from their government to make to the Mexican government suitable explanations in regard to the amendments which the Senate and government of the said United States" had made in the treaty. It is also declared and recorded in the same document, that the said explanations were given by the plenipotentiaries in the name of their government, and in fulfilment of the commission conferred upon them near the Mexican republic. What may have been the secret instructions given them for the fulfilment of this commission, no one could then have known, except the plenipotentiaries themselves and the government of the United States. The undersigned has insisted so strongly upon this point, because he cannot agree that the convention concluded in the Protocol should be null, if it in any way alters the modifications which the Senate of the United States had made in certain articles of the treaty. As, in the message of his Excellency the President of the United States, the circumstance that the Mexican government had not presented the Protocol to the Congress of the republic for its ratification is regarded as a proof that the government did not consider the modifications made by the Senate as altered, the undersigned must say upon this point that the government of Mexico never believed such ratification to be necessary for the validity and subsistence of the Protocol. All that is therein stipulated is so favorable (comparatively speaking) to the rights and interests of Mexico, that no doubt could possibly have been entertained of its ratification by the Mexican Congress, if such ratification had been necessary. The Mexican government, whose part it is to direct diplomatic negotiations in the manner most suitable, according to its judgment, to the interests of the country, fulfilled its duty by communicating to Congress the result of the conferences which were held with the plenipotentiaries of the United States. The undersigned remembers that in the morning of the same day in which the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, the Minister of Foreign Relations presented himself to each of the houses of the Mexican Congress, and read in open session the Protocol, in consequence of which, as he declared, he was about to ratify the treaty of Guadalupe. The President of each of the houses of Congress then said, in answer, that the Chamber, on being informed of what had been done, saw with pleasure the result of the conferences, and then ordered the Protocol to be placed on record among the archives. No deputy nor senator protested against this proceeding; and the undersigned should observe to the honorable Secretary of State, that agreeably to the law which regulates the debates and the internal government of the Congress of Mexico, whenever the President of either House gives a certain course or adopts any resolution with regard to any affair, and no deputy or senator objects to it, the resolution is considered as sanctioned. From all this it may be clearly seen that the Protocol not only was approved by the Mexican Congress, but was approved with satisfaction, and that this approval was given previous to the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe. The Mexican government soon afterwards had the treaty of peace officially published, as well as the Protocol in continuation of it, and no one, to this day, has doubted in Mexico that this Protocol has been approved by the Congress.

His Excellency the President of the United States has remarked in his

message that the Mexican government, neither in ratifying the treaty of peace nor in decreeing that it should be observed in Mexico as a law, had mentioned the Protocol. The undersigned must say on this point that there was no necessity for making such a reference to that document, as it was therein stated that it had been declared and agreed between the two governments that if the government of Mexico ratified the treaty of peace, it would be under the assurance that no other sense or interpretation would be given to the modifications made by the Senate of the United States than that which was fixed in the Protocol in question.

In whatsoever light the Protocol may be considered, the undersigned firmly believes that the government of the United States cannot do less than recognise in it a diplomatic convention, as obligatory as the treaty of peace signed at Guadalupe. The government of the undersigned believes that the one convention has the same guarantee of inviolability as the other, and that this guarantee consists in the honor and good faith of the government of the United States and of the government of Mexico, and the strong desire animating each of them to maintain perpetually, and draw daily more near together for the advantage of both nations, those bonds of peace and amity which have been so happily re-established by the treaty of Guadalupe.

Mexico can never think that she will be called on for new sacrifices, in order to preserve the peace which she has acquired in a manner so costly. For the same reason the government of the undersigned can never doubt that the government of the United States will acknowledge and fulfil, with the most religious fidelity, the stipulations contained in the Protocol. They are of such a nature that if they should be annulled, the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe, made by the Mexican government, could not subsist. The Secretary of State will remember that after the plenipotentiaries of the United States had made the proper explanations as to the treaty, and these explanations had been fixed by record in the Protocol, the government of Mexico took especial care to have the following declaration inserted in that important document: "And these explanations having been accepted by the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican republic, he declared, in the name of his government, that with the understanding conveyed by them, the same government would proceed to ratify the treaty of Guadalupe, as modified by the Senate of the United States."

The undersigned has considered it indispensable to address to the Secretary of State of the United States these explanations and declarations, in order that it may not be, in any way, supposed that he has acknowledged as exact any of the expressions with regard to the Protocol, made either in the houses of Congress of the United States, or in the message of his Excellency the President, or in the newspaper which is reputed to be the official organ of the government. The undersigned would not limit himself to making this declaration, but would be under the absolute necessity of addressing to the Secretary of State a formal protest, in vindication of the rights of Mexico, if he should learn officially, or in a manner calculated to remove all doubt, that an authority of the United States (competent thereto) had declared the convention recorded in the Protocol signed at Queretaro by the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, on the 26th of May of the past year, null and of no effect, either wholly or in part.

The undersigned, before concluding, will repeat to the honorable Secretary of State what he said in his preceding note respecting the message of his Excellency the President. The undersigned will not enter into the question whether a foreign government has or has not the right to ask explanations from the government of the United States with regard to passages in a message concerning foreign relations. The undersigned refers to the message of his Excellency the President as to a fact, as to a premise, from which certain consequences may be deduced, in the same manner, and in the same spirit, in which his Excellency the President of the United States has literally copied, and has commented upon, a passage in the message which his Excellency the President of the Mexican republic sent to Congress on presenting to it the treaty of peace. In the same terms the undersigned has spoken in this communication, with regard to certain expressions respecting the Protocol, which have been employed in the debates in Congress and in a newspaper which is reputed as official; that is to say, the undersigned has spoken of those expressions as of facts, as of circumstances connected with the affair, without meaning, in any way, to raise up questions of any kind, either with regard to the freedom of debate of Congress and the inviolability of the representatives and senators on account of the delivery of their sentiments, or with respect to the liberty of the press.

The undersigned prays the honorable Secretary of State to receive this note as a formal declaration, which the undersigned makes in the name of his government, in order to place the rights of Mexico in security in any event.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to the honorable James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Clayton to Mr. de la Rosa.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 11, 1849.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has submitted to the President, and has received his directions to reply to, the notes which Mr. de la Rosa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican republic, addressed to Mr. Buchanan, under dates the 23d and 24th of February last, upon the subject of a paper called a Protocol, signed at Queretaro, on the 26th May last, by the commissioners of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican republic. An extraordinary press of public business on this department has prevented the undersigned from making that reply at an earlier period.

Mr. de la Rosa is in error, if he supposes that this government is responsible for editorial remarks which may be made in any newspaper published in the United States. Fortunately, the freedom of the press, in this country, it guarantied by the constitution, and is subject to no other restraints

than such as the conscience of its conductors and the laws upon the subject of libel may impose. It is true, that in the publication of certain official acts of the government, a preference is shown to particular journals of extensive circulation. But this by no means warrants the inference that they express the sentiments of the government upon any topic which they may think proper to discuss.

In asserting that the Protocol is a real diplomatic convention, equal in validity to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo itself, the undersigned apprehends that Mr. de la Rosa is in error, in regard to the rights of those departments of the two governments between which the power to conclude treaties obligatory upon the respective nations is apportioned. The Mexican government has upon no occasion appeared to be ignorant of the provisions of the constitution of the United States upon this subject. The very treaty under consideration, at the close of its concluding article, stipulates that it shall be ratified by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and with the previous approbation of the Congress of Mexico. Having been laid before the Senate of the United States, pursuant to this provision, that body advised that it might be ratified, provided certain amendments, adopted by them, should be accepted by the President. He ratified the treaty accordingly, and appointed commissioners to proceed to Mexico for the purpose of exchanging his ratification for that of the President of the Mexican republic.

In the letter of Mr. Buchanan to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, of the 18th of March, 1848, that functionary is thus informed: "Your Excellency is doubtless aware that, under the constitution of the United States, the advice and consent of the Senate is necessary to the validity of all treaties, and that this must be given by a majority of two-thirds of the senators present. Every treaty must receive the sanction of this august executive council, in the manner prescribed by the constitution, before it can be binding on the United States." After stating the motives which he supposed to have actuated the Senate in adopting the amendments to the treaty, Mr. Buchanan gives notice of the appointment of Messrs. Sevier and Clifford as the commissioners of the United States, and says that they had been invested, either jointly or severally, with full powers to exchange ratifications with the proper Mexican authorities.

This letter was promptly forwarded to its destination, and was submitted to the Mexican Congress with the original treaty of Guadalupe. That body approved the treaty, as modified by the Senate of the United States, and Messrs. Sevier and Clifford repaired to Queretaro for the purpose of executing their trust.

On the 26th of May, 1848, however, after conversations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, they signed the paper called the "Protocol."

This document, in its preamble, represents that Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, having full powers to make explanations in regard to the amendments adopted by the Senate to the original treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, had agreed to record these explanations. They recorded them, accordingly, under three heads; and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the same instrument, declared that, with the understanding conveyed by them, his government would proceed to ratify the treaty as modified by the Senate of the United States. This record of conversations, Mr. de la Rosa contends, is a real diplomatic convention; and, if it should be annulled, the

ratification of the treaty made by the Mexican government could not subsist.

The American ministers represent themselves as authorized to make explanations in regard to the Senate's amendments, but they do not represent themselves as authorized to make interpretations; for it must have been well known to both parties that the constitution of the United States had intrusted the power of interpretation of treaties to others, and especially to the judicial tribunals. If the representative of the Mexican government consented to receive their explanations, without ratification by the Senate of the United States, as a construction equally binding with a judicial interpretation of those amendments, his consent stood alone; for it nowhere appears that it was the intention of the commissioners of the United States so to represent them. The undersigned is reluctant to prolong this note by needless disquisitions upon the signification of words. It is manifest, however, that a mere power to make explanations in regard to the amendments of the Senate would not have authorized them to give an interpretation or construction to those amendments changing their true meaning. Mr. Buchanan, in his letter before adverted to, deemed himself warranted, by the circumstances, in addressing certain explanations to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican government, with reference to the amendments made by the Senate in the treaty; but certainly nothing could have been further from his intention than to suppose that the Mexican government were to receive, or that his own government was to be bound by these explanations, either as a substitute for, or as a construction of, the amendments. Mr. de la Rosa must be aware that the Senate of the United States, like the Congress of Mexico, though a coordinate, is an entirely distinct and independent branch of the government in their powers and proceedings on the subject of treaties. In deliberating upon them they sit in conclave; and, though the result of their deliberations may be made known to the President, they are not only under no obligations to express the reasons which may have led to it, but the undersigned is not aware of any instance in which this has been done. When they adopt amendments to a treaty, if these are accepted by the President, they have the same force as any other parts of the instrument, and are to be the law of the land if assented to by the foreign government. The Senate are content with declaring what the law may be, and properly leave its interpretation to the judicial authorities, to whom this function is assigned by the constitution.

By thus exercising their unquestionable right, in withholding their reasons for any proceedings which they may adopt in regard to treaties, the Senate do not intend to prohibit the President from expressing to a foreign government his opinions as to the views by which they may have been governed. These opinions, however, are never authorized by them; and, from what has been said, must, from the necessity of the case, be merely speculative and conjectural. Undoubtedly Mr. Buchanan so considered those offered in his letter to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, and presumed that they would be so received. If, however, the President or Secretary of State of the United States has no right to trench upon the attributes of the Senate by communicating to a foreign government, as binding upon the United States, the reasons which they may imagine to have influenced the Senate in adopting amendments to a treaty, still less can they delegate this authority to others. The undersigned will not

question that, in signing the Protocol, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford expressed their honest opinions, in the hope that they would have a just influence with the Mexican executive; but it is impossible to believe they meant that these opinions, until ratified by the Senate, however formally expressed, should be received as a construction of the treaty, equal in validity to the treaty itself. To suppose this would be to believe that they could have themselves forgotten the nature of the treaty-making power of their own government, and could have imparted a like forgetfulness to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is clear, therefore, that the Protocol must be regarded merely as an instrument stating the opinions of the commissioners of the United States upon the amendments of the Senate, and utterly void if not approved by that body.

But if, for argument's sake, it be for a moment conceded, as Mr. de la Rosa contends, that it is tantamount to a diplomatic convention; why should the negotiators have so entirely disregarded the forms invariably observed upon such occasions? The undersigned is not aware of an instance in which a treaty has been concluded by this government where the powers of the negotiators have not been exchanged. The reasons for this ceremony are solid and well founded. A treaty between two sovereign States is an act too solemn and momentous to be hastily or unadvisedly entered into. Whatever, therefore, may be the disposition of one party, he is bound to be sure that he is met by the other, and that their respective governments have conferred upon them like powers for accomplishing the object of their negotiation. The mere assurance of one to the other, whatever may be the confidence due to his integrity, ought not to be sufficient. He is liable to err in regard to both the nature and extent of his powers; and if the other party, instead of satisfying himself of their real character by inspection, is content with assurances as to their import, he cannot justly complain of the consequences of his own neglect. Why the ceremony adverted to was dispensed with (if, indeed, it was dispensed with) in the *real diplomatic convention* of the 26th May, is not explained. If the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs had not for a moment most unaccountably lost sight of the solemn duty to inspect the powers of the envoys with whom he now says he was about to make a new treaty, and which is often productive of the best results, he would have required an exhibition of the powers which the commissioners of the United States claimed to possess. The undersigned asserts, without fear of contradiction, that every power granted by the President of the United States for the purpose of negotiating a diplomatic convention has, from the very origin of this government, contained a clause requiring, as a condition precedent to the validity of any such convention, that it be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is incontestable that no treaty or convention had previously been concluded by the United States with Mexico without an exhibition, on the part of the representative of this government, of a power containing this clause. It may be asserted, with equal confidence, that no diplomatic agent of the United States had ever before concluded what was meant to be a diplomatic convention with the representative of a foreign government which did not, on its face, require that it should be laid before the Senate of the United States, for their advice and consent with a view to its ratification. Why this clause is not embraced in the Protocol is not explained. Its omission, however, cannot be accounted for

upon any other reasonable ground than a belief, on the part of the commissioners of the United States, that the Protocol was intended to be a mere statement in writing of their opinions, and not a diplomatic convention in any sense of that phrase.

I have thus far treated the subject as if the powers of the commissioners of the United States had never been inspected by the negotiators on the part of Mexico. But can this be possible? Is it true that Messrs. Sevier and Clifford both presented themselves to the Mexican government as commissioners with the rank of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary from the United States, and were received by that government as such, without the exhibition of their credentials and a written authority under which they were to act? If it be conceded that their powers were presented, then the Mexican government was solemnly forewarned that they were not of the character now claimed for them by your Excellency. Their powers were in the following words:

"JAMES K. POLK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"*To all whom it may concern, greeting:*

"Whereas I have authorized and empowered, and do hereby authorize and empower, Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, appointed commissioners of the United States to the Mexican republic, jointly or severally, to exchange the ratification, on the part of this government, of the treaty between the United States of America and the Mexican republic, concluded and signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d day of February last, by the plenipotentiaries of the respective governments, in the form in which it has been amended by the Senate of the United States, for the like ratification, on the part of the Mexican government, of the said treaty, and have caused the necessary instructions to be given to them accordingly:

"Now, therefore, be it known, that full faith and credit are due to whatever the said commissioners, or either of them, shall lawfully do in the premises.

"In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of March, 1848. [L. S.]

"JAMES K. POLK.

"By the President:

"JAMES BUCHANAN,

"*Secretary of State.*"

"JAMES K. POLK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"*To all whom these presents shall concern, greeting:*

"Know ye, that, being desirous of restoring, between the United States of America and the Mexican republic, peace, harmony, and good correspondence, and of removing all grounds of dissatisfaction, and reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence, and abilities of Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, appointed commissioners of the United States to that republic, I have invested them with full and all

manner of power and authority, for and in the name of the United States, jointly or severally, to meet and confer with any person or persons having the like authority from the Mexican government, and with him or them to negotiate and conclude a treaty changing the mode of payment of the twelve millions of dollars stipulated to be paid by the government of the United States to that of the Mexican republic, by the twelfth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as it has been amended by the Senate of the United States, in any manner which by them may be deemed expedient, the said treaty to be transmitted to the President of the United States for his ratification, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-second.

[L. s.]

"JAMES K. POLK.

"By the President:

"JAMES BUCHANAN,

"*Secretary of State.*"

From this, it will be clearly seen that the Mexican government must have been apprized that the American commissioners had no authority to add to, or subtract from, the amendments proposed by the Senate of the United States, or to propose any new stipulation, except in regard to the mode of payment of the indemnity, subject, even in that particular, of course, to the subsequent approval of the Senate. This very circumstance must have conclusively shown to the Mexican government that they had no authority whatever even to originate or propose any other amendment to the treaty, as sanctioned by the Senate, in any form whatever. Upon this subject the constitution of the Mexican republic is as explicit as the constitution of the United States, and equally imperative. That constitution declares that the President shall have the power to direct diplomatic negotiations and conclude treaties, but that the previous approbation of the Congress is necessary to the validity of any treaty.

Although the Protocol does not call for the approbation of the Mexican Congress, any more than that of the Senate of the United States, Mr. de la Rosa endeavors to escape from this difficulty by saying:

"The undersigned remembers that in the morning of the same day in which the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, the Minister of Foreign Relations presented himself to each of the houses of the Mexican Congress, and read, in open session, the Protocol, in consequence of which he declared he was about to ratify the treaty of Guadalupe. The President of each of the Houses then said, in answer, that the Chamber, on being informed of what had been done, saw with pleasure the result of the conferences, and then ordered the Protocol to be placed on record among the archives of Congress."

The undersigned does not doubt the correctness of Mr. de la Rosa's statement, but differs with him wholly in regard to the effect of the proceedings to which he refers. So far from showing that the Mexican Congress approved the Protocol, as if it had been a diplomatic convention, they do not exhibit in any authoritative form an expression of opinion by

that body upon the subject. That Congress had already unconditionally sanctioned the treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States, and consequently had authorized the President to ratify it without the Protocol. Mr. de la Rosa seems to attach much importance to the fact, that notwithstanding this approval of the Mexican Congress, the President of that republic had the constitutional right to withhold his sanction to the treaty. He also asserts, that had it not been for the signature of the Protocol, that sanction would, in fact, have been withheld. The undersigned is not disposed to question the superior means of information possessed by Mr. de la Rosa on this point, but the necessary consequences of the continuance of the war could not have escaped the penetration of Mr. Peña y Peña. The undersigned would not willingly cast such an imputation upon his patriotism as would be implied by supposing that if he foresaw, he would not have been willing to avoid such consequences by the unconditional ratification of the treaty. Mr. de la Rosa must be aware that that ratification contains no reference whatever to the Protocol or any other conditions, but is unqualified and unreserved. It is, in fact, substantially a counterpart of that of the President of the United States. As such, the ratifications were exchanged at Queretaro, on the 30th of May. As soon thereafter as the Mexican government could make arrangements to receive it, General Butler, the agent of the United States for the purpose, paid the three millions of dollars, which the twelfth article of the treaty provided should be paid, only "after it was duly ratified by the government of the Mexican republic."

The receipt of that money towards payment for the territory ceded by the treaty, was of itself an acknowledgment by Mexico that the treaty, as it came from the Senate of the United States, was fully ratified by her. As notice was given to her by the letter of the Secretary of State, as well as by the provisions of the constitution of the United States and the powers of our commissioners, that any new stipulation, varying from the treaty as amended by the Senate, could form no part of that instrument until approved by that body, it follows, that by receiving these three millions of dollars she acknowledged that she had made a valid treaty with the United States, whether the Protocol should form a part of it or not. How could Mexico with honor receive the indemnity stipulated by the treaty if she intended at the time to take advantage of any contingency such as the rejection of the Protocol by the Senate, and to maintain that there was no treaty whatever binding her? Would she not be chargeable with the grossest imputations were she now to persevere in maintaining that though she has received millions for the territory ceded, she will invalidate the title she has given us, and reclaim the country we have purchased of her? Justice to Mexico forbids the supposition that she could adopt such a policy. All the right which she could have possibly acquired by the Protocol (if, indeed, it was intended by it,) to lay the foundation for an alteration in the treaty, was a right to make such a proposition, with the consent of the commissioners, to the government of the United States. In that view of the subject, she took the hazard of our rejecting it, being fully aware of our perfect right to do so without injury to her. This government has refused to ratify it, and of this she has no right to complain. It has at no time regarded the Protocol as obligatory. The ratification of the treaty by the Mexican government was brought to this country, and that instrument was proclaimed precisely in the form in

which it was amended by the Senate of the United States. The Protocol appears to have been received as a mere record of conversations, and by no means as establishing a condition precedent to the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican government. In the course of the late session of Congress, the President communicated to each House a copy of that instrument, but neither thought proper to acknowledge it as obligatory upon the United States. After it had been communicated to the House of Representatives, that body passed a bill appropriating the money due, under the treaty, on the 30th of May, 1849 and 1850; and the same bill afterwards passed the Senate, and has become a law. It must be presumed, that if either House of the Congress of the United States had supposed that the treaty, as amended by the Senate, had been vitiated, or in any way affected by the Protocol, they would not have made the appropriation adverted to, for no obligation therefor would have rested upon them. At the recent executive session of the Senate of the United States, a resolution was offered, declaring the Protocol to be a part of the treaty. This resolution was laid upon the table, and thus effectually rejected without a division. Under all these circumstances, therefore, the undersigned, actuated by that spirit of frankness which ought ever to characterize the diplomacy of the United States, and resolved to give no room for any possible imputation upon the honor of this government, which could arise out of silence or acquiescence in the claim set up by Mexico, that this Protocol, signed at Queretaro on the 26th of May last by the commissioners of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, is a paper of any validity or effect, has the honor explicitly to declare to Mr. de la Rosa, that inasmuch as that instrument does not on its face purport to be a diplomatic convention, as it was not concluded according to the forms usually observed in negotiating by men having power to make such conventions, as it has not been approved by the Senate of the United States and the Congress of Mexico, or ratified by the President of either republic, agreeably to the requirements of their respective constitutions, it is not, and will never be held to be, binding, in honor or in law, upon the Congress or the Executive of the United States.

It is not the province of the undersigned to anticipate the view which may be taken of that instrument by the judiciary, in such cases, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as may be carried before them for consideration and decision.

In the exercise of the high prerogative of construing treaties, as well as other laws, conferred upon them by the constitution, their opinions in regard to the treaty, as ratified and exchanged by the two governments, may or may not harmonize with those expressed in the Protocol; but it cannot be believed that they will deem it their duty to construe the treaty by that instrument. And if their judgments should fail to award to Mexicans the rights which their government may suppose to have been secured to them by the Protocol, the government of the United States holds itself absolved from any obligation to make amends therefor.

Mr. de la Rosa, however, will not understand that the undersigned undertakes either to affirm or deny the soundness of the opinions expressed in the Protocol. This is the less incumbent on him from the fact that Mr. de la Rosa himself has not yet pointed out the difference between those opinions and the meaning conveyed by the amendments

of the Senate. The undersigned conceives that it behooves all constitutional republican governments, in all their transactions, and especially in their dealings with one another, to respect, as sacred, those limits which the people who created them may have prescribed to the several departments into which they are divided. These limits were defined for the wisest purposes, and are essential to the well-being of the systems in which they are embraced, and of the nations by whom those systems have been ordained. In their strict observance, the Mexican republic and the United States have an equal and a common interest. Any deviations from them must be towards systems of an opposite character, giving just cause for triumph and exultation to those by whom the latter are upheld.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. de la Rosa renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

To Señor Don Luis de la Rosa,
&c., &c., &c.

Mr. de la Rosa to Mr. Clayton.

[Translation.]

Mexican Legation, *Washington, May* 3, 1849.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican republic, has the honor to address the Hon. J. M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, for the purpose of saying that he has examined the contents of a note, dated the 11th of April, whereby the Hon. Secretary of State declares, in the name of his government, that he does not consider the Protocol signed at Queretaro on the 26th of May last as binding, either in law or in honor, upon the Congress and Executive of the United States. The importance of that note from the Hon. Secretary of State is such as not to allow the undersigned to answer it without first submitting it to his government.

The undersigned has, in consequence, transmitted the said note from the Hon. Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, and he abstains, for the present, from any reply to it. Considering it, however, his duty to protect the rights of Mexico in any event, he has the honor to declare to the Hon. Secretary of State, that until the undersigned is enabled to answer the said note, the declaration which he addressed to the government of the United States, on the 24th of February last, remains and subsists in all its force.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

To the Hon. J. M. Clayton,
Secretary of State of the United States.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 30, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of this department during the past year.

The returns and statements of the Adjutant General, herewith, exhibit the strength and distribution of the military force. Agreeably to these returns, the present strength of the army is less than the organization provided by law. The deficiency arises from the discharges, deaths, and desertions which have taken place, and the difficulty of immediately supplying the want by new enlistments. The desertions have been most numerous in California, where the temptations to embark in more lucrative pursuits, and the facilities for the sudden acquisition of wealth, are so greatly multiplied. Out of a force of twelve hundred regular troops in that territory since the 1st of January, the desertions within the first eight months have equalled two-fifths of that number. The policy adopted by the commanding officer of granting short furloughs to the troops in small numbers, for the purpose of enabling them to work for their individual benefit at the *placers*, had the effect to check desertions to a degree; but the emergencies of the service, and the limited number of troops for duty, prevented the measure from being carried out to the extent desired, and the evil of desertions consequently continues to exist.

The recruiting of the army is regulated by the casualties in the service, so that the enlistments can at no time exceed the total fixed by law. The delays in receiving these returns of casualties will always keep the actual force considerably below the legal standard. According to the practice which has long prevailed, the great majority of enlistments is made in the northern Atlantic cities and the adjacent interior towns, whence the recruits are sent to the general depot for instruction, and finally distributed to the southern and western posts, according to the wants of the service. It necessarily follows that considerable time intervenes between the enlistment of the recruit and his presence with his company. Independently of this loss of time and service, and the fatal influence which a change of climate not unusually produces on the health of the recruit, his transportation and subsistence constitute a heavy expenditure. To remedy these disadvantages, and to encourage enlistments in the vicinity of troops serving at frontier and remote stations, especially in California, Oregon, and New Mexico, it is recommended that a bounty be allowed to each recruit enlisted at or near such stations, equal to the cost of transporting and subsisting a recruit from the general depot to the place of such enlistment. To guard against desertions and promote good conduct, it is proposed that the bounty should be divided

into instalments, so that their several amounts would be increasing annually, according to length of service, and the largest amount be paid to the soldier on his discharge. This bounty would also be a strong inducement to old soldiers to re-enlist in their respective companies; an object always deemed of importance to the service.

It has been found impracticable to carry into effect the provisions of the act of 14th of August, 1848, which authorizes an increase of the rank and file of certain regiments by transfers from others of the same arm; the present organization being too limited, and the difficulty of keeping the several companies up to their legal complement too great, to hazard a further reduction, with a due regard to the discipline and efficiency of the several corps. The protection of our frontier lines previous to the late war with Mexico, was then deemed a task equal to the capacity of the army. The additions recently made seem to impose the necessity of increasing the military force, in order that its strength may be adequate to the wants which the vast extension of our territorial limits requires. One territory, New Mexico, is almost surrounded by numerous tribes of predatory Indians, and open at all points to their incursions. The perils which are thus presented retard the growth of frontier settlements, which, in their infancy, are attended with severe privations, demanding the exercise of the highest courage and energy of the pioneer. Exposure to the rapine of the savage should not be a superadded evil. The duty of the government is to afford protection. To enable it to do this effectually, it is submitted that the numerical strength of each company at the several military posts on our western frontier be increased to seventy-four privates, and that a part of the infantry be mounted as emergencies arise. This plan for increasing the defence of our frontiers is respectfully presented, as combining the greatest economy and security. Without a larger regular force, the Executive will find the occasions frequent and necessary to make requisitions on the militia of the States who are called into service for short periods, with injurious interruptions in their ordinary avocations, as well as great expense to them and the government. Experience has shown that for the preservation of peace and public tranquillity on our borders, the presence of a strong military force restrains the warlike inclinations of the Indians, whilst its absence has sometimes involved the government in protracted and costly wars.

Great embarrassment has heretofore arisen from the supposed actual rank which brevet commissions confer. Their recent multiplication will increase the difficulties and inconveniences to which the military service has been exposed. Apart from the conflicting claims of officers holding brevet commissions, it may be affirmed that instances frequently occur when pay is paramount to rank, and when the brevet rank itself cannot in legal contemplation take effect. In the case of staff officers who have no command, and who can exercise none except by special assignment, these brevet commissions are only honorary distinctions; and, examined closely, this is the basis on which rest all brevets. The presumption is reasonable and just that every officer performs his required duty, and he who does more is entitled to honorable reward. It is, then, respectfully submitted whether the object in authorizing this class of commissions is not accomplished by retaining them as honorary distinctions, and restricting the officers holding them to their lineal rank and pay according to the commissions by which they are mustered in their respective regi-

ments and corps. If any exceptions be made to the rule here proposed, it is believed that, in view of the more efficient discipline and service of the troops, brevet rank and pay should exist only when volunteers and militia are united with the regular army, or when officers having brevet commissions are detailed for duty, by special assignment, with difficult or expensive commands in remote departments or divisions. According to law, brevet rank takes effect in detachments composed of different corps; but from the liberal construction which has heretofore been given to the articles of war, it would seem that every garrison at each of our numerous and widely extended posts is considered a detachment from the army without any definite conception of the locality where its main body is concentrated.

Another inconvenience resulting to the service is the anomalous position of officers holding staff commissions which confer rank. These officers are not considered by established usage as eligible to the command of troops unless specially assigned, whilst at the same time they claim exemption from the orders of their juniors in the line who succeed to such commands. This state of things is calculated to injure the service by a suspension, for the time being, of the functions of the staff officers in cases where a junior line officer exercises the command. To obviate which, it is suggested that a law be enacted requiring officers of the general staff, serving with troops, to execute, according to their respective duties, all orders emanating from the senior officer of the line which may relate to the discipline, police, and good order of his command, and for which he alone is responsible.

The necessity of adopting some rule for retiring disabled officers from the army is more apparent at this time than at any former period of its history. The injurious effects of a foreign war, prosecuted in a climate unfavorable to health, and the casualties inseparable from a contest remarkable for the disparity of the opposing forces, have added to the list of those disabled from age or other cause, and greatly increased the number of ineffective officers. To retain them would but impede that activity and efficiency which the protection of our recently extended frontiers necessarily demands from the army; to discharge them without suitable provisions, crippled and worn out in the public service, would be unjust and ungrateful. In order to preserve the efficiency of the army, and without doing violence to a sense of justice towards this deserving class of officers, it is respectfully suggested that the President be authorized to place on the retired list such as in his judgment may be disqualified from age, wounds, or other disability, with an allowance equal to the pay proper of their respective grades. An effective check on the exercise of this power would be found in a legal inhibition declaring that no officer shall be retired until the Senate shall have confirmed the nomination of his successor. The number of officers to be comprehended in the list of those who may, with advantage to the public service, be retired, will probably not exceed twenty-five; the sum of whose pay will be less than fifteen thousand dollars annually.

I also respectfully recommend to favorable consideration the plan of providing an asylum for the comfort and repose of veteran soldiers, on whom time and the perils of an arduous service have produced their natural or accidental effects; and I take leave to express my concurrence in the views of the commanding general of the army on this subject. Should

the suggestions of that officer be not approved, it is then submitted that some plan of benevolence and gratitude be commenced under the sanction of Congress which shall require all disbursing officers of the army to receive and account for such sums as may be voluntarily contributed for this object. It is not doubted that, at some future day, a fund will be thus realized, which, judiciously employed, will supply this essential want and accomplish a purpose which will be universally approved.

The effective power of the army is deemed to be inseparably connected with the Military Academy at West Point. As one of the means of national defence, it is not only the best, but the cheapest; unless the rule be inverted which admits that the most efficient corps are commanded by the most skilful officers. Having its organization on a popular basis, and diffusing its benefits equally to all sections of the Union, this institution may be safely commended to the care and patronage of the government, not less for the brilliant achievements of its graduates than their happy example to others who are to follow them.

The outrages committed by the Indians in New Mexico have been of a serious character, resulting in the massacre of several of the inhabitants, and depredations upon the property of the settlers to a considerable extent. The troops in that territory have been constantly occupied during the past year in giving protection to the settlements and in pushing their scouts against the hostile and marauding bands. These duties have been performed with alacrity and zeal, but not without privation and suffering on the part of troops operating in a broken and difficult country, during the heats of summer and amidst the almost impassable snows of winter. In the several affairs which took place, the Indians were generally encountered in superior numbers, and always routed with considerable loss in killed and wounded. The attacks of these marauding bands becoming more frequent as the spring opened, and often resulting in the murder of our citizens, the commanding officer, in order to afford greater protection than could be given by the limited regular force under his command, called into service an auxiliary volunteer force. Four companies of this description of troops were engaged for six months, and distributed so as to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants most exposed to attack.

In September a movement was made against the Navajo Indians, in their stronghold at the cañon of Cheille, which resulted in a treaty with that nation on terms similar to those granted to other tribes upon our frontiers, and the surrender of several captives.

Attempts were made, under the orders issued from this department in May last, to open communications with the Indians remaining in Florida, with a view to ascertain their feelings in respect to emigration. Whilst the officer charged with the instructions was endeavoring to obtain interviews with the several chiefs in the vicinity of Charlotte Harbor, acts of violence and murder were committed by a small band of the tribe upon the settlements on Indian river and Pease creek, which had the effect to frustrate, for a time, any effort at negotiation. On receiving intelligence of these outrages, from some of the inhabitants who had fled from the scenes of violence, arrangements were immediately made by the commanding officers at St. Augustine, Tampa Bay, and Key West, to afford that protection within their means which the circumstances demanded. Prompt measures were also taken by this department to send reinforce-

ments to the troops in Florida, with a view to control the Indians in case it should appear, as this department did not then suppose, that these outrages had been dictated by a general feeling of hostility on the part of the several tribes. The number of troops thus collected in Florida, within the month of September, was upwards of seventeen hundred, officers and men—a force deemed sufficient to give confidence to the inhabitants and to promote the emigration of the Indians.

Upon renewing the efforts to negotiate with the Indians, the principal chiefs, with their sub-chiefs and warriors, were met in council. They at once agreed to deliver up the offenders, (five in number,) whom they represented as having committed the murders without the sanction or knowledge of any chief, and in opposition to the wishes of the Indians. Three of these have since been surrendered. Of the remaining two, one in attempting to escape was killed by the Indians; the other effected his escape, but his early capture and surrender have been promised by the chiefs. On the subject of emigration, the Indians requested time for deliberation, and a meeting in council has been arranged for a subsequent day. The policy which has been pursued, and which will probably be continued for the removal of these Indians to their brethren west of the Mississippi, will be seen in the correspondence which accompanies this report.

During the past spring and part of the summer, the troops in Texas had become greatly reduced in effective strength by the ravages of the cholera, which prevailed there to such an extent as to retard, in some measure, contemplated military movements, having for their object the establishment of a line of posts for the protection of the frontier settlement against the attacks of hostile bands. The frequency of these attacks and the difficulty of covering so extended a frontier with the very limited disposable regular force, distributed in small commands, at points remote from each other, made it necessary for the commanding general in Texas to avail himself of the authority previously given, to call upon the Executive of that State for three companies of mounted militia. Orders have been given for the discharge of those additional companies, and also those in New Mexico, as soon as the exigencies under which they were called into service shall have ceased to exist, and it is recommended that appropriations be made by Congress to pay them for the time they may have been employed. No recent disturbances in Texas have been reported; and from the proffers of peace which have been lately made by the Camanche nation, through their newly elected head chief, with manifestations of the most friendly dispositions towards the United States, and a determination by them to abstain from any further depredations upon our citizens, it is believed that the regular troops in that country will be sufficient for any emergency likely to arise. The operations in New Mexico and Texas have resulted in the recovery of many of the captives previously made by the Indians, several of whom have been restored to their homes in Mexico, agreeably to the provisions of the late treaty with that republic.

The department was prevented by the demand for troops in Mexico, during the recent war, from effecting much in respect to the establishment of military posts on the route to Oregon, required by the act of the 19th May, 1846, beyond the selection of the first station, on Platte river, near Grand island, known as Fort Kearny. Within the last spring, arrange-

ments were made to place the regiment of mounted riflemen, originally designed for this service, upon the route. Early in May the regiment moved from Fort Leavenworth, and proceeded via Fort Kearny to Fort Laramie, and after establishing at that point the second military station, continued its march in the direction of Oregon. By the last intelligence received, the regiment had passed beyond Fort Hall, on the upper waters of the Columbia river, and doubtless, ere this, it has reached its ultimate destination, after having established the intermediate station between Fort Laramie and the Pacific, and giving escort to a large number of emigrants.

To hasten and insure the arrival of the officers connected with the customs in California, as well as of a navy agent for the port of San Francisco, and certain Indian agents transferred to and sub-agents appointed for the territories of New Mexico and California, an order under your direction was given to the proper department to furnish to them transportation at public expense. About the same time, information reached the department that a large number of emigrants had assembled at or near Fort Leavenwerth, and who, in their long journey to their new and distant homes on the Pacific, would probably encounter the increased wants which their numbers were well calculated to produce. Accordingly, the officers of the subsistence department, under a like direction, were ordered to relieve all cases of distress in the wilderness, without disclosing the benevolent purpose of the order.

In connexion with the subject of providing the necessary means for the defence of our distant territories, the erection of fortifications for the protection of such of our harbors on the Pacific as may be indicated by the board of engineer officers at present engaged in making examinations and surveys for these objects, is respectfully recommended.

At an early period after the appropriation was available for surveys required to be made west of the Mississippi, and extending to the Pacific ocean, necessary instructions were given, and several routes suggested and directed to be examined. The reports of the several corps engaged in this service will be furnished as soon as received. In the mean time, the instructions issued from this department are respectfully submitted.

The estimates submitted for the improvement of harbors and rivers, refer to works which have heretofore received the sanction of Congress. In respect to other and new works, it is presumed that, in accordance with a safe usage, no appropriations will be made without previous surveys and estimates by competent officers.

Should Congress make appropriations in conformity to the estimates, it is believed that the amount could only be judiciously applied under the supervision of the corps charged with the superintendence of public works of this class. An excess of appropriation materially varying the estimated amount, would impose the necessity of increasing the corps of Topographical Engineers, which is not recommended.

In the interval of time between the proclamation of peace with the republic of Mexico, and the period when our revenue laws were extended over Upper California, a large amount was collected by officers of the army, as duties on importations into the several ports of that territory. The same system has been continued by these officers up to the arrival of the authorized agents of the treasury; who, doubtless, before this time, have superseded the military officers employed in this extraordinary service. The order given by the commander of the Pacific division required

the collections to be continued till the military officers were superseded by the proper officers of the treasury, and the amounts thus realized should be subject to the final decision of Congress. It is respectfully recommended that their acts be affirmed. The officers, however, should be required to account fully, through the appropriate department, for all sums collected by them, and such disbursements allowed as may be deemed necessary and proper for the maintenance and support of the anomalous government of that territory.

The peculiar condition of the territories of California and New Mexico, in respect to their internal governments, and the absence of any clearly defined authority by Congress for this object, has imposed delicate and difficult duties on the army. One of its assigned duties is to aid civil functionaries, when required, in the preservation of public tranquillity. But it is believed that the civil authority, so far as it had its origin in political power, in a great measure disappeared by the transfer of the sovereignty and jurisdiction from Mexico to the United States. The military regulations established for their government during the war, were superseded by the return of peace. A large concourse of foreign emigrants, not familiar with our institutions and habits, has been assembled in one of the territories, and engaged in a pursuit eminently calculated to produce collisions and bloodshed. Amidst all these difficulties, the army, aided by the confirmed habit of self-government in which the American citizen is reared, has protected these territories from general or unusual disorders. I respectfully submit a copy of the correspondence on this subject sent from and received at this department.

The reports, herewith, of the chiefs of the several bureaus connected with this department will exhibit in detail their respective operations, and to which I respectfully invite attention. The duties of these branches of the military service have been performed with accustomed fidelity, zeal, and ability.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO THE PRESIDENT.

I.—*Correspondence, &c., upon subjects particularly adverted to by the Secretary:*

1. Letter from Major General Scott.
2. Reports of operations in New Mexico.
3. Reports of operations in Florida.
4. Reports of operations in Texas.
5. Instructions relative to surveys west of the Mississippi.
6. Instructions and reports relative to affairs in California.

II.—*Annual reports from bureaus of the department.*

7. Report of the Adjutant General.
8. Report of the Quartermaster General.
9. Report of the Paymaster General.
10. Report of the Commissary General.
11. Report of the Surgeon General.
12. Report of the Chief Engineer.
13. Report of the Colonel of the Corps of Topographical Engineers.
14. Report of the Colonel of Ordnance.

No. 1.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, November 3, 1849.

SIR: As the usual period is at hand for the annual report, by the War Department, on the state of the army, I suppose it to be due from my position, though not prescribed by regulations, that I should offer such professional suggestions as may seem worthy of attention in the preparation of that report.

Considering the present distribution and employment of the army, it would be quite a misnomer to call it a *peace establishment*. About four-fifths of the regiments or companies are, under threats of hostilities, in a state of constant activity or alert on our Indian borders, in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, and between the basin of the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains, including the long lines of emigration across those mountains and the removal of the Menomonies from Wisconsin. The small number of remaining companies furnish most inadequate peace garrisons to a few only of the many fortifications of great cost and importance along the British North American, the Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico frontiers.

Whilst by acquisitions of territory the exterior line of the United States has, since 1844, been extended rather less than 1,000 miles, the interior or Indian lines to be guarded, consequent on new settlements and the continued streams of emigration to the west, have been increased at least 10,000 miles. On a careful examination, this estimate will not be found extravagant. Our troops, accordingly, have already been carried, or soon must be carried, into near proximity, and with danger of conflict at every point, to five times the former number of warlike Indians who were our close neighbors. Add the treaty obligation to protect the republic of Mexico from the savage tribes within our limits, and some idea may be formed of the increase of active duty thrown upon the existing military establishment—including regiments, generals, and general staff officers.

For this immense excess of duty over that of any other period of peace known in our history, we have only fifteen regiments, with 651 enlisted men belonging to the Engineer and Ordnance departments—presenting a nominal total of 9,438 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, or less than the total of the peace establishment of 1815 by 2,499.—See the last *Army Register*, (January 1, 1849,) p. 38, and *American State Papers*, (Military Affairs,) vol. 2, p. 46.

The total of the present establishment, like that of 1815, can be considered only as nominal, except as fixing a maximum not to be exceeded; but place the maximum total at any given point, and the numbers actually enrolled and in pay under the establishment will always be from a fourth to a third less. Thus, under the total of 1815—11,937 enlisted men—the average number on the rolls, or receiving pay for five years, was but

8,146.—See table, page 38, in the volume of *State Papers* cited above. And I have no doubt the deficiency under the present establishment—9,438 enlisted men—is, proportionally, yet greater. This may easily be ascertained by means of the rolls in the Adjutant General's and Paymaster General's offices at Washington.

Whence this striking difference between the authorized and the actual numbers receiving pay at any given time?

It arises from, 1st, the absolute necessity of never exceeding, by recruiting, the total fixed by law; and, 2d, the unavoidable delays in receiving at Washington returns of deaths, discharges, and desertions occurring at distant posts and on distant routes—by which casualties the recruiting service is regulated. As distances increase, and particularly over routes barely practicable, so will be the increased delays and the falling off from the maximum total allowed by law.

Assuming, then, with confidence, that of the present authorized total—9,438 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates—there are actually not more than 7,000 in service and receiving pay, including the sick and the few who are always on short leaves of absence, it is evident that the army is now greatly below the pressing wants of the country. In other words, to meet those wants, I am fully persuaded, on the experience of the last twelvemonth, that the total of enlisted men ought to be nearly doubled, independent of any danger, near or remote, of aggression from abroad.

The desired augmentation may be attained either wholly by new regiments, or the addition of privates to companies throughout the present regiments. Either plan by itself would be liable to serious objections. By doubling the present *skeleton* regiments, we should have some 500 regimental officers and 1,516 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and artificers more than are deemed absolutely necessary; and by extending the number of privates, per company, much beyond 80, companies would be rendered unwieldy, besides making it necessary to add to each a lieutenant and several non-commissioned officers for the command, the care, and instruction of so many men. I submit, therefore, a combination of the two plans, of which the following are the details:

Extend the number of privates in every company of the present 15 regiments to 84. The number now limited is 42 in the artillery and infantry companies, 50 in the dragoons, and 64 in the mounted riflemen. (See Army Register, p. 38.) Those regiments would then stand—

		Totals.
Two regiments, or 20 companies, of dragoons—present total	1,230	
Add 34 privates to each company	680	
		1,910
One regiment, or 10 companies, of mounted riflemen—present total	765	
Add 20 privates to each company	200	
		965
Four regiments, or 48 companies, of artillery—present total	2,600	
Add 42 privates to each company	2,016	
		4,616

Eight regiments, or 80 companies, of infantry—present total	4,192	
Add 42 privates to each company	3,440	
		7,632
Engineer and ordnance enlisted men as at present		651
		15,774

Deduct the total (9,438) of the present establishment, and we should have an augmentation of 6,336 *privates*, without the addition of one officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or artificer.

Add a 2d regiment of mounted riflemen, organized as above	965
Add a 9th regiment of infantry, organized as above	954
Add 2 companies of artillery to the present 48, and organize the 50 into five regiments instead of four—one for the Pacific coast. The two companies, organized as above, would give a total of	192
Add the non-commissioned staff of the 5th artillery	2
Add a permanent detachment for cavalry and artillery purposes at the military academy, of 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, and 50 privates—total	60
Add a like detachment for the general recruiting depôt in the harbor of New York	60
Grand total	18,007

(The detachments permanently on duty at those posts have heretofore been deducted from the feeble totals of regiments.)

Thus, Congress might nearly double the present grand total (9,438) of the army with an addition of only 81 commissioned officers. These would be 3 colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, 6 majors, 22 captains, 25 first lieutenants, and 22 second lieutenants.—See, again, tables, p. 38, *Army Register*.

A nominal total of 18,000 enlisted men, deducting between a fourth and a third for unsupplied deaths, discharges, and desertions, as explained above, would give a yearly average on the pay-rolls of about 13,000. Deduct another thousand for recruits at depôts and in transition, and we should not have permanently with regiments or companies more than 12,000; and from this number we would again, to find the *effective* strength at any given time, have to deduct the sick, the convicts, prisoners for trial, and about one in a hundred on short leaves of absence. Considering the many sickly lines and posts occupied and to be occupied, it is not extravagant to say that we should in no year, under the proposed maximum, have an average of more than 55 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates per company, or a grand total of 10,000, "present and fit for duty," for a prodigious amount of service, and covering an area equal (less about an eighth) to the entire continent of Europe.

In foreign armies, the regiment or battalion is the *unit*, but very rarely broken into detachments. With us, on the other hand, many of our smaller posts, in time of peace, have been, and must continue to be, oc-

cupied by single companies. Hence, in the United States the company is generally the unit; and this, from its smallness, even with a total of sixty "present and fit for duty," is, practically, indivisible for more than momentary detachments.

Confident that the foregoing calculations and estimates are without any material error, I hope the proposed augmentation may be substantially recommended by the War Department.

There is one other topic I take the liberty to present in this volunteer communication—one in which the entire army feels a lively interest, and which, we all hope, may again win the support of the department. The following extract from my annual report, addressed to the Secretary of War, November 29, 1845, presents, in a short compass, the subject in question:

"I venture, once more, respectfully to invite attention to a *retreat* or *asylum* for the worn-out or decayed rank and file of the army. The subject has been twice reported upon favorably, with bills, by Committees on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives. (See report No. 74, 2d session 26th Congress, and report No. 109, 2d session 28th Congress.) *If the want can only be placed fully before Congress*, it seems impossible to doubt success, as the asylum would impose no burden on the treasury, but be supported from the army itself, in deductions, fines, and reversions."

For the merits and details of the proposed asylum, I beg that the documents referred to in the extract may be carefully examined. I cannot possibly conceive a valid objection to either.

While the army under my command lay at Puebla, a part of the summer of 1847, an humble petition to Congress in favor of an *asylum*, on the same plan, for the benefit of *enlisted men*, was drawn up and signed by, I believe, every commissioned officer then present. I presume it was presented; and if so, it may, no doubt, be found in the archives of one or both houses of Congress.

In connexion with that petition, I beg to add the following facts:

On the capture of the city of Mexico, by the same army, I levied a contribution upon the inhabitants of $150,000, in lieu of pillage, to which the city, by the usages of war, was, under the circumstances, liable. In my Orders on the subject, I said.

"Of the whole contribution to be paid over to the army, twenty thousand dollars shall be appropriated to the purchase of *extra* comforts for the wounded and sick in hospital; ninety thousand dollars to the purchase of blankets and shoes for gratuitous distribution among the rank and file of the army; and forty thousand dollars reserved for other necessary military purposes." (See, in the Adjutant General's office, at Washington, a printed copy of that General Order, No. 287, dated September 17, 1847.)

I also copy here, as intimately connected with the same subject, my letter to the Secretary of War, dated at Mexico, February 6, 1848. In that letter, I said:

"I have not reported on the subject of secret disbursements since I left Jalapa—1st, because of the uncertainty of our communications with Vera Cruz; and, 2d, the necessity of certain explanations, which, on account of others, ought never to be reduced to writing. I may, however, briefly add, that I have never tempted the honor, conscience, or patriotism of

any man, but have held it lawful in morals, as in wa , to purchase valuable information or services voluntarily tendered me.

"Charging myself with the money received at Washington, for the purposes indicated—the $150,000 levied upon this city for the immediate benefit of the army, in lieu of pillage; the proceeds of captured tobacco, taken from the Mexican government, [found in the capital;] and with some other small sums—all of which I shall strictly account for—I have, on the other hand, expended $63,745 50 in blankets and shoes, gratuitously distributed to enlisted men; $10,000 extra on account of hospitals, allowing $10 to every crippled man discharged or furloughed; some $60,000, I think, for secret services, including a native spy company, whose pay, commencing in July, I did not wish to bring into account with the treasury; and I enclose, herewith, a draft for $100,000, made up according to the *memorandum* also enclosed. I hope you will allow the draft to go to the credit of an *army asylum*, and make the subject known, in the way you may deem best, to the military committees of Congress. That sum is, in small part, the price of the American blood so gallantly shed in this vicinity; and, considering that the army receives no *prize money*, I repeat the hope that its proposed destination may be approved and carried into effect.

"Number one of the same set of bills is this day transmitted direct to the Bank of America.

"The remainder of the money in my hands, as well as that expended, I shall be ready to account for at the proper time, and in the proper manner, [this was done in 1848,] merely offering this imperfect report to explain, in the mean time, the character of the $100,000 draft." (See Executive document No. 60, page 1086, printed under a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 28, 1848.)

Following that letter will be found, printed, the memorandum and draft alluded to. The draft was made payable to me; and, in order to place the deposite beyond the control of any individual functionary whatever, I endorsed it—"The Bank of America will place the within amount to the credit of *Army Asylum, subject to the order of Congress.*"

Advised as above, the Secretary of War, on the presentation for payment, caused the draft to be protested; whereby the sum of $100,000, turned over by me in cash to the military chest of the army, for the current pay of the troops, and paid out accordingly, was sequestered to the benefit of the United States treasury. Of course, an equal sum was saved to the treasury out of the appropriation made by Congress for the current pay of the troops.

That money never had belonged to the treasury, and the treasury had no legal claim to it whatever. Look at the memorandum that shows the items out of which the sum was made up—1st, $9,000 received for licences granted by my order, in the city of Mexico; 2d, $49,569 40 received for tobacco, belonging to the Mexican government, found in the capital; 3d, $38,780 16 taken from the contribution levied upon the capital; and, 4th, $2,650 40 saved at one of the principal army hospitals.

What claim had the United States treasury upon either of those items? They were all, except the fourth, or smallest item, raised according to the laws of war and the rights of conquest, for just and laudable objects, and applied, or attempted to be applied, accordingly.

The only tittle of legislation, by Congress, that *then* existed, will be

found in the 58th article of war, act April 10, 1806, copied and re-enacted from the resolves of the old Congress, September 20, 1776. (See *Military Laws*, pp. 23 and 116.) The article is in these words:

"All public stores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage, or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States."

This is the law which, from September, 1776, when the resources of the United States were low, down to the present time, has deprived our army of *prize money*—always allowed, on sea and land, abroad, and to our own navy. The law was strictly complied with by me, while commanding in Mexico, in respect to captured "artillery," arms of every kind, "ammunition," wagons, teams and pack-animals, "clothing," "forage," and "provisions," (or subsistence;) but *license-money*, captured *tobacco*, (previously bought by the Mexican government for re-sale to its own people,) and *contribution-money*, are not enumerated in the law. Neither was the sum of $11,791 19, captured in a military chest at Cerro Gordo. The quartermaster and commissary departments being, however, without funds, I immediately turned over the whole of the money, on receipts, to them, for regular disbursement on account of the United States treasury.

It is thus shown that the treasury became possessed of $111,791 19, without any legal claim whatever. That large sum ought, therefore, to be considered as held in trust by the United States for some equitable purpose; and I again humbly petition that Congress may appropriate the whole to an *army asylum*, for the worn-out or decayed *enlisted* men (regulars and volunteers) yet in service, or who have been honorably discharged therefrom, notwithstanding the *ex post facto* act, chapter 126, approved March 3, 1849.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. G. W. Crawford,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

OPERATIONS IN NEW MEXICO.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, November 8, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the condition of this territory, since I assumed the duties of governor, on the 11th of last month, has been one of comparative peace and quietude.

With a view more effectually to secure the principal settlements against Indian incursions, and to obtain the necessary supplies of forage for the public horses, the following distribution of troops has been made: One company of the first regiment of dragoons at each of the towns of Taos, Albuquerque, and Socorro, with detachments of twenty and twenty-five men from the two latter stations to Tomá and Doña Anna—making, with Santa Fé, where there is one company of the third artillery and one of second dragoons, six military posts. It is believed that this arrangement of the regular troops will insure tranquillity on the part of the inhabitants, and hold all marauding bands in check, until our strength shall be augmented agreeably to the estimates and orders of the War Department.

The system of government now in force in New Mexico is that which was established in 1846, and embraces what is commonly termed Kearny's code, to which the people, through their representatives lately assembled in convention, have happily expressed their assent, as will be seen by their memorial to Congress, and is considered adequate to the wants of the country, until another can be provided. It is, however, very advisable, for many reasons, that the territorial laws which are designed to be permanent should go into effect as soon as possible.

The proceeds arising from the various sources of revenue will be insufficient to defray the expenses of the government, unless the import duty levied on merchandise, under the orders of General Price, should be collected. As it is understood that this subject has already been submitted to the President of the United States for his decision thereon, I would respectfully suggest, in the event of his granting the prayer of the petitioners to be released from its payment, that Congress be asked for an appropriation to supply the deficiency, which, up to the present date, is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

To the Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, February 3, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the following communications from the War Department, received by Mr. Beale, of the United States navy, who arrived here on the 25th December last, viz: Three from the Secretary of War, two of them dated the 12th and one of them the 13th October, 1848; and a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to William V. Voorhees, Esq., with a circular from the Treasury Department, both under date of the 7th of the same month. All of which communications, so far as they relate to the government of New Mexico, will be duly observed..

To avoid embarrassment in regard to recognising the jurisdiction of the authorities of Texas over a large portion of this territory, it is very desirable that Congress should act in the matter before the demand is made.

In anticipation of instructions received, as before mentioned, I had, on arriving here, made such arrangement of the troops as was thought best calculated to insure the safety of the settlements. Since then, they have been actively employed at the various stations in pushing their scouts at the hostile or marauding bands of Indians, whenever approached within striking distance, and, up to this time, have protected the inhabitants from serious injury or depredation. Owing to the extent of the country to be guarded, and the unusual severity of the winter, this important end has not been accomplished without the most strenuous exertions, and much suffering on the part of those engaged in it. The four accompanying reports will show, to some extent, the nature of the service; while other scouts have been made, involving equal, if not greater endurance, where a written statement was deemed unnecessary. In all the field duty which has been required of our troops since my arrival in the territory, I am happy to add that it has been performed, by officers and men, with alacrity and zeal.

From indications given by many of the wild tribes within our outborders, they are becoming convinced that the period has arrived when they must restrain themselves within prescribed limits, and cultivate the earth for an honest livelihood, or be destroyed. This subject will become one of serious interest with the government at home, and should be settled without delay. The particular location and extent of these limits, and the inducements held out for a change from their present roving habits to the pursuits of agriculture—from the savage state to that of civilization—are well worthy of early attention. Should the impressions already made be followed up and deepened on the arrival of a large force in the spring, as they doubtless will be, it is hoped that the day is not distant when all the Indian tribes will be readily induced to make or accede to such terms as the United States shall dictate. In regard to the release of captives, as prescribed by the late treaty of peace, nothing has been neglected to effect it as speedily as possible. Many have been restored to their homes in this territory, and others are still here, awaiting instructions from the republic of Mexico, to which they belong.

Mr. Beale, after refitting, proceeded to California on the 12th ultimo.

In consequence of ill health, and the recommendation of the attending surgeon, Brevet Captain Kilburn, of the third artillery, was permitted to accompany him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Brigadier General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

Santa Fe, New Mexico, March 29, 1849.

SIR: Since I had the honor of addressing a communication to the War Department, in the early part of last month, some change has taken place in the aspect of our Indian relations in this territory. The depredations, which were but few, committed by these tribes during the fall and winter seasons, have, since the opening of spring, become of frequent occurrence; and were recently attended by the murder of some of our citizens in the neighborhood of San Fernando de Taos. To guard the settlements effectually against the repetition of such aggressions, the small regular force at my disposal has been found wholly insufficient. In order, therefore, to suppress them, and to meet the emergency before a widespread scene of havoc and ruin shall have marked the progress of the hostile and marauding bands over the territory of New Mexico, I have felt it my duty to call in an auxiliary force of volunteers, as will be seen by the Order herewith enclosed, and which, I trust, as a measure of absolute necessity, will be approved by the President of the United States, and that corresponding instructions may be issued as soon as possible. Besides the protection thus afforded to the lives and property of the inhabitants, this increase of force was necessary to prevent the coalition designed, or to strike it down promptly after having actually been formed against us. With a band of the Eutaws, which is one of the most warlike and formidable tribes, and who have been engaged in perpetrating these outrages, a fight took place during the current month, in which a detachment of the first dragoons, under Lieutenant Whittlesey, of the same corps, acquitted itself handsomely, as will be seen by a copy of his detailed report herewith enclosed.

An express reached here on the 24th instant from Major General Worth, bringing his despatches, dated Galveston, January 10, 1849, whereby he assumes command of the eighth and ninth military departments; and on its return he has been made duly acquainted with the state of affairs in this territory. As it was the first intelligence received from the United States since the arrival of Mr. Beale, of the navy, on the 25th of December, although repeated efforts have been made to communicate across the plains, I have thought it advisable, as being, perhaps, the surest and speediest mode at present, to forward this package by the way of Texas.

It gives me pleasure to add, in conclusion, that the volunteers are flocking to their country's standard with a commendable zeal. On the 23d

instant, two companies, averaging eighty men, were enrolled, organized, and mustered into service at Santa Fe. The remaining three are expected soon to be ready.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Brigadier General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
[ORDERS No. 2.] *Santa Fé, New Mexico, March* 20, 1849.

I. In consequence of the non-arrival of the troops designated for the ninth military department, and the limited force now present, it becomes necessary to raise an additional military force for the protection of the property and lives of the inhabitants of the territory of New Mexico against the depredations of the marauding bands of Indians which infest it.

II. For the purpose specified above, the services of five volunteer companies will be received for six months, unless sooner discharged—three of the companies to be mounted.

III. The organization, pay, and emoluments of these companies will be the same as that established by the United States government for like troops during the recent war with Mexico.

IV. No company of less than sixty privates will be received into the service.

V. As soon as any company shall have seventy-two or more enrolled, it will elect its officers and non-commissioned officers, and report to the commanding officer of the ninth military department, when the company will be mustered into service.

VI. One mounted company will be raised in the Rio Arriba, and rendezvous at Don Fernandez de Taos; one mounted company in the Rio Abajo, and rendezvous at Albuquerque, and one mounted and two foot companies at Santa Fé.

VII. Companies of less than one hundred will be officered by a captain and two subalterns; companies of one hundred or upwards, by a captain and three subalterns.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Washington.

JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, May 25, 1849.

SIR: On the arrival of the troops from Fort Leavenworth, it is my present intention to discharge the four companies of volunteers which have been mustered into service; and it is earnestly hoped that the earliest measures may be taken for paying them for the time they shall have served. The prompt manner in which these troops were raised, has produced a most salutary effect upon the interests of this territory in many

respects. Whilst it has given confidence and tone to the feelings of the inhabitants, it has undeceived the neighboring tribes of hostile Indians in the idea, which seems to have been entertained by them, that theycould war against one portion of the people, and perhaps be assisted in it by the other. They see an undivided front, and a people now, not as they once were, united and determined to revenge their wrongs, and all regarding as a common cause the aggressions committed against any portion of them.

The volunteer companies have done good service in the way of protecting the frontier settlements, which, but for their presence, must have been partially, if not wholly destroyed; and will, I trust, receive the consideration from the general government which they deserve.

Nothing has been heard of the Eutaws recently. They are reported to have retired far within their own borders; and without allies to aid them in prosecuting the war against us, are said to be much divided, even among themselves, in the expediency of carrying it on. It is probable that one good blow, struck in the heart of their country, will bring them to terms, and the sooner it can be done after the arrival of an adequate force, the better.

It will take some considerable time for the various Indian tribes inhabiting and adjacent to New Mexico, numbering at least twenty thousand warriors, to become acquainted with our national strength, and to learn the American character. Until this is accomplished, it will be vain to look for permanent peace. The means of doing it is by establishing a settled policy, and enforcing it by the most active and vigorous measures.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,.

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

Major General JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 4, 1849.

SIR: On the 30th ultimo, a large party of Apache Indians entered the valley of Abiqui and murdered a number of the inhabitants, amounting, it is reported, to not less than ten. Captain Chapman's company of volunteers, which had been posted in the vicinity for the protection of that section of the territory, was absent at the time on a scout in search of the Eutaws. As soon as the facts of the outrage were made known to him, which was done by express on the same day, he immediately gave pursuit with forty of his men, and came upon the enemy on the following morning. After a sharp engagement, against greatly superior numbers, Captain Chapman succeeded in routing the Apaches, killing about twenty of them, and having three of his own men wounded—one mortally—and a servant boy killed.

From the enclosed report of the affair by the Captain himself, it will be seen that his officers and men conducted themselves gallantly on the occasion, and deserve much credit.

The latest accounts from the Eutaws, received yesterday, represent them as being inclined for peace; and, to effect that purpose, express a

willingness to surrender the perpetrators of the murders committed on the inhabitants of this territory within the last two months, and to restore all the captured property. Should they act in good faith, which is by no means certain, the war with them will cease.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 7, 1849.

SIR: The hostile bands of Indians still continue to be troublesome to the frontier settlements of this territory. Within the last three weeks several of the inhabitants have been murdered by them, and a considerable quantity of their stock run off. In these outrages, which had been confined to the Eutaws and Apaches, the Navajoes and Comanches appear also to have been recently engaged. From their numbers and formidable character, greatly increased exertions have become necessary to suppress them, and renders it now probable that the services of the volunteers, which were raised in March and April, cannot be dispensed with so soon as was anticipated.

Captain Marcy and escort arrived from Fort Smith on the 28th ultimo, and will return agreeably to his orders as soon as the men and horses are sufficiently refreshed. The troops from Fort Leavenworth are expected to reach here on or before the 25th instant. Those destined to El Paso ought, from late accounts, to be there at this time, but their arrival has not been reported.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 23, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a report of Lieutenant Thomas, 3d artillery, in which he details two affairs between the troops under his command and the hostile Apaches, at Sierra del Sacramento, on the 19th of July, and appear to be highly creditable to both officers and men.

I also enclose a report from Brevet Major Steen, touching the same subject, and giving the particulars of a scout upon which he was ordered.

I cheerfully unite in the recommendations made of Lieutenant Thomas, his officers and men, for their meritorious conduct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Army.

Major General JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 23, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a detailed statement from Captain Judd, 3d artillery, in which Lieutenant Burnside of the same regiment, and his command, are represented as having performed efficient services in an affair with the Apache Indians in the vicinity of Las Vagas on the 16th of August. The troops serving in New Mexico are entitled to much consideration for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they have performed their arduous duties, as well as for their conduct in chastising the hostile bands which infest it, on every occasion which has been presented.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

Major General JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 23, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of my return to this place to-day, after an absence in the Navajoe country since the middle of August.

The vigilance and activity of our troops in protecting the inhabitants of the territory against the numerous bands of hostile Indians have been unceasing, and, with few exceptions, their efforts have been successful. The services rendered by the four companies of volunteers which were mustered in last spring have contributed largely towards this result; and as the time of their engagement draws to a close, I am reminded of the necessity of retaining those companies that are mounted, awhile longer. Not having, as yet, received a cent of pay, and there being no prospect of their receiving any before an appropriation is made by Congress, it may be difficult to obtain their consent to continue beyond their present term. I shall endeavor to secure their services for three months more, unless sooner discharged, and hope that the earliest measures will be taken for their payment.

A mounted force is much more efficient to operate against the Indians of this country than any other description of troops. Comparatively, infantry is but of little use. One thousand men, well armed and properly mounted, would soon put an end to Indian difficulties in this quarter; whereas, a continuance of the system of inadequate means to suppress them at once, may so augment the work as to cause an immense expenditure of life and money before it can be finally accomplished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 24, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a report from Brevet Major Steen, wherein it will be seen that a small dragoon force under his command defeated a large party of Apache Indians in an engagement near the copper mines, on the 16th of August. Our officers and men, in the habitual display of gallantry and good conduct in the face of an enemy, appear to have been more conspicuous than usual on this occasion, and are entitled to my warmest commendation.

Early in the affair, and after the Major had received a severe wound, and become disabled in consequence of it, he was succeeded in command by Lieutenant Bryan, topographical engineers, whose conduct is spoken of in terms of high compliment. For gallant and meritorious conduct I would beg leave to bring these officers to the notice of the President.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 25, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in consequence of the Navajoe Indians having committed numerous acts of aggression on the lives and property of the inhabitants of New Mexico, I determined to make a campaign against them with such available force as was at my disposal. Accordingly, the two companies of the 2d artillery and four companies of the 3d infantry, with one mounted company of territorial militia and one of Pueblo Indians, were ordered to rendezvous at Jemez by the 19th of August. As it was necessary to move with expedition, and there being no known practicable wagon route, I decided, after disencumbering the troops of tents and other heavy baggage, to proceed as light as possible, using pack-mules as the means of transportation. Arrangements to that effect being completed, I left Jemez on the 22d for the cañon of Cheille, which is considered the stronghold and heart of the Navajoe nation, my entire force consisting of companies B and D, 2d artillery, (55 men) under command of Brevet Major Kendrick; companies D, E, F, and H, 3d infantry, (123 men) commanded by Brevet Captain Sykes; a portion of Captain Dodge's company of foot volunteers (50 men) taken from the garrison at Jemez, and a mounted force of 120 militia and Pueblo Indians, called out for the occasion. The artillery took with them one six-pounder and three mountain howitzers. Lieutenant Dickerson, 1st artillery, acting assistant adjutant general, Assistant Surgeon Hammond, and Lieutenant Simpson, topographical engineers, accompanied the expedition. Colonel Calhoun, Indian agent for New Mexico, also accompanied me. After marching over a barren, badly watered, and, in many places, rough country for eight days, I arrived in the vicinity of the labores or cornfields of the Navajoes, at Tuna Cha. Here I first met with the Indians, and on the next day a party of them was fired upon by our troops, which resulted in killing and wounding several of them. Among the dead of the enemy

left on the field was Narbona, the head chief of the nation, who had been a scourge to the inhabitants of New Mexico for the last thirty years. Having, previously to my departure from Santa Fe, ordered a detachment of dragoons from that section, in a certain contingency, to join me at the cañon of Cheille by an upper route, I deemed it proper after this affair to make no unnecessary delay in effecting a junction. The command, therefore, proceeded, and, without any important occurrence on the way, reached the designated point at the mouth of the cañon of Cheille on the evening of the 6th of September. The dragoons had not arrived, and, from reliable information obtained afterwards, had never marched in that direction. Finding ourselves now in a fertile valley, in the midst of extensive fields of well cultivated and ripening corn, an opportunity was presented to recruit our exhausted animals, which had moved over a distance of two hundred and seventy-six miles. On the following morning the principal chief of the Navajoes, who said his acts were binding upon the whole nation, entered my camp, attended by subordinates, and sued for peace, which was granted on conditions set forth in the enclosed treaty. Three captives, youths that had been taken by these Indians from New Mexico, and a portion of the property of which the settlements had been plundered, were delivered up on the day of making it. The murderer of an inhabitant of New Mexico, who was demanded, was not then, nor had he been for some time, in the country, but would be delivered at Santa Fe as soon as found. The remaining captives and property to be brought to Jemez in thirty days from the date of the treaty. The main objects of the campaign having been accomplished, it was determined to return by way of the Zuni and Laguna pueblos, and the march was resumed accordingly on the 10th. After passing over a better country in every respect, although the distance is rather greater than on the other route, the command arrived at Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, on the 21st inst., when the expedition was considered at an end. The route I pursued on going to Cheille would be impracticable at many seasons of the year, owing to there being no permanent water.

I am indebted to the officers and men of my command for the alacrity and zeal with which they performed their duties. Any duty, however laborious and fatiguing, was discharged willingly, and with cheerfulness. The labor of the artillery was unceasing. The pieces with drag-ropes were hauled by the men over places where pack-mules went with difficulty, and so quickly as to cause little or no delay to the column.

The estimated number of the Navajoe tribe is from seven to ten thousand, of which between two and three thousand are warriors, who are almost invariably well mounted, and generally well armed with guns, lances, and bows and arrows. To secure a firm and durable peace with them, it will be necessary to plant a military post in their country. Tuna Cha or Sienega Grande will afford eligible sites for this purpose.

During the time I remained in the neighborhood, a reconnoissance of the celebrated cañon of Cheille was made by Lieutenant Simpson, the details of which will accompany his report and map of route as soon as they can be completed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajoe tribe of Indians.

The following acknowledgments, declarations, and stipulations have been duly considered, and are now solemnly adopted, and proclaimed by the undersigned; that is to say: John M. Washington, governor of New Mexico, and lieutenant colonel commanding the troops of the United States in New Mexico, and James S. Calhoun, Indian agent, residing at Santa Fe, in New Mexico, representing the United States of America; and Mariano Martinez, head chief, and Chapitone, second chief, on the part of the Navajoe tribe of Indians.

The said Indians do hereby acknowledge that, by virtue of a treaty entered into by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by N. P. Trist of the first part, and Luis G. Cuevas, Bernardo Couto, and Miguel Atristain, of the second part, the said tribe was lawfully placed under the exclusive jurisdiction and protection of the government of the said United States, and that they are now, and will forever remain, under the aforesaid jurisdiction and protection.

2. That from and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and friendship shall exist, the said tribe hereby solemnly covenanting that they will not associate with, or give countenance or aid to any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers who may be, at any time, at enmity with the people of the said United States; that they will remain at peace, and treat honestly and humanely all persons and powers at peace with the said States; and all cases of aggression against said Navajoes by citizens or others of the United States, or by other persons or powers in amity with the said States, shall be referred to the government of said States for adjustment and settlement.

3. The government of the said States having the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and intercourse with the said Navajoes, it is agreed that the laws now in force regulating the trade and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians under the protection and guardianship of the aforesaid government, shall have the same force and efficiency, and shall be as binding and as obligatory upon the said Navajoes, and executed in the same manner, as if said laws had been passed for their sole benefit and protection; and to this end, and for all other useful purposes, the government of New Mexico, as now organized, or as it may be by the government of the United States, or by the legally constituted authorities of the people of New Mexico, is recognised and acknowledged by the said Navajoes; and for the due enforcement of the aforesaid laws, until the government of the United States shall otherwise order, the territory of the Navajoes is hereby annexed to New Mexico.

4. The Navajoe Indians hereby bind themselves to deliver to the military authority of the United States in New Mexico, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, as soon as he or they can be apprehended, the murderer or murderers of Micento Garcia, that said fugitive or fugitives from justice may be dealt with as justice may decree.

5. All American and Mexican captives, and all stolen property taken

from Americans or Mexicans, or other persons or powers in amity with the United States, shall be delivered by the Navajoe Indians to the aforesaid military authority at Jemez, New Mexico, on or before the ninth day of October next ensuing, that justice may be meted out to all whom it may concern; and also all Indian captives and stolen property of such tribe or tribes of Indians as shall enter into a similar reciprocal treaty, shall in like manner, and for the same purposes, be turned over to an authorized officer or agent of the said States by the aforesaid Navajoes.

6. Should any citizen of the United States, or other person or persons subject to the laws of the United States, murder, rob, or otherwise maltreat any Navajoe Indian or Indians, he or they shall be arrested and tried; and, upon conviction, shall be subjected to all the penalties provided by law for the protection of the persons and property of the people of the said States.

7. The people of the United States of America shall have free and safe passage through the territory of the aforesaid Indians under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of the said States.

8. In order to preserve tranquillity, and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the government of the United States of America will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading-houses, at such time and in such places as the said government may designate.

9. Relying confidently upon the justice and the liberality of the aforesaid government, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the aforesaid Navajoes that the government of the United States shall, at its earliest convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute in their territory such laws as may be deemed conducive to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

10. For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations herein contained by the said Navajoe Indians, the government of the United States will grant to said Indians such donations, presents, and implements, and adopt such other liberal and humane measures, as said government may deem meet and proper.

11. This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the signing of the same, subject only to such modifications and amendments as may be adopted by the government of the United States; and finally, this treaty is to receive a liberal construction at all times and in all places, to the end that the said Navajoe Indians shall not be held responsible for the conduct of others, and that the government of the United States shall so legislate and act as to secure the permanent prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, have signed this treaty and affixed thereunto our seals, in the valley of Cheille, this the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel, commanding.
JAMES S. CALHOUN,
Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fe.
his
MARIANO ✕ MARTINEZ, *Head chief.*
mark.

his
CHAPITONE, ⋈ *Second chief.*
mark.
J. L. COLLINS.
FRANCIS CONKLIN.
LORENZO FORCE.
his
ANTONIO ⋈ SAUDOVAL.
mark.
his
FRANCISCO ⋈ JOSTO, *Governor of Jemez.*
mark.

Witnesses:

H. L. KENDRICK,
Brevet Major, United States Army.
J. N. WARD,
Brevet Lieutenant, 3d Infantry.
JOHN PECK,
Brevet Major, United States Army.
E. F. HAMMOND,
Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.
H. L. DODGE,
Captain commanding Eutaw Regt.
RICHARD H. KERN.
J. H. NONES,
Second Lieutenant, 2d Artillery.
CYRUS CHOICE.
JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery.
W. E. LOVE.
JOHN G. JONES.
J. H. SIMPSON,
First Lieutenant, Corps Topographical Engineers

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 27, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a report from Brevet Captain Judd, giving the particulars of an affair which occurred on the night of the 8th instant between a portion of Captain Papin's company of Mexican volunteers and a band of marauding Apaches in the neighborhood of Las Vagas. For their activity and gallantry in the pursuit and attack of the Indians these troops deserve great credit, and give an earnest of what services may be expected from the natives of New Mexico in case of need.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. Army, commanding.

Major General JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

OPERATIONS IN FLORIDA.

FORT BROOKE, FLORIDA,
July 23, 1849.

GENERAL: On June 25th I reported that I should, as early as possible, make another attempt to open communications with the Indian chiefs; and I now have the honor to report the result. I left for the south in a small sloop on June 30, and returned on July 21, having visited *Sarasota*, *Charlotte Harbor*, the mouth of *Pea river*, and ascended the *Caloosa Hatchee* some 20 miles, or as high as navigable by sail vessels.

Near the mouth of *Pea river* I found, on July 6th, a party of the Marco Indians, consisting of their chief, *Ishmatee*, four men, eight women, and a number of children. They were friendly and cordial. When I offered them some presents they hesitated, saying it was against their laws to accept anything (except tobacco and whiskey, I believe) from our government, and that *Sam Jones* would kill them if he heard of it. Before I left, however, they took one or two pieces of calico for the women and children. I failed to get a message to the chief, Bowlegs, my messenger (Simon, a negro belonging to Bowlegs) having undoubtedly played false.

I sailed up and down the Caloosa Hatchee from the 9th to the 18th, landing frequently to look for trails, to make signal fires, &c.; but I saw no Indians there. The most recent camp I found was a week old.

Since my return here I have heard of the murders on Indian river on July 12, and on Pea river on July 17th; and I allude to them only to remark that, on July 6th, I found the party of *Marco* Indians (Seminoles) encamped on the beach, near the mouth of Pea river, and friendly in their manner.

I hope the late outrages have been done by a small band of outlaws, and, at the worst, I hope the hostilities are confined to the Istokpoga Indians, (Mikkasookies, Tallahassees, and Creeks,) under *Sam Jones*.

If my health will permit, I shall make another attempt to communicate with King Bowlegs and the Seminoles proper.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. CASEY,
Captain U. S. A.

General R. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. A.

FORT BROOKE, FLORIDA,
August 20, 1849.

GENERAL: I have heretofore (July 23d) reported the result of my attempt to open communications with the Seminoles by visiting Caloosa river, &c. During that visit I left, at various points, packages which,

if seen by the chief, would be known to him as friendly invitations from me.

A few days ago my guide found at Sarasota, on an elevated point, an Indian peace-token, (a white flag made of feathers, with tobacco and white beads,) which he supposed to be in reply to those I had left. He left a sign that it would be answered at full moon, and at once brought the flag to me.

I shall attend at the time and place, and, if successful, hope to get authentic information of the feelings and designs of the Seminoles.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CASEY,
Captain, on Indian duty.

General R. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 21, 1849.

SIR: As heretofore advised, the military force that is already assembled and to be concentrated in Florida is intended to defend the frontier settlements in the peninsula of that State. A change in the temper of the Indians, evinced by a general desire and purpose of renewing hostilities, may require an immediate modification of this instruction, so as to require a change in your movements. The end which the government has in view is the subjugation of the Indians, if necessary, and their removal to the west.

So far, a hostile purpose seems not to be general, but that the acts of violence and outrage committed on two occasions are confined to a few warriors who are represented as outlaws with their tribes. Under these circumstances, it would be cruel to involve the whole tribe in the guilt of a few, and punish accordingly.

Moreover, any act of apparent or actual injustice on the part of the government would tend to thwart the plan of their peaceable removal, which is an object of great solicitude to the President.

On the reasonable presumption that the whole tribe, or rather remnants of tribes, are unwilling for war, and that owing to the inefficiency of their government to control the conduct of their young chiefs, or, what is still more probable, the conceded inaptitude of the white and red men to live harmoniously in close neighborhood, it has been concluded, in the present aspect of things, that before any forcible means are resorted to for their removal, to try others which are gentler and more congenial to the feelings of those who are not hostile. The influence of their brethren who have emigrated west will be exerted over them. Accordingly, a delegation, accepted on their voluntary application, and composed of a few chiefs who, in former days, exercised an acknowledged control over the nation whilst united, may be expected to reach Florida about the first of October.

The outlines of the plan are to pay a specific sum—say $100—for the removal and transportation of each Florida Indian, or negro belonging to the Indian tribes, irrespective of age or sex, and their subsistence for a year after reaching their new homes in the west.

It is believed, from the information in the department, that this is, to some extent, practicable. At least it is commended by its justice and humanity—just to the friendly and humane to the hostile Indians.

In respect to the military operations, it is not perceived that the delay will result in any disadvantage, when we consider the season of the year and the peculiar character of the country in which the force under your command may be employed.

In the full confidence which the department reposes in your judgment and discretion, it is respectfully submitted whether, in the distressed condition to which the frontier settlers are represented to be reduced, you may not safely make the foregoing propositions on proper occasions and directly to the Indians. If you should conclude to do so, after full consideration of the subject, aided by consultation with others who know well the Indian character, the sub-Indian agent, Mr. Spencer, I am authorized to say, will co-operate with you. But it may be proper to remark, in this connexion, that no act should be performed which may, in any degree, impair the influence of the delegation from the west.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General TWIGGS,
Tampa Bay, Florida.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION AND FLORIDA,
Tampa Bay, August 25, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I reached this place yesterday, and as soon as I have time will make the investigations and report called for by my instructions. From all I have heard since my arrival, I am disposed to coincide in the opinion expressed by Major Morris in his report.

I will call out no volunteers at present, and am afraid those now out, under the orders of the governor, may be of more injury than service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General, commanding.

Lieut. Colonel FREEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters Army, West Point, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION AND FLORIDA,
Tampa Bay, Florida, August 27, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have thus far been unable, with all my efforts, to "gain reliable intelligence on the subject of the recent murders and outrages committed by the Indians," or to "ascertain their present disposition and temper."

After the passage of the law of the State of Florida, restricting the Indians to the limits prescribed by treaty, they became dissatisfied, but it cannot as yet be certainly known whether the recent acts of violence were

national or perpetrated by a few outlaws. Since their commission there is no evidence of Indians having crossed the boundary, east or west. cannot hear of any *personal* outrage done to any of the Indians.

Having seen the report of Major Morris, from all the information yet before me, I concur in the opinions expressed by that officer.

Some days previous to my arrival a white flag was found at Sarasota, as has already been reported to the department by Captain Casey. Yesterday I sent a company to the *Manitu* river. On reaching the district bordering on the river, from which the inhabitants fled, two white flags were found at Mr. Addinson's, at the head of the river, and signs of the tracks of two ponies. Nothing had been injured on the premises, and nothing but some few pounds of flour taken from the house; indications from which something favorable may be hoped, in the expected meeting of Captain Casey and the chiefs.

The seventh infantry has not arrived, and some embarrassment in moving companies to the interior has arisen from want of transportation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

Lieut. Col. W. G. FREEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters Army, West Point, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION AND FLORIDA,
Tampa Bay, Florida, September 1, 1849.

SIR: Since my last report nothing has been heard of the Indians, nor seen, except tracks of runners; nor can I ascertain that they have crossed the line since the outrages which drew the troops to this place. At all events, since that time they have not injured persons or property.

The panic is not less complete among the inhabitants; all industrial pursuits have ceased. The settlers, flying from their farms, are on this coast and East Florida, forted as far north as Fort King; and from a report of Colonel Smith, received on the 31st ultimo, there remains but one single person south of New Smyrna, on the eastern shore. There seems a general determination not to return until the Indians are removed. The opinion is as general that the outrages were perpetrated by the Indian *nation;* and I am disposed, after full and free conversations with agents, the citizens, and most intelligent traders, to coincide in this opinion. These people have purchased 120 rifles since the peace; have largely supplied themselves with clothes, ammunition, and everything necessary for carrying on hostilities. When in addition to these preparations it is considered that this outbreak occurred immediately after the annual national council or green corn dance, the impression of its nationality is strengthened. Be this as it may, so strong is the impression that such is the case, that the settlers will never venture to re-occupy until the Indians are removed or securely confined by troops to their lines.

Three hundred warriors may be stated as an approximation to their force. Should the general government decide on removal, the general-in-chief and the President, both acquainted with the country and the na-

ture of the warfare, can decide the question of force required, without an estimate, which I am unable to make.

The State troops under orders of the governor have not crossed the line, and say they will not without orders. The few companies of regulars have been sent to different points within a circle of some forty miles around this place for the protection of the inhabitants, but their movements have been delayed from want of any public transportation and the exorbitant prices asked for the country wagons and carts.

If Captain Casey, now at Sarasota seeking an interview with the chiefs, be unsuccessful, I will think it necessary to call upon the governor for a battalion of mounted men. The seventh infantry has not arrived, and the destruction of the horses (120) on board the Mary Kingsland, leaves me without the means of moving a company or mounting a man. The establishment of a line of posts demands a numerous medical staff, which I request may at once be ordered to report.

By the bursting of the boiler of the Mary Kingsland, off this port, seventeen men were killed and 120 horses and mules; all on board destroyed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General, commanding.

Lieut. Colonel FREEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters Army, West Point, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION AND FLORIDA,
Tampa Bay, Florida, September 3, 1849.

SIR: Since my letter of the 1st instant nothing has occurred requiring mention; the messenger despatched to communicate with Captain Casey has not returned.

From information obtained from the citizens, the rains, which in this county set in in August, continue until November; it has been raining every day since my arrival; the streams throughout the peninsula are rising; and, until they subside, it would be impossible to hunt the Indians.

If it is decided to make a forcible removal, I would suggest that boats, light and of little draught, be prepared in large numbers, and sent in charge of the navy to the coast; and that, manned with sailors, they should be ready at the proper time, in conjunction with the army, to penetrate the everglades by every inlet on the eastern, southern, and western coast.

The force now in the State, even when increased by the 7th infantry, (still expected,) will only suffice for protection for the frontier, and be entirely inadequate to the task of removal; horsemen, under any circumstances desirable, become in this event indispensable.

Since the instructions from the War Department of August 7, I have received no communication from the department or headquarters of the army with reference to the movements here.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

Lieut. Col. W. G. FREEMAN, *Assistant Adjutant General,*
Headquarters of the Army, West Point, N. Y.

FORT BROOKE, FLORIDA,
September 6, 1849.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding general, the following notes of my recent interview with the Seminoles at Sarasota bay:

On the evening of the 3d, while anchored off the place where the white flag and token had been left by the Indians, we were hailed by three Indians on the shore, one of whom waved a white flag. I landed, and, as it was growing dark, arranged an interview with them for the next morning. They were very cordial in their reception, and expressed their gratification by their words and manner. The next morning (September 4) the interpreter and Felipe landed with me, and they said that they were sent to look for me by *Billy Bowlegs*, who had previously sent a white flag and token to that spot, for the purpose of opening communications. They said Billy had heard with regret of the late murders; and told them to say that, if I would meet him, he would be able to settle the difficulties to the entire satisfaction of the white people, and that *Sam Jones* had sent a runner to Billy with the first news, and urging him (Billy) to aid in preserving peace. The murder on Indian river, on the 12th of July, was committed by five young Indians, (Seminoles, who reside on the Kissimmee river,) one of whom is an outlaw, and who desired to make war for the purpose of saving himself from the Indian law. They remained on that side of the territory until the 15th; and, in less than two days, they crossed over to Pea river and committed the murders there. Assunwah was despatched, after the first murder, to arrest them, but reached Pea river only the day after the murder at the store. Immediately thereafter the five murderers were overtaken and captured by *Chitto Hajo*, as they were on their way to the settlements.

The chiefs all disavow and regret these murders; and all the Indians are averse to hostilities. They are satisfied with their country, and with the treaty under which they are living; and they now earnestly desire to do justice in this matter. Finally, broken sticks were exchanged for a council with the chief at Charlotte Harbor, on the 18th instant.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CASEY,
Captain, on Indian duty.

Major W. W. MACKALL, *Assistant Adjutant General,*
Headquarters Western Division and Florida, Tampa Bay, Fla.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION AND FLORIDA,
Tampa Bay, Florida, September 6, 1849.

SIR: Since my report of the 3d instant, Captain Casey returned from Sarasota. From his report herewith, the general-in-chief will see that his efforts have been crowned with great success.

I will leave this in time to reach the place appointed for the council, at Charlotte Harbor, by the 18th. In my communications with the Indians, I shall confine myself to a simple demand that the murderers be delivered up, giving the Indians to understand that, this being done, their former peaceable relations with the whites are re-established.

On the subject of emigration I will be silent, this being another and a different question, not touched in my instructions. When removal is contemplated by the government, the agency of a delegation from Arkansas will, in my opinion, be indispensable, and the arrangements will be made with better chances of success by a civil agent than by the commander of the forces. I entreat that no steps may be taken while I am in command without my first being apprized, and no agent permitted to communicate with the Indians except through me and under my orders, as, in the present state of affairs, the slightest imprudence on the part of any agent of the government may produce disaster.

Everything is quiet, and my opinion before expressed, that the Indians had confined themselves to their territory, has been fully confirmed.

It is a simple act of justice to acknowledge the important service Captain Casey has rendered, in re-establishing, at no slight personal risk, a communication between these people and ourselves at a time when it was believed impossible by every man in this community, and thus probably averting a war otherwise inevitable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General, commanding.

Lieut. Col. FREEMAN,
Assistant Adjt. Gen., Headquarters, West Point.

P. S.—Nothing heard of the 7th infantry, but, under the circumstances, I will make no call for volunteers.

TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA, *September* 9, 1849.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 23.

With the sanction of Major General Twiggs, I now submit the following report of operations since my last report of August 20. It was then mentioned that a white flag and token had been found at the south end of Sarasota bay, near the rancho of one Felipe Bermudez, (my pilot and interpreter during my visit to Charlotte Harbor and Caloosa river in July last.)

On August 31, I anchored in a small sloop off the deserted rancho where the flag had been found, and on the evening of September 3, three Indians hailed the vessel, holding up a white flag; the interpreter declining to accompany me, I landed alone, with their flag in my hand, walked up to them, and asked if they were friends. They received me with every demonstration of joy; said they had been sent to look if we had got their flag and token; that their head chief, Holahta-mikko-chee, (William Bowlegs,) told them that if they saw me, to say all should be made straight, and he desired that I would meet him and the other chiefs in council; and now, seeing that I had the flag, and had met them, they were overjoyed to see me. I told them that the late murders and their subsequent silence had so much the appearance of hostility, that my interpreter (Sampson) dare not come ashore with me, and that, if he would not land next morning, they must go aboard with me to talk. After a little hesitation, the spokesman said he would go on board, but the other

two must remain on shore; and then we parted, to meet at sunrise next morning.

On the 4th, the interpreter and Felipe both landed with me, and I proceeded to note the substance of their talk. They stated that the late murders were committed by five young men, without the sanction or knowledge of any chief, and in opposition to the feelings of every Indian except the criminals themselves; that, as soon as the news of the assault on Indian river was received, *Assunwah* was sent to arrest the murderers, and *Sam Jones* (*Appai-akkee*) sent word to *Bowlegs*, and urged active measures to preserve the peace; that the marauders crossed over to the store on Pea river in a day and a half, and the pursuing party under *Assunwah* only reached there the day after, to find the people murdered, and the store burnt. The criminals, unable to get any others to join them, were then making for the settlements, to fire the houses and murder the settlers, but were overtaken and arrested by a party under *Chitto-Hajo*, who has them in custody. Two of them, including the leader, are sons of *Chitto-Tustennukkee*, with whom General Macomb made the treaty of May, 1839, at Fort King.

They told me, without hesitation, who the murderers were. One of those (named Yahola-Hajo, younger son of Chitto-Tustennukkee) was recognised by McCullough and wife, who escaped at the time of the murder of Payne, on Pea river.

In reply to my inquiry, why they had been so tardy in sending word to us, they said, that if I had remained one day more on the Caloosa river last July, I should have met the chiefs. The negro (Simon) carried my message correctly on that occasion, (although I supposed and reported otherwise in my report of July 23,) and Bowlegs was on his way to meet me, when the runners from Sam Jones, with the bad news from Indian river, turned him back to his town, to send orders to his men, who were out hunting, to come home at once. This must have been about the 14th or 15th of July. That Bowlegs, fearing I might tire of waiting, then sent a runner to tell me to wait for him, as he had important business; and that he met this runner returning from the river with the flag and token left by me at Rocky Point, and intelligence that I had gone, but that a fresh fire had been kindled on the right bank, near the mouth of the river—he supposed by me. From this, I presume the runner reached the rendezvous the day after I left, (July 19.) About that time, another runner brought them the news of the murders at, and burning of, the store, which they would not believe until the return of a runner sent by Bowlegs to verify it. The chief Bowlegs then sent four runners, with orders to carry a white flag and token to Felipe, at Sarasota, and ask him to take it to me. To their dismay, they found the whole neighborhood deserted; so they attached the flag to a pole, in a conspicuous place, (as they saw, from signs, that the rancho and garden were occasionally visited,) and then returned to report. They (the present three runners) were sent to ascertain whether their flag had been found and answered, and that, when I came to them with the flag, they knew all would be settled peaceably. They then asked me to appoint a time and place to meet the chiefs in council. I told them of the trouble caused on our frontier, of our preparations for war, and of the general belief in their hostility; that General Twiggs had arrived to settle the matter, and that he ordered me to say that he came to settle this question only; and that they must

surrender the murderers, as well as disavow their acts, when peace would be again restored as before; and, finally, that the General had not come to discuss migration, or anything else.

I also told them that their chief must meet the General, to adjust the difficulties, and that the General must have troops with him. Here they appeared alarmed. I told them that the General pledged his word for their safety, under the white flag, and that in *no event* would he "GRAB" them; and I pledged my own word to the same effect. They said they were not chiefs, and could not speak beyond their instructions, which authorized them to appoint a council with me only; but that, if I would go with the General, and land in a small boat, I could explain this necessity to the chiefs, and they might trust themselves in our power. I, of course, promised to attend, and also told them to tell the chiefs that the prisoners must be surrendered, that the council must meet the General, and that hostages should be landed for the security of the chief, if desired. The 18th of this month was fixed upon for the grand council, at Charlottee Harbor.

After concluding this business, I asked if one of them would accompany me as an evidence (to others) of their sincerity, and Fuss Enehah, a connexion of Bowlegs, said he would go with me anywhere, and he accordingly came here with me.

I have given all these details, at the risk of being prolix, for the purpose of showing the department how wild and suspicious they are, and to account for the long interval which elapsed between the murders and our communications.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CASEY,
Captain, on Indian duty.

Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION AND FLORIDA,
Tampa Bay, Florida, September 10, 1849.

SIR: Since my report of the 6th instant, all has been quiet; no Indians have been seen, and it is most probable nothing will be heard from them until the 18th, the time appointed for our meeting at Charlotte Harbor.

On due consideration and consultation with Captain Casey, I am fully impressed with the impolicy of agitating the question of removal in the approaching interview. We both agree that it is better to wait the arrival of the delegation, and let the western chiefs go into the nation and make the suggestions when they find a propitious moment.

Neither troops (7th infantry) nor transportation have arrived.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General, commanding.

Lieut. Col. FREEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION,
Tampa Bay, Florida, September 23, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the 16th instant, according to arrangements made by Captain Casey, I left this for Charlotte Harbor, to meet the Indian chiefs.

We found a party of thirty Indians on the shore waiting our arrival. On being approached by Captain Casey, they informed him that the chief Bowlegs was expected every moment. On the 18th, the time appointed for the interview, Bowlegs came on board my vessel, with a party of four or five warriors, repeated the statements made some time previous by his runner, that the outrages were perpetrated by a few outlaws, who would be given up to justice; that the nation had nothing to complain of on the part of the whites—were desirous of peace, and determined not to allow peaceable relations to be disturbed by the acts of individuals. The next day Bowlegs returned, bringing with him the principal sub-chief of Sam Jones. The two then made the same professions and the same promises, that, by the 19th proximo, the murderers should be arrested and put into our hands. I confined myself to a demand for the murderers, studiously avoiding any allusion to the coming of the delegation, or the question of removal. At this moment I believe the Indians desirous of peace, and determined to avoid war by the fulfilment of their promises. On the 19th proximo I will return to Charlotte Harbor, or send Captain Casey to receive the chiefs.

Mr. Spencer, Indian agent, has arrived. I have had no conversation with him on business.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General, U. S. Army.

Lieut. Col. W. G. FREEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. General, Headquarters of the Army, West Point.

TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA,
September 23, 1849.

GENERAL: In my report of September 9th, it was stated that a council with the Indian chiefs was appointed for September 18th, at Charlotte Harbor.

I now have to inform you that I accompanied Major General Twiggs to that place, and at the appointed time met King *Bowlegs*, with thirty-seven of his sub-chiefs and warriors. He stated that the principal chief of the Mikkasookies (Kapiktsootsee) was close by, and would attend that day or next day, but that he (Bowlegs) had authority to act for the nation—both people.

He agreed at once to surrender the five murderers, who were, he said, watched (not tied) at their town on the Kissimmee, and that as soon as *Kapiktsootsee* should arrive, they would give me the "broken days," or sticks. He then accompanied me on board the steamboat to see the General, when he renewed his pledges.

The next day (19th) the Mikkasookee arrived, and strongly pledged his people to the same action that *Bowlegs* had promised, and then both accompanied me on board the steamer.

During the talk on shore, I told them that I was satisfied with their action in all points, except the number of broken days, and that they must discuss that matter more with the General.

In explanation of the time required, (forty-five days,) they said that the country was inundated, which would retard travelling, and that they had few or no ponies left; and, above all, that the five murderers had to be seized by stratagem and surprise, for they were desperate and armed. They named a distant day, that they might speak with certainty.

After talking with General Twiggs, they agreed to reduce the days to *thirty*, (or until October 19th.)

I can only add, that they appeared to be sincere, and that they trusted their chief on board the armed steamer, on my pledge, and without hostages, which I offered.

It may not be unimportant to state that, before the councils, I supposed (and so stated to Major Mackall, assistant adjutant general) that they probably could not deliver the prisoners before the 20th to 25th October.

With great respect, you obedient servant,

JOHN C. CASEY,
Captain, on Indian duty.

Major General R. Jones,
Adjutant General U. S. A., War Department.

Headquarters Western Division,
Tampa Bay, Florida, September 29, 1849.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of September 12th and 13th, with General Order No. 45. In my letter of the 1st of September, to Lieutenant Colonel Freeman, I stated, "if Captain Casey, now at Sarasota, seeking an interview with the chiefs, be unsuccessful, I will think it necessary to call on the governor for a battalion of mounted men, &c." From my reports of a later date, it will be seen that Captain Casey was entirely successful, and the emergency did not arise. No call has or will be made. No additional troops will be required here for the purposes of *protection*. Should an attack on the Indians be ordered, the department will, I trust, send troops sufficient to make the blow effective.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

Major General Jones,
Adjutant General, Washington City, D. C.

Headquarters Western Division,
Tampa Bay, Florida, October 3, 1849.

Sir: In my letter to the Adjutant General of September 29, I stated that the force now in this State was sufficient for the protection of the inhabitants. This statement was made on the supposition that the present relations (believed to be peaceable on the part of the Indians) should not

be disturbed by any act of ours. Under present circumstances, confidence, more than protection, is required; and this, to a reasonable extent, the force here, judiciously used, should give.

Should the peaceable intentions of the Indians be changed, by any action on the part of the government, (and I believe any attempt at hasty removal will so change them,) to a determination to resist to the end, a large force will be instantly demanded for protection—a larger one to effect removal.

Preparatory to a movement into the Indian country, I would make every effort to secure the frontier settlements against an eruption of the savages. To do this, I should propose a line of posts from the Manatee to the Indian river, passing between Kissimmee on the south, and Cypress lake on the north. On this line of 200 miles, posts of two companies each, 10 miles apart, would be required, making 40 companies. Also depots at Miami, New and Indian river, St. John's, on the east, Manatee, Charlotte Harbor, and Caloosahatchee, on the western side of the peninsula, with aggregate garrisons of 13 companies, and a mounted force of 300, to be drawn from the footmen, to act as escorts, gather information, and to protect isolated settlements in rear of the line from marauding parties, should such pass through.

With the line thus guarded, the settlements might be protected and the Indians confined to the southern portion of the peninsula. With depots thus established, I should be prepared to penetrate this still large district, 200 miles in length and of an average width of 130. The Indians probably would at first be embodied and give battle, on advantageous ground, with their wole force, stated in my letter of September 1st at 300. No party of less than 500 should then be thrust into their strongholds—it is not enough to beat them from their ground. To crush, or after a battle to be strong enough to guard your wounded and still pursue, can alone produce good results. Two such bodies, making two regiments, is the smallest number with which, in so large a country, I might hope to find, pursue, and harass the enemy. After the first brush, if defeated, the Indians would break into smaller parties, and seek safety in concealment. The number of the pursuing parties would then be increased, their strength diminished. The garrisons on the line may now be diminished to increase the active force. In addition, the everglades and lakes must be penetrated and swept by parties in boats, say fifty boats, capable of holding ten men each. This force should be composed of sailors. The boats of light draught can, I understand, be made of copper in the eastern cities, lighter and more durable than wood, which decays so soon in the southern waters. No large vessels will be wanted with this force, as it can be supplied from the army depots. Navy vessels attached and coasting along shore, as in the last Florida war, are expensive and unserviceable.

The above notes are made on the supposition that hostilities may result from an attempt to force these people into emigration, and not in the belief that the war is to be expected from any unwillingness on the part of the Indians to comply with the promised atonement for the late murders. The smallest force which promises any chance of success has been named. A larger force would, I believe, be more economical, and sooner accomplish the end; a smaller would be a useless expenditure of life and money.

Let not this estimate be thought too large. We must forget that only three hundred Indians are to be beaten, and only remember that three

hundred men, inured to the climate, individually acquainted with every foot of ground, familiar with every place of concealment, are to be found, seized, and transported.

In war, to beat and break an enemy is to conquer a country; an enemy who constantly flies at your approach yields all the fruits of victory—the strongholds, munitions, resources, and sovereignty of the country. It cannot be too often repeated that hunting Indians for transportation is another problem. Here, if the enemy runs and escapes, you are defeated; your strength, your stores, are exhausted. He is uninjured; his munitions are on his back, his food in every stream, in every bush, his bread on every acre he passes by; he flies, and leaves no trace behind; his person, the object of your pursuit, driven from one fastness, finds shelter in a still more impenetrable swamp in your front or rear, to the right or left; he sees your camp fire, and hears the sound of your receding forces as they pass in fancied pursuit. Your numbers, then, must make up for his intelligence and fleetness. Every hammock and swamp must be frequently swept, that he may find rest in none; life must become a burden, and for rest he must seek another land.

Recapitulation of estimated force.

73 companies, 50 men per company - - - -	3,650
Sailors and marines for boats - - - - -	500
	4,150

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

Lieut. Col. W. G. FREEMAN, *Asst. Adjt. General,*
Headquarters of the Army, West Point, N. Y.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 17, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: In view of the concurrent action of yourselves, as officers of the Departments of War and of the Interior, the heads of these departments deem it proper to address a joint communication to you in relation to Indian affairs in Florida, expecting and directing you to co-operate in carrying out the views of the administration.

In every aspect of the condition of the Indian, so long as he remains in Florida, his speedy removal to the west appears desirable and necessary. The administration, being thus impressed, have concluded that their removal, voluntary or forcible, is to be effected. And this purpose, apart from other considerations, should be regarded as more binding on the government, because of an obligation arising under a treaty, the execution of which does not admit of further postponement.

The most obvious policy demands the employment of peaceable measures, where there is a reasonable probability that they will effect the desired end. Such a course harmonizes with the humane line of policy heretofore pursued towards that unfortunate and perishing race, and is

congenial with the sense of justice which their pupilage to the government actually awakens. Accordingly, after reminding them, on all occasions of friendly conference which may be allowed by them, of the feebleness of their merely nominal strength as compared with the overwhelming force which will be brought to act against them; of their insecure and unhappy condition in a dense neighborhood of the whites, who every day advance upon them and restrict them to narrower limits; of the interminable strifes which that neighborhood (as all past experience has proven) will certainly and fatally entail upon them, and from which there can be no escape unless by a removal from such destructive influences as degrade their morals, and would ultimately destroy their race—strengthening these suggestions by reminding them of the peace, and comfort, and security, which a reunion with their brethren of the west, from whom they have been so long separated, would ensue, you will propose, in behalf of the government, to pay to each Indian in Florida, (without regard to sex or age,) and to every negro or mixed blood attached to the nation, one hundred dollars, and to furnish transportation to the country of their tribe west of the Mississippi, and subsistence for twelve months after reaching their new homes. The essence of this proposition is in its application to their voluntarily emigrating. To any number that may accept it, be they few or many, you can give the assurance that all its terms will be observed with fidelity on the part of the government.

You have been heretofore informed that, as auxiliary to this scheme, the government has accepted the services of a delegation of their tribe from the west, who are to visit their brethren in Florida and exert their influence on the latter to procure their peaceable removal. The plan appeared feasible, and was consistent with the long-entertained and ultimate purposes of the administration. It is desired and expected that a fair trial may be made of their agency. Nothing will be lost by any seeming delay arising from this effort, when it is considered that the country and climate would not admit of earlier and more decisive action, if compulsory measures must at last be resorted to.

The delegation from the west must be suitably provided for, and treated with kindness. To them you are authorized to propose the same inducements as above stated, for each Indian, mixed blood or negro, who may, through their influence, be brought in and emigrated to the west. In each case no greater equivalent will be allowed to the emigrant or the delegation, or to both, than if the former had consented to emigrate peaceably: that is to say, that in whatever manner the emigrating may be brought about, the government is only to pay the one hundred dollars, transportation and subsistence, as hereinbefore proposed.

If, notwithstanding the desire and the exertions of the government to effect a peaceable removal, it should become necessary to resort to force to effect the object, you are authorized to employ the delegation, or any part of them, in the service of the United States, with the promise of such compensation as you may deem reasonable. In your first interview with this delegation, you will give the assurance that compensation will be allowed them for their services, dependant, in some degree, upon the value of these services in conducing to the speedy and voluntary emigration of their Florida brethren to the west.

When convinced that the means suggested or applied will be or are

unavailable, you will report the matter immediately to our respective departments. In the mean time, orders will be issued to the army to meet such contingencies as may arise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.
T. EWING,
Secretary of the Interior.

Brig. Gen. D. E. Twiggs, *U. S. Army*, and
Samuel Spencer, Esq., *Indian Sub-agent, Tampa Bay, Florida.*

Washington, *September* 20, 1849.

Gentlemen: In addition to our instructions of the 17th instant, and after due consideration of the importance of the peaceable removal of the Indians from the State of Florida, especially as they have recently evinced a friendly temper in respect to the perpetrators of the outrages which were committed in July last, you are directed, if in your judgment deemed necessary, to increase the pecuniary inducements to a reasonable amount which will effect the purpose contemplated by the government—the voluntary removal of the Indians to the west. Confiding this negotiation to your judgments, after a full view of all the embarrassments with which it may be surrounded, we will cherish the hope that your efforts will not be unsuccessful.

We are, gentlemen, your very obedient servants,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.
T. EWING,
Secretary of the Interior.

Brevet Major General D. E. Twiggs, and
Samuel Spencer, Esq.,
Indian Sub-Agent, Tampa Bay, Florida.

War Department,
Washington, September 21, 1849.

Sir: I have perused with great care and pleasure yours of the 6th instant, accompanied by a copy of the report of Captain John C. Casey, detailing the interview he had at Sarasota with certain Seminoles, who represented themselves as the agents of Bowlegs, the Indian chief.

The result of the meeting assigned to take place on the 18th instant is looked to with some anxiety, as at it the purposes of the Indians will be, in some measure, disclosed—either the surrender of the perpetrators of the July outrages or a refusal to deliver them up. The Indians, at the same time, may indicate their intention concerning their removal to the west. I notice with approval your purpose only to demand the offenders at this meeting, yet I hope that you did not permit any occasion, rendered favorable by the temper of the Indians, to escape, so as to ascertain their views in respect to their removal.

As explaining the ends contemplated by the government and the means

applicable thereto, I beg to refer you to the joint communications from this department and that of the Interior under their respective dates of the 17th and 20th instant. Their tenor is very apparent, and the result to be accomplished is the removal of the Indians from the State of Florida; and the first expedient, is their peaceable removal; the last, is their coercion.

To Captain Casey you will please to communicate that the government properly appreciates his meritorious conduct in opening conferences with the Indians, whereby they are permitted to select between a peaceable or forcible removal from Florida, or, what may be more disagreeable, their partial or entire extermination.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General D. E. Twiggs,
Tampa Bay, Florida.

War Department,
Washington, September 24, 1849.

Sir: To the end of placing the affairs of the Indians entirely under your control, as the commanding officer of the army in Florida, so as to secure the greatest efficiency in the prosecution of the measures of the government, the President has directed that the duties of the sub Indian agent, Mr. Spencer, be suspended for the present. This decision will not impair, in any degree, the joint instructions heretofore given from the departments of the Interior and War.

It has been deemed proper to make more explicit the previous directions in respect to the protection not only of the settlements of the whites, but the reserve of the Indians. Accordingly, it is suggested that you take prompt steps so to establish and extend your posts as to prevent all intercourse between the whites and Indians.

On the 20th instant you were authorized to increase the amount which is to be offered to the Indians as an inducement for their peaceable emigration to the west. Since then I have seen an estimate, amounting to $215,000, which, if proffered to the Indians, would probably save the necessity of their forcible removal. Whilst this sum is regarded as high, still, if more advantageous terms cannot be agreed upon, you are authorized to conclude the contract accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major Gen. D. E. Twiggs,
Tampa Bay, Florida.

Headquarters Western Division,
Tampa Bay, Florida, October 6, 1849.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letters of the 17th and 20th ultimo, signed by the honorable Secretaries of War and the Home Departments, and yours of the 21st and 24th ultimo. By

these I am directed to take measures for the removal of the Indians from this State.

To do this to the satisfaction of the government I will devote all my attention, and am not without the hope of success.

In my instructions I am not restricted as to time. This I hope was no accidental omission. In this affair time is a more important element than money. I may not be able to persuade this people to remove in months; with the whole regular force of the United States I might fail to coerce them in years. Months of persuasion cost neither money nor life. Every man I can induce to go, renders the task of forcible removal more easy. Every suttler's store I can establish in their country for trading in peace, opens a door for entrance in war.

The minds of these people must be prepared for the consideration of the question. They are devoted to the soil on which they live, for which they have fought, and, harder still for savage nature, are now making the sacrifice of some of their numbers. The delegation must have full time to work, and make this love of country yield to the love of their relations in the west. The advantages to be gained there must, in time, be weighed with the troubles constantly to be expected here.

To approach them now with an offer of a million of money and all the prairies of the west, and war the alternative, there would not be a moment's hesitation in deciding for war to the knife.

Nor, on a full review of the past, will humanity sanction, or policy permit, a course which may bring war in its train.

In 1842, General Worth made a convention with these people. For seven years its terms were kept by every individual in the nation. The nation has not yet violated one stipulation. In seven years, unexampled in our history, not a murder was committed on an Indian frontier of some 300 miles.

In July, 1849, three murders were committed; the deed disclaimed by the nation, and the offenders offered to our justice. Will this justice now press hardly on a nation so acting? No one sympathizes more than myself with the people of Florida, nor feels more deeply for their sufferings; but their circumstances are not peculiar for a border people, unless in having better fortune than their fellow-citizens in other States.

In seven years three of their number have been sacrificed. In Texas, at Corpus Christi alone, thirty-nine have been killed, maimed, or carried away by the Indians within the past six months. That justice may be done to the Indians, these facts should be allowed to speak for themselves. That mercy may be shown to the women and children of Florida, we should resort to protracted negotiation rather than protracted war. Proclaim war, and in a week 10,000 men would not secure the planter and his family from Cape Sable to Georgia.

To remove these people with the least delay, we must take time enough to avert a war, whether weeks, or months, or years be required.

In saying I enter on this work with hopes of success, I mean, in what to me seems a reasonable time; not less than a year—probably more. If I have misconceived the intentions of the department, and, after the delegation has been briefly tried, I am expected to submit to the Indians the alternative of instant emigration or war, let me be so informed, and I will comply with the order in such manner as I find most likely to be attended with success.

At the same time, so surely do I foresee the choice they will make, that, for the safety of the inhabitants, I must have an adequate force in position before the alternative is presented.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

Hon. GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 22, 1849.

SIR: I have received yours of the 6th instant, and, of course, my attention was directed to that part which adverts to the time within which you may be presumed to execute the duties of your present command. Having frequently stated, in my communications to you, the object of the government is the removal of the Indians from Florida, and that all the means of peaceable removal should be first exhausted before the opposite course should be resorted to, I had supposed that no misapprehension could arise on this subject. To remove all doubt, I now say, that it is expected, and you are accordingly instructed, to remove the Indians to the west by the employment of means already designated and placed under your control, and that you will not commence any plans of force until further directed by this department, unless the Indians should, in the mean time, become hostile, and then you will take immediate steps to restrain and punish them.

I am directed by the President to say that he considers the force in Florida sufficient for present purposes, and that their judicious distribution, which you have doubtless made, in close proximity to the Indian border, will prevent any general intercourse between the whites and Indians, and thereby postpone or prevent the leading object of the President—the voluntary emigration of the latter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General D. E. TWIGGS,
Tampa Bay, Florida.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION,
Tampa Bay, Florida, October 19, 1849.

SIR: On the 17th instant I reached Charlotte Harbor to keep the appointment made with the Indians for the 19th. I found them already assembled at the point selected. The chief Bowlegs immediately came on board, and informed me that he, with Sam Jones and some sixty warriors, had been waiting for nine days; that three of the murderers were in confinement, one had been killed in an attempt to escape, and the fifth had effected his escape.

On the 18th Bowlegs came on board, bringing the three prisoners, and a hand as a proof of the death of the fourth. Sam Jones declined coming

on board, but had an interview with Captain Casey ashore. Bowlegs was accompanied by twenty of his people, several sub-chiefs, and many lads and young warriors. He delivered the prisoners; said he had made severe laws to prevent the whites from being molested, and had now brought his young men that they might see how sternly he executed them.

This affair was now completed to our satisfaction. The Indians had redeemed their promises, and, I believe for the first time in their history, yielded one of their number, by a solemn act of the nation, to the justice of the whites. Having expressed my high sense of the worthy manner in which they had acted, I proceeded to submit to them the question of emigration, and to urge it by every argument at my command. I told them, that though they had made all the amend in their power for the outrage upon the whites, these were excited and fearful of trusting their families or themselves in their neighborhood; this very distrust would produce new troubles. Here, there was no peace for them; the terms of the government were liberal, and beyond the Mississippi hunting grounds wanted them, and there the far larger portion of their people were anxious to receive them.

This proposition, at such a moment, was unexpected; the only answer they made was an appeal to their last act as evidence of their claims to our consideration. I urged upon them the importance of the decision they were now called upon to make; the necessity of giving it, however unexpected or disagreeable, a calm review; to think on it, and talk over it, and listen to the pleadings of a delegation from their brothers in the west, not brought by us, but by their anxiety to make all partakers of the comforts enjoyed by themselves, and who were daily expected.

These people are slow to move. To them this is a great question: to the chiefs, a question involving both life and influence.

I avoided a decision at the moment, knowing it must be refused, and urged them to meet me again in council, to which they assented, and time and place were appointed.

Nothing in their speeches enabled me to form an opinion of what that decision will be; and, from the manner of Indians but little can be drawn.

The murderers I will keep, as a means the more of working on their feelings, and securing my communications with the nation, from which I still hope the best results.

Since writing the above, your letter of the 5th inst. has been received. The delegation has not arrived, nor could they have assisted by their presence. The chief Bowlegs impressed upon us the danger they would run by entering the nation at this time, and, stating he was a warm friend of Coacoochee, begged he might not come into the nation until he received assurance that he could do so with safety.

In conclusion, I have to state my belief that the people will remain quiet until after the next council. In the mean time, I think, many of those disposed to go may seek the protection of the troops, and that this weakening of their numbers may produce a panic which will induce the whole to emigrate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,

Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Hon. Geo. W. Crawford, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

War Department,
Washington, October 30, 1849.

Sir: I have received yours of the 19th instant, whose intelligence had been communicated by telegraph from Savannah a few days in advance of its arrival.

Concerning the three Indian prisoners now in your custody, you will notify the executive of Florida of your instructions and readiness to deliver them up for trial for the murders and outrages committed in July last in the counties of St. Lucie and Hillsborough, and will accordingly surrender them to such persons as his Excellency may appoint to receive them. Should it so happen that the authorities of Florida may not receive these prisoners for trial before their courts, then they will be kept in close confinement until a convenient mode of sending them to their tribe west of the Mississippi river shall occur.

Should, in the course of your negotiations for the removal of the Seminoles westward, any portion of them fly to the military posts for security, protection will be given to them, and at the same time you will not permit them to rejoin their nation. On the contrary, they will be cut off from all communication with their tribe, and sent to the west. In seeking your camp and protection, the Indians will be presumed to have fled from the indignation and punishment of their brethren, in consequence of a wish voluntarily to emigrate, and of course you will see that the refugees in going forward to the west are adequately provided for.

In the prospect of embarrassments arising from the tardy deliberations of the Indians in respect to their emigration, it has occurred to the department that if the intercourse between the Indians and whites, and particularly the class called Indian traders, were cut off entirely, that at least one obstacle would be removed.

Whenever the delegation of the Seminoles shall arrive from the west, you will admonish them of the danger of entering the nation without having obtained a guaranty of their safety, such as was suggested by the chief, Bowlegs.

You can say, in your next interview with the chiefs, that the President is highly gratified with their late act in surrendering the murderers—less for the sake of punishing those who violate laws than in preventing a repetition of offences. He also sees in the act a strict compliance with the requirements of their duty, standing as they do under the protection of the government, and as the best means of enforcing their own laws. Under such circumstances, the Indians will always find in the President a firm and good friend. At a period of peace and friendship, he accordingly advises the Indians to voluntarily place themselves beyond the reach of difficulties and dangers, where their contact with the whites will not expose their authority to abuse, and their nation, as in the recent instance, to the painful necessity of capturing or even killing their people for the object of delivery up for trial by the laws of the whites.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General D. E. Twiggs,
Tampa Bay, Florida.

FORT BROOKE, *Florida, November* 7, 1849.

SIR: Yours of the 22d October I found here on my arrival to-day. I respectfully state that I have not misapprehended the wishes of the department or the President; all my efforts have been, and shall be, solely with a view to the peaceable removal of the Indians, unless they may choose to construe my posting the troops on their frontier as an act of hostility.

I will be very careful in all my movements to give them no just cause of offence; but from their present temper, I fear they will not listen to reason, and I should not be taken much by surprise if they commenced hostilities as soon as they can get their families in some secure place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

Hon. GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION,
Tampa Bay, Florida, November 10, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo.

The Indian prisoners were surrendered to me unconditionally, and even with the belief that they would be immediately executed; but thinking it might have some influence with a portion at least of their tribe, I promised if they would consent to emigrate, I would allow them to take the prisoners with them. I have sent the prisoners to the military post on Pease creek, hoping that their families may come in; and another consideration, should a movement of troops be found necessary in their present limits, they would be invaluable as guides, as they promise to show all the hiding-places of the families.

The district judge of the State was here when the prisoners were brought to this place, and he thought it would be better to let them remain with the military to act as guides, or to be used as an inducement for the emigration of their tribes. Moreover, the fall courts are now over.

The above reasons are respectfully presented for your consideration, before the prisoners are offered to the governor of Florida.

Since writing the above, the propellor Ashland has arrived from New Orleans with the delegation from Arkansas, consisting of ten Indians and two interpreters, with Halleck Tustenugge at their head; all in charge of Mr. Duval, Indian agent.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Hon. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 28, 1849.

SIR: I have received yours of the 7th and 10th instant.

Your views are concurred in concerning the Indian captives, and the use to which you propose to apply them in the event of hostilities, which you seem to apprehend.

With the assurances which you have given to the Indians, that their personal rights will be respected and protected whilst in friendly intercourse, you will, on all occasions, endeavor to convince them that the extension of your posts nearer their borders is for the double protection of them and the settlements of the citizens of Florida. Whatever may be their conclusion, such, at least, is the purpose of this department.

You will take no hostile step against the Indians unless hereafter instructed, or the Indians become hostile, and then you will act according to previous instructions.

I desire to learn what progress the delegation from the west may make in influencing their brethren in Florida to rejoin their tribe beyond the Mississippi. Has the former been received by the latter?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Major General D. E. TWIGGS,
Tampa Bay, Florida.

No. 4.

OPERATIONS IN TEXAS.

War Department,
Washington, June 4, 1849.

Sir: In assigning you to the command of the eighth department, the President is fully aware of the important and delicate duties which will devolve on you. To defend and protect the extensive frontier from the Red river to the Rio Grande will claim your first care. As a general guide, I earnestly commend to your consideration the plan of defence as organized by the President whilst in the command of the western division of the army. It is, however, submitted to your judgment to make such changes in it as circumstances may require and your observation approve.

With the neighboring Indian tribes, so wandering in their habits, and capable of ready and rapid concentration at a designated point, it is scarcely possible that this department can, at all times, be fully apprized of the necessity of an additional force to be placed under your command. I am, therefore, directed by the President to say, that in the event you should find your force inadequate to the service which you are required to perform, you will then make a requisition upon the executive of the State of Texas for a limited force of mounted men, which is to be placed under your direction for a limited period—not exceeding six months—and disbanded at the pleasure of the President.

As the raising of this additional force is in a great measure placed in your discretion, and the tendency of a large portion of the American people is to seek military employment, it is submitted whether this part of your instructions may not be considered as confidential, lest, indeed, the necessity which is now sought to be avoided may not be intentionally produced.

It has occurred to me to refer to the force now under your command—of, say 28 companies—whereof one thousand are infantry, one hundred of artillery, and three hundred of dragoons, making the aggregate 1,400 men. This force, as compared with that which was organized for the defence of Texas whilst it was a republic, was considered amply sufficient at the time of distributing the army in the several departments, in August last. In addition to this consideration, it is believed that the population of Texas has been greatly increased, and consequently her capacity of self-defence has been increased in an equal proportion.

A friendly intercourse with the Indians, it is thought, will promote a state of kindly feeling and attachment on their part, which it has ever been the policy of the United States to cherish with all savage tribes. The red man is usually alive to a sense of justice, as he is quick in the resentment of injury. To the extent of your authority you will redress his wrongs, and thereby furnish the practical proof that your acts are in keeping with your intent of doing justice. At the same time the Indians must be taught to know and respect our rights. To punish them, is not

desired; but if they are to be taught by punishment alone, let them have their first lesson with such repetitions as may be efficacious.

You will omit no opportunity to make earnest efforts to reclaim and restore *all* captives who have been taken and carried away by the Indians. This duty has been assumed in behalf of the Mexican people by a treaty with Mexico, which is considered as superadding only a specified obligation to the general claim which humanity imposes on all civilized nations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

General GEORGE M. BROOKE, *U. S. Army,*
San Antonio de Bexar, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, July 14, 1849.

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose a map of the State of Texas, with a line of posts, as at present established on the frontier. The location of some of them may be changed in some slight degree, but it is believed that this line is the true one. I shall, however, in a very short time, instruct Lieut. Whiting, of the engineers, to make a reconnoissance of the line, commencing at Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, and terminating on the Red river. His instructions will embrace the general character of the country, the roads to be constructed between the posts, timber for quarters, fuel and water, forage and subsistence, which the country adjoining the posts can supply; noticing the amount of cultivation and population. He will also report on the military sites now established, with the necessary works applicable to each position; the number of companies in each work, which must be proportioned to the strength of the Indian tribe in its neighborhood; with the passes by which the Indians are in the habit of entering the settlements, and those particularized through which the largest bodies pass.

The Indians being excluded from title to all lands by the statute law of Texas, (whose constitution assumes now to include New Mexico,) are at an entire loss to know where are to be their boundaries, and where to be permitted to hunt and cultivate. Under these circumstances, I deem it very important that a general council should be held to the perfect understanding of what is required of them, in regard to the United States government itself, and the obligations imposed on us, by treaty, relative to Mexico.

In the instructions of the honorable Secretary of War to me, of the 4th of June, he observes, that with twenty-eight companies it is presumed it will be in my power to protect this frontier, taking into view the increased population of Texas, &c., &c. With twenty-eight full companies, I should feel strongly assured of carrying out the views of the honorable Mr. Crawford; but the companies are but little more than half full, and it may be computed, at this time, that the available troops in this department, do not exceed one thousand men, including non-commissioned officers, musicians, and the sick. The organization of the company is now so small, that detaching from it the necessary extra and daily-duty men, and the sick, leaves but a very reduced force. I well recollect that

a sad mistake was made in this way in General Clinch's Seminole campaign, when the number of companies did not arrive at one-half of the force apparently represented in the report of General Cass. As coincident remark, I trust that the next Congress may increase the strength of the companies to one hundred, or at least to seventy-five. On this frontier and New Mexico it is not unfair to presume ourselves nearly in a state of war, and should be at all times prepared to enforce the views of our government. The immense body of Indians, over whom we are forced to exercise a sovereignty, induced by the annexation of large States and extensive territories, and the treaty with Mexico—habituated, from time immemorial, to plunder and depredation—require now to be checked and controlled. You will perceive, at once, the importance of the matter, and the difficulties and troubles which may be readily anticipated.

It is not my wish to make requisitions upon the executive of Texas for additional troops; neither will I do it, unless compelled by an imperious necessity.

I have the satisfaction to report that no Indian depredations have occurred for some time previous to my arrival, and that all the troops in the country are actively engaged in scouting and other appropriate duties.

The battalion of the 3d infantry, I understand, is progressing well, and were on the "Los Moros," not far from the Rio Grande, on the 30th of June.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. BROOKE,
Brevet Major General.

Brevet Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, August 11, 1849.

GENERAL: By despatches received this morning from Corpus Christi, I have been informed that within four or five miles of that point several persons have been wounded, some killed, and a German boy, with a large number of horses and other property, had been carried off by a party of Comanche Indians. They were pursued and overtaken by a squad of mounted rangers, lately ordered out by Governor Wood, killing four of the Indians, recaptured the boy, all the horses except three or four, with the baggage and provisions of the Indians. This despatch is supported by petitions signed by all the most respectable persons in that neighborhood, affirming their want of protection, and the great panic which exists regarding life and property. This is the first reliable information which has been received by me of Indians (real Indians) being in that part of the country. The conflict which has taken place between the whites and Indians, in which four of the latter have been killed, compromises at once the safety of the citizens occupying the southwestern part of this State, and may probably extend to other points as well as along the whole frontier. This makes it necessary for me to avail myself of the authority granted me by the President of the United States, to call on the executive of this State for a mounted force. Under these circumstances, I have not hesitated to make a requisition for three mounted companies. My letter

to his Excellency, and the order of to-day, are herewith enclosed. How far these disturbances may extend, it is out of my power to say; but I will venture to express that, as far as my means will warrant, the most active exertions will be made to meet all contingencies.

I have the honor, General, to be your most obedient servant,

GEO. M. BROOKE,
Brevet Major General, commanding.

Brevet Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—An express is sent to Lavaca to meet the New Orleans steamer.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, August 24, 1849.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the enclosed communication from Lieutenant E. L. Viele, first infantry, commanding at Laredo, received this day by an express. You will perceive that the course of these Indians is becoming more daring and outrageous, and it appears to me necessary that a considerable mounted force should be raised, and the war carried into their own country. The expense incurred will no doubt be great, but the exigency of the times demands it. Immediately on the arrival of the express sent by Lieutenant Viele to Ringgold barracks, the mounted company of artillery at that post was put in pursuit, and I am in hopes of learning in a few days of their overtaking and punishing this barbarian outrage. Yesterday two of the companies called for by me on the governor of this State, were mustered into service at Austin. The third, I presume, will be raised during the week, and the whole of them will be ordered to that section of country; that is to say, from the neighborhood of Goliad to the Salt lake, between Corpus Christi and the Rio Grande. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hardee, with two companies of dragoons, will be directed to act in concert, from the posts of Leona and Seco. The horses of these two companies are in bad condition for active service, being nearly broken down in scouting and pursuing Indian trails. I have ordered a partial remount. The number of men in each company is small.

I would like to have the approval of the War Department in mounting several companies of the 1st and 8th infantry, as it is impossible to act with efficiency without a mounted force of regulars, or calling into service more companies of Texas rangers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. BROOKE,
Brevet Major General.

Brevet Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington.

CAMP CRAWFORD,
Laredo, Texas, August 18, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and depredations of the Indians, since the date of my last communication

to the headquarters of the department, premising that I have carefully traced to its source every item of information that I have received, and that I communicate nothing upon which perfect reliance cannot be placed. On the 21st of July a flat-boat belonging at this post, which had been sent up the river about twenty miles in charge of some laborers (Mexicans) to procure grass, was cut loose by the Indians while the men were at work on land, the former then concealing themselves for the purpose of a surprise; but being discovered, the Mexicans made a circuit and reached the river at a point where the boat fortunately grounded. They succeeded in getting into it, and reaching the opposite bank before the Indians could get near enough to effect anything, although they were constantly shooting arrows.

On the receipt of the information, I sent every man in camp, except a guard of three, to pursue the Indians. This party, which, including soldiers, *teamsters*, and *laborers*, amounted to but fourteen, was placed in charge of Lieutenant Johns, who followed the trail of the Indians until it crossed the river a few miles above the point at which they attacked the boat. They had crossed the night before, and during the following day attacked a train of pack-mules, killed and scalped one man, and drove off all the animals. The mules were owned in this town.

On the 12th of this month, a large party of Indians were seen at the San Juanita, about 20 miles from this place on the Corpus Christi road; and having a large number of horses and mules, it was supposed they were going into the interior: on the contrary, they went down the river, and were pursued by a party of Mexicans whose animals gave out. I was unable to pursue them, as the number of sick and discharges had reduced my command to nine men. I sent, however, an express to the commanding officer at camp Ringgold; but they travelled so fast as to reach the town of Roma, 17 miles this side of that post, before the express. On their route they are reported to have taken three children from a rancho opposite Guerrero, to have outraged the persons of three women at a rancho opposite Mier, and to have shot a woman in the town of Roma. From Roma they took a direction nearly perpendicular to the river.

I have studiously avoided giving credence to the many exaggerated reports which have been circulated with regard to the depredations of the Indians, and have on several occasions traced to their source newspaper articles which have originated at this place, and found them without foundation in truth; but since the late rains, and consequent improvement of the face of the country, the previously unfounded reports have been surpassed by the reality—every rancho on the river has been attacked within the last month. The Indians move in much larger bodies than before, and evince a total want of fear. With but nine men for duty, I can do nothing. The people work in their fields with their guns on their backs, and the more distant fields are abandoned. I have heard nothing of recruits for my company; and when they do arrive, it appears to me the low standard of the companies is inadequate for frontier defence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EGBERT L. VIELE,
Second Lieutenant First Infantry, commanding.

To Major Geo. Deas,
Assistant Adjutant General, San Antonio, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, August 31, 1849.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the enclosed communication of Brevet Brigadier General Harney, (No. 1,) accompanied by a petition of citizens of Williamson and Milam counties for a company of mounted men to be raised in their neighborhood, (No. 2.) Previous to the reception of General Harney's letter I had determined to establish a post at the point recommended, in consequence of the want of protection along the extensive district of country between Hamilton creek and Fort Graham. The great difficulty is the want of mounted men. I have an objection to placing rangers in immediate contact with the Indians on the frontier, as I am fearful, from their feeling, and, you may say, general and natural hostility to the Indians, that they would be very apt to bring about what we wish to avoid—a general war.

Under this view I propose to transfer the company of dragoons at Fredericksburg to the contemplated new post, to be supported by one of the infantry companies at Austin. The infantry company now at Fredericksburg has twenty-five horses, for as many mounted men; and this company to be supported by another infantry company from Austin—the remaining company at the latter point to be ordered to Hamilton creek. I can see no use or propriety in the three companies at Austin and the two at Buffalo being placed at those positions.

It is true I have the authority of the President of the United States to make requisitions on the executive of this State for a force of mounted men; yet I am indisposed to call for a greater number of troops than is absolutely necessary. The calling out of the three companies already seems to have greatly increased the desire of the people of this State for the raising of more—a feeling which I have to contend against.

From the tenor of General Harney's letter, as well as the complaints set forth in the petitions, the course and action of the Indians is strongly marked by insolence and the appearance of hostility. Indeed, it may be said that a similar feeling seems now to be expressed by the Indians generally along the whole border. Their late robberies, murders, and rapes, on the Rio Grande, with other acts of theft and crime in other places, require an instant suppression, which I fear cannot be carried into effect without a considerable increase of mounted force; whilst, at the same time, we must make preparations for what may follow the necessary chastisement which these infatuated people must be made to experience. In laying before the honorable Secretary of War the opinions and statements expressed in the letters and petition, I fear that serious disturbances, if not actual war, may be the result; and I wish to prepare the government with the belief and knowledge of what may probably be anticipated and expected.

I also forward herewith two statements (Nos. 3 and 4) from Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hardee, captain 2d dragoons, detailing the destruction of a party of Indians who had stolen horses and mules from his post on the Leona, all of which were retaken, besides others in possession of the Indians.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. M. BROOKE,
Brevet Major General.

Brevet Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FRONTIER DISTRICT,
Austin, Texas, August 26, 1849.

SIR: From my letter of the 19th instant, and the accompanying report of Lieutenant T. J. Wood, 2d dragoons, the commanding general has learned that the settlements in the vicinity and north of Georgetown were visited, a few days previous to the date of those communications, by a band of Caddo Indians. It is unnecessary to recapitulate that it had been reported to me that they were disturbing the quiet of the inhabitants by their presence, and that it was to remove them, and to remedy this evil, that I ordered out the party under the officer referred to. Notwithstanding the peremptory orders they then received—in effect that they should not again cross the line connecting the exterior posts, and that they would be treated as enemies in case they should be found south of that line—in despite, also, of the circumstance that they were then forced to break up their encampment and commence to move beyond the line of habitations, they have, unaccompanied by their women and children, and in increased numbers, returned to the neighborhood which they were ordered to quit, and are now engaged in depredating on the property and interrupting the safety and peacefulness of the settlers. The depredations which they most usually commit consist in entering the enclosures of the more remote inhabitants and carrying away as much corn and other produce as they desire, in occasionally killing hogs, and less frequently stealing a horse. I have been informed that the Caddoes have stolen, since they last came to the settlements, six horses. As trivial as the injury may at first sight seem, it is, to the pioneer who is dependant on the small produce of his own year's labor for his subsistence, and who has not the means, should it be destroyed, to purchase from his more prosperous and secure neighbors, a matter of serious loss to have his humble field entered by a party of forty or fifty Indians, each provided with one or more horses.

The fact that the Caddoes have so soon returned, after having been ordered out of the habited country, unaccompanied by their women and children, and with an increase to their warriors, carries with it a strong savor of defiance of authority, and seems to me to merit punishment. Were I again to send out a party of soldiers simply to order them off, I should greatly expose my conduct to the charge, on the part of our own people, of inconsistency and weakness, and produce contempt of our authority among the Indians. Before, however, resorting to extreme measures, and treating them as open and avowed enemies, I desire to have the views and wishes of the General.

Previous to the adoption of any course which might involve us in a general Indian war, there is one point which should claim the care of the General, and to which I will venture respectfully to call his attention: it is, that many of the advanced posts are so far apart, and provided with such weak mounted garrisons, that it is utterly impossible to prevent the Indians from crossing the line connecting them, and that hence many districts of the frontier settlements are almost entirely without protection; these, of course, will suffer earliest and most severely in the event of a general collision with the Indians, and, consequently, should be looked to. As an example of the inability of the troops on the frontier to afford protection to every point, I refer to the relative position of the post on the

Brazos and of the post on the Colorado. These two posts, garrisoned each by one meagre company of dragoons, are between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and fifty miles apart, separated by a tract of most wild and broken country, through which the Indians can pass to the settlements below, without the slightest intimation of their transit ever being known to the garrison at either post.

They are evidently too far apart to afford secure protection to the inhabitants south of the line connecting them. I am informed that the main trail leading from the Indian villages—Caddoes, Weechis, Ionies, Wacos, and Wachitas—on the Upper Brazos, to the southern country, crosses the Leon river near the outlet of Conyell's creek. The crossing is hence a most excellent site for the establishment of a post. A post there, garrisoned with a simple mounted company, would do much to strengthen the northeastern portion of the line of defence, and add much to the quiet of the agricultural people in their homes, and the safety of their property.

I therefore recommend to the General, if he can by any means provide a mounted company for this purpose, to establish a post at the point indicated.

I send the General a petition from the citizens of Williamson and Milam counties to have a mounted volunteer company stationed so as to afford them protection from the inroads of the Indians. The region of country selected by them for the location of the post is in the vicinity of that which I have already alluded to.

The petition contains an erroneous statement in regard to the conduct of the Indians when ordered out of the country by Lieutenant Wood; they did not refuse to go, but departed when ordered, and have since returned.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Col. 2d Dragoons, &c.

Major GEO. DEAS, *Asst. Adj't General,*
8th Mil. Dept., San Antonio, Texas.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

To General Harney, Commander of the post at Austin, Texas:

Your petitioners, citizens of Williamson and Milam counties, respectfully represent, that there now is a large number of Indians hovering around Georgetown, and on the waters of the St. Gabriel and Lampasos rivers, stealing horses and killing stock. They commenced stealing horses, &c., early last spring. They now are plundering cornfields, and refuse to leave, at the request of the owner, until they supply themselves with corn. They killed thirty head of hogs belonging to one man. They went to the house of Mr. Roberts a few days ago, when he was absent from home; Mrs. Roberts had a bridle on a horse, and was standing in the door, when they came up and ordered her to give up the horse. She refused; one of them caught hold of the bridle and took it away from her. She caught hold of the bridle again, and the Indian struck her in the face. She remarked, "Yonder come the white men—you had better leave." The

Indian let go of the horse to look for the men, when she mounted the horse and rode away, leaving the Indians in possession of the premises. They have been requested by the citizens to leave, and have been ordered by Lieutenant Wood to leave, but they refuse to do so. They have sent away their squaws, and are manifesting a hostile disposition. The citizens are fearful that serious consequences will result from them unless protection is speedily afforded by the government. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a company of mounted volunteers may be raised, to be stationed on the waters of the St. Gabriel, or on Cow-House creek, or on the Lampasos river, to afford protection to the above-named and adjoining counties.

Your petitioners pray that you will represent to General Geo. M. Brooke our defenceless situation, and lend us your aid in procuring the desired relief.

GEO. GLASCOCK,
WM. LACKEY,
and 119 others.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Military Post on the Leona, *August* 26, 1849.

Major: I have the honor to report that two public horses and three mules, and three private horses, were stolen from this post on the night of the 23d instant. Three of these horses and the mules were taken from under the eye of a sentinel, who discovered the marauders, and fired at them, but not in time to secure the horses and mules, which they carried off. Three or four other horses had their halters cut, and were found outside the enclosure; they had also unhobbled and herded six or eight ponies belonging to some Mexicans, who had stopped here on their way to Presidio. These horses they evidently intended to carry away, but were compelled, in their flight, to leave behind. Two of the private horses carried off belonged to a gentleman who arrived that evening for the purpose of making some surveys in the neighborhood; the other was the property of Dr. Campbell, United States army.

I started Lieutenant Neill the next morning in pursuit. I went with him far enough to see that he was on the right trail; I gave him directions to follow on as long as there was any prospect of overtaking them; and, as he has a good guide and two good trailers, I have some hopes of his success.

I felt as secure here from robbery by Indians, as if I had been in San Antonio. I have a working party on the Rio Frio; another is working on this river above me; the hay contractor, with his workmen, is in another direction; hunters and fishermen are out constantly, almost daily, yet not a sign of Indians has been discovered in the neighborhood since my arrival. My own tent and the tents of my men are about a hundred yards from the stable; two trusty non-commissioned officers sleep within the enclosure; a sentinel guards the horses, who cries the hours regularly; the guard-house is nearer the stable than the tents; the horses are all fastened with chain halters, which cannot be broken off without noise, and yet, I regret to state, horses have been stolen in spite of these precautions. At first, I thought it could not be Indians who had committed the robbery; but if they are not, they have taken great pains to deceive me: a pair of

moccasins, a bois d'arc stick, a piece of jerked beef, all left behind, show that they were Indians, or wished to make me believe so.

An express sent by me to Eagle Pass last Monday, returned on Friday. The non-commissioned officer reports that he discovered an Indian trail near the Nueces, going towards the Las Moras; the sign appeared fresh. My express from Seco also reports that he saw the foot-prints of Indians between the Sabinal and Comanche creek. To overtake Indians, it is necessary to start with twenty days' provisions, and to have a force sufficiently large to follow them to their settlements. I have made a requisition on Major Babbitt for eighteen additional pack-mules.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Captain 2d Dragoons, Bvt. Lieut. Col.

Major GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adj't General, San Antonio, Texas.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

MILITARY POST ON THE LEONA, *August* 26, 1849.

MAJOR: Lieutenant Neill has just returned, and I am happy to inform you that he overtook the Indians, and recaptured the horses and mules. He killed *one* Indian, and badly wounded another, who was tracked some distance by his blood. There were only two Indians in the party, and only two were seen by Lieutenant Neill and his party.

I send this by special messenger to Seco, as I consider it the most important news of the day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Brevet Lieut. Col., United States Army.

Major GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adj't General, San Antonio, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, September 20, 1849.

GENERAL: In referring to your letter of the 20th of August, I regret to perceive that in my report to Major General Scott, of the affairs of the Indian frontier of this State, the honorable Secretary of War was induced to believe that I had called into the service of the United States the two hundred volunteers ordered out by the governor of Texas. This was not the case; these men were never recognised by me; neither have they, in any way, received orders from these headquarters, although I have been repeatedly requested by the governor to receive them. They were mentioned merely as a force in that part of the country, who would assist in the prevention of further Indian difficulties.

The requisition since made on the executive of this State for three companies of volunteers was compelled, by the act of several Indians having been killed by a party of the governor's troops, and would, in my opinion, compromise the safety of the advanced settlements—an opinion which has

been verified by the great excitement which it produced among the Comanches. I have now, at every post on the chain, two companies, and (in some instances, on the Rio Grande particularly, more) the half of each mounted. No further intelligence of an increased hostility has been received, and I am strengthened in the hope, from the disposition of the forces in this department, and their perfect readiness and preparation to meet any incursion, that peace may be still preserved. There is no officer of the army more sincerely and humanely disposed towards the unfortunate savage than myself; and, whilst I am willing to prevent and preserve the olive-branch, I must, at the same time, be prepared against the most treacherous and deceitful of all the races of mankind.

Enclosed you will receive a statement of the number of persons killed, wounded, and made captives by the Indians in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi; which, as soon as the inquiries which have been ordered shall be received, of similar acts in other parts of the country, will, I fear, be greatly increased. Had such aggressions been committed by any other people or nation, what would have been the recourse of our government? War to the knife, and extermination, if it was continued. Forbearance has been shown in a degree never surpassed.

I beg leave to mention incidentally, that the two companies which have been mustered into service are equal in efficiency, and more particularly for the kind of duty to be performed, to any troops in the service. The third company I expect to-day. To show the necessity of this force, the night before Captain Ford's company arrived at Corpus Christi, seventy-five mules and other property had been stolen by the Indians; and in a few hours after the intelligence was received by the commander, his company was in pursuit, having been detained only in drawing their arms and provisions.

I have the honor, General, to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE M. BROOKE,
Brevet Major General.

Brevet Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

List of the names of men killed and wounded, of the women and children killed or carried off captives, between 1st January and 31st of August, 1849, citizens and residents of Corpus Christi.

No.	Name and occupation.	Remarks.
1	James Welsh, teamster	Killed coming from Mier to Corpus Christi in April.
2	Leoncio Gonzales	Killed whilst escorting a team from Corpus Christi back from Mier in April last.
3	Francisco Vela	
4	Juan Vela	
5	Julian Ortiz	
6	Jose Zapato, Herdsmen	Killed at the Baranco Blanco in May.
7	Juan Cuellas, Herdsmen	
8	Anastacio Trevino, Herdsmen	
9	Clementi Garcia, a herdsman	Killed at Casa Blanca in April last.
10	Angel Guzman, a herdsman	Killed in sight of Corpus Christi in May last.
11	Joaquin Zamora, Herdsmen	Killed at the Alazan in May and June.
12	Antonio Cabazos, Herdsmen	
13	Tomas Barrero, Herdsmen	
14	Felipe Zalazar, Herdsmen	
15	Aquipito Martinez, Herdsmen	
16	William Stewart, Laborers	Killed near Corpus Christi in August.
17	Felipe Pezuela, Laborers	
18	Antonio Pena, Laborers	
19	Ambrosia Vasquez, Laborers	
20	An American	These two men (unknown) were found dead in the neighborhood of Casa Blanca in May last.
21	An American	
22	Guadaleupe Redouri	Killed coming from Guerrero to Corpus Christi in August last.
23	Mr. Carline	Killed at the Sta Teresa on their way to Corpus Christi in April.
24	A Mexican	
25	A Mexican	These two men (unknown) were found dead at the Baranco Blanco in June last.
26	A Mexican	
27	Cecelio Balero	Wounded at the St. Jetrudes in April last.
28	Anastacio Flores	Wounded at the Baranco Blanco in July last.
29	Thomas Comez	Wounded at the Alazan in April last.
30	Juan Salazar	Wounded in sight of Corpus Christi in August.
31	Rafael Villaneal	Wounded coming from Guerrero to Corpus Christi in August.
32	Teresa Gonzales	Killed or made captives coming from Mier to Corpus Christi in April.
33	Maria Gonzales	
34	Josefa Gonzales	

List of the names of killed and wounded, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name and occupation.	Remarks.
35	Juan Balero	Made captive at the St. Jetrudes in April last.
36	John Wheilder	Made captive in sight of Corpus Christi in August.
37	Three children (unknown)	Made captives coming from Guerrero to Corpus Christi in August.

The foregoing list of killed, wounded, and captives, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct.

H. L. KINNEY.

Corpus Christi, *September* 7, 1849.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, September 27, 1849.

GENERAL: I have great satisfaction in forwarding the enclosed communication from Brevet Captain Steele, second dragoons, senior officer at Fredericksburg in the temporary absence of Lieutenant Colonel Fauntleroy.

I shall reciprocate fully this apparent friendly disposition of the Comanches, and sincerely hope that the dangers of collision have passed away.

I am at the same time convinced that the very serious talks which have been sent them, and knowing our state of preparation, added to the severe chastisement which they have lately received, in two instances, have produced their proper results.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. BROOKE,
Brevet Major General.

Brevet Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

CAMP, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS,
September 22, 1849.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have to-day received a visit from two Comanche chiefs, Pro-pro-whop, or Buffalo-hump, and Rey-turn-see, who are direct from the camp, on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, for the purpose of communicating the result of a council lately held by the whole Comanche nation, to elect a successor to Mo-per-cho-co, late head chief, he having died since our last intelligence from the camp on the Brazos.

The election resulted in the choice of Buffalo-hump, who, upon assuming the dignity, called upon all the chiefs and warriors to speak their minds freely with regard to their relations with the whites.

The council lasted *ten days*, when it was finally determined that they would be great fools to war with the United States. They had been to war with Texas when Texas was weak, and they had gained nothing by it; and now that Texas was joined to the United States, a war would lead to the destruction of their nation.

Buffalo-hump says, that although he may not be able to stop *at once* small thieving parties, he is determined to preserve peace, and he hopes that these small parties will not be considered by the whites as a cause of war.

He also wishes me to say, that in event of a council, it is the wish of the Indians that it be held at the Llano, or at this place.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

WM. STEELE,
Brevet Captain, commanding at Fredericksburg.

Major GEO. DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant General, San Antonio, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, Texas, October 2, 1849.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward De Cordova's map of Texas, showing you the chain of posts at present established, which I presume will remain, with possibly some slight changes, dependent on more suitable locations in the immediate vicinity, as the health of the troops, materials for building, fuel and water, and subsistence and forage, may be better and more abundant. All those posts are now occupied by two companies each, and one of them mounted, with the exception of Eagle Pass and Fort Brown, where there are four companies at the former and three at the latter, all of the first infantry, and at each one company mounted. Eagle Pass and Fredericksburg, I think you will observe, by their positions on the map, are the most commanding on the frontier. Eagle Pass should be the headquarters of the first infantry, and Fredericksburg will receive an additional company, as soon as I am able to supply them. In the event of any large and sudden incursion of the Indians, I can concentrate, at a very short notice, six mounted companies at any designated point, which will probably be a force sufficiently strong to drive back and punish any party of Indians who might dare such an outbreak. All these posts will be held secure by the infantry companies left. This line of posts is, I believe, as good a one as can be had for some years to come, and is rather in advance of the settlements, excepting in the case of Fredericksburg, where a German village, on the Llano, has been located. If any other line of frontier is advanced, the population will follow and go beyond it.

In looking at this subject, if we move further on, what lands are to be left for the poor Indian, from whom Texas has taken every foot, as she has done from the Catholic church? As a humane and just people, are we to deprive the aboriginal proprietors of their whole country, who have not as yet lost it either by conquest or purchase?

As soon as I shall be able to clear the country of the savages, thieves and murderers who now infest it from Goliad to the Rio Grande, along the coast on the Nueces and Frio Rivers, up to Eagle Pass and Leona, I request to be authorized to discharge the three companies of mounted rangers, called out by my requisition on the governor of this State of the eleventh of August last.

They are now operating very efficiently; and, for the kind of troops, are most orderly and obedient. The headquarters of each of these companies is marked on the map, and you will perceive the district of country they are intended to cover.

In ten days from this the train of subsistence, intended in part to resupply and provision, until the first of June next, the six companies of the third infantry at El Paso under escort of two mounted companies, one taken from this post and the other from Eagle Pass, will take its departure.

As I feel very little apprehension of Indian disturbances since the report of Brevet Captain W. Steele, second dragoons, which has been forwarded to your headquarters by the last mail, I have directed Lieutenant W. H. C. Whiting, corps of engineers, to commence a military reconnoissance of the whole frontier, and from whom a most interesting and important report may be expected.

Lieutenant N. Michler, topographical engineers, under instructions of

Colonel Abert, his chief, is now engaged in a survey between the south branch of the Red river and the Pecos.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, topographical engineers, has not yet returned from El Paso Del Norte, and will not probably arrive here before the first of next month.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. M. BROOKE,
Brevet Major General.

Major General W. Scott,
Commanding in chief, West Point, New York.

No. 5.

SURVEYS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

War Department,
Washington, *July* 11, 1849.

Sir: An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars having been made at the last session of Congress, to defray the expenses of surveys of routes from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, you will take the proper steps to carry out the object contemplated by Congress. For the present, operations will be confined principally to the country between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande, with a view of ascertaining the most practicable route for a railway or wagon road; and it is proposed to start from some point on the Mississippi river, and make examinations of routes not hitherto explored.

Between St. Louis and Santa Fe, it is understood, reconnoissances have already been made. Between La Vaca, on the Gulf of Mexico, and El Paso, a route has recently been explored by Lieutenant Whiting of the engineers, who has made a report thereon. It is suggested that, in the surveys now to be made, the starting point shall be somewhere on the Mississippi, between St. Louis and Natchez; and from an examination of the map of the country, it has occurred to the department that a practicable route would be found commencing at or near Vicksburg, and pursuing a westerly course, and after crossing the Red river, following on the plains, as nearly as the nature of the country will admit, the south or right bank of that river up to its sources, through the pass at Mount Guadalupe; thence following the valley of the Puerco in a southerly direction, and, crossing that river, the Rio Grande can be reached at or near El Paso through a pass in the Guadalupe mountains. Or from Mount Guadalupe, following the valley of the Puerco in a northerly direction, the Rio Grande may be reached through passes north or south of Mount de Caballas.

The Red river, west of its great bend or curve, presents a remarkable feature—that whilst it has almost a due westward course, nearly all the rivers which flow into the Gulf of Mexico through the southern portion of Texas have their sources near its right bank. Indeed, it has been represented that the ridge is so narrow, that in many places the waters of the Trinity, Brazos, and Colorado are but a few paces from those of the Red river. Assuming that the course of the latter is correctly delineated, its southern margin must be admirably adapted for a road, as combining two necessary qualities—abundance of water and shortest distance.

Another route is suggested for examination, which should begin opposite Memphis or Cairo, or at St. Louis, and proceed toward the valley of the Arkansas river, and thence up the same to the confluence of the Canadian rivers. Pursue the course of one of them, till the ridge is reached which divides its waters from those of the Puerco. This point being attained, it is believed that the valley of the Rio Grande may be thence reached by the route heretofore indicated.

The surveys west of the Rio Grande will be confined to a space between

that valley and the Sierra de los Mimbros, with the view of finding a pass through it. Accordingly, it is recommended that the survey be extended from a point opposite El Paso to some point near Taos.

The survey which is now in progress from Fort Hall to the Salt lake, and which is finally to be completed from St. Joseph springs, near the Wahsatch mountain, to Santa Fe, will be an important auxiliary in deciding on the route to California—whether by the valley of the Gila, or the one just adverted to. Hence, I commend to your consideration the great importance of ascertaining if any pass suitable for a road can be found on the Sierra de los Mimbros, within the points herein designated.

Either in respect to a railway or wagon road, the officers detailed for the service will extend their observations so as to comprehend all objects calculated to advance or retard either work, and report accordingly.

It is important that the surveys be commenced without delay, to the end that the report may be laid before Congress at an early day of its coming session.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Corps of Topographical Engineers.

No. 6.

OPERATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 3, 1849.

SIR: Your despatch from Mazatlan, dated the 15th of February last, has just been received. The want of information concerning the internal condition of California at the present time, almost excludes the idea that any special instructions can be given to you, applicable to the emergencies existing or that may exist there. The President relies with great confidence on your ability and judgment to meet such emergencies, when they arise.

Touching the internal regulations of California, it is presumed that a government *de facto* remains, or has been established in it; that it rests on the consent of the inhabitants under it, and that its chief authority is exercised for the protection and security of the rights of persons and property. California being a part of the territory of the United States, must be regarded as subject to the constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof; and hence, any regulation in opposition to them will be considered as having no binding effect. With this limitation, such a government will be respected and aided by you in the exercise of its functions.

The defence of the territory against foreign invasion, and the preservation of internal tranquillity from civil commotion, will be objects of your care, and may require the exercise of your authority. The duty of regarding the obligations of the treaty lately concluded with the republic of Mexico, is now superadded; especially those provisions which relate to the time when the resident Mexicans are required to make their election of citizenship, and others who may choose to remove with their property beyond the limits of the United States, into Mexico. The promise to incorporate the first class into the Union, with all its attendant privileges and blessings, may, and doubtless will, be a subject of deep concern to Congress, which alone can admit them as a component part of our confederacy. Your observation and intercourse will furnish ample opportunities of knowing their probable number, habits of life, and capability to receive and maintain our republican institutions.

The plan of establishing an independent government in California cannot be sanctioned, no matter from what source it may come. The territory belongs to the United States, and should be defended against all attempts to weaken or overthrow their authority. Already have the revenue laws and those pertaining to the post office been extended over them, and appropriate officers appointed to execute them. An independent government, as contemplated by your letter, would either suspend or set aside the force of these laws, and the functions of these officers. The President cannot permit the exercise of any authority in conflict with that which he is bound to maintain, by taking care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Desertions from the army in California appear to be without remedy. In other localities, where the temptation is not so great as in California, desertions are frequently occurring. Without the pride of the soldier in his corps has been awakened, the usual restraints and penalties have proved ineffectual. The proposed separation of detachments to be sent forward as far as may be practicable, consistently with the public service, from the scene of attraction, as well as all other legal measures of precaution in preserving the efficiency of the forces under your command, cannot fail to meet the approval of this department.

It is believed that the trespasses by gathering and carrying away gold from the "placers" on the tributaries of the Sacramento river, have been committed, in a great measure, by foreigners, on lands that are claimed by or are in the occupancy of Indians. The necessary control which the United States exercise over all savage tribes in their territory cannot be diminished or exposed to the hazard of diminution, by permitting foreigners to enjoy an unrestricted intercourse with them. The act of Congress passed in 1834, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers," was intended to prevent, in part, the evils supposed to arise from foreign influence. The form of the remedy will appear sufficiently clear, by an examination of the several provisions of this act.

By a recent act of Congress, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been separated from this department, and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior. The proper officers for the management of Indian affairs in California have been appointed by that department, who will repair with convenient despatch to the scene of their duties. With them you will consult and co-operate, in all matters relating to cases requiring joint action.

Your attention is directed to a copy of a communication lately received at this department from the Secretary of State, in which the resident consul of Peru, at Washington, has complained of certain acts of those charged with the collection of the customs at San Francisco, in June last. A copy of a communication submitted by Mr. Osma is herewith transmitted, and will furnish the necessary data for the inquiry into the cause and extent of the alleged wrong. The relation that California then occupied to the United States, as a conquered province and subjected to military powers, presents a case fit for your inquiry. The result you will communicate to this department, to the end that the Secretary of State may reply definitely to the Peruvian consul.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

General PERSIFOR F. SMITH, *United States Army,*
Commanding Pacific Division, California.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
San Francisco, April 16, 1849.

SIR: It is no doubt a matter of great interest to the government to have some accurate information relative to the actual product and probable wealth of the gold mines in Upper California. But there are no means of

collecting facts in an authentic form in the country where the gold is found. The enormous expense attending a visit and residence there can only be incurred by some one who partakes of the advantages of laboring or trading there, and is utterly beyond the means of any whom I am authorized to send.

The estimate of the amount produced up to the 1st of this month, which I have stated in my report to the Adjutant General at about four millions, was founded on a comparison of the calculations of different persons who had been at the mines, and of those who traded with the miners. I mentioned in the report that I was collecting some facts which might fix the amount with more certainty.

These facts are set forth in the enclosed documents from the person acting as collector of the revenue here; being, first, "A statement of the quantity and value of the goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the port of San Francisco, district of California, from October 1, 1848, to March 31, 1849;" and, second, "A statement of gold dust exported from the port of San Francisco from October 1, 1848, to March 31, 1849."

By the first, it appears that the amount of goods received at this port was, during the six months mentioned, $1,089.801 85. Though some of these remain unsold because they do not suit the market, yet that amount is more than balanced by the amount of gold dust not yet brought into market. The goods which have been sold have averaged two hundred per cent. on the invoice value, though the whole amount would not give that rate, as some are unsold. The amount of goods sold would then be, in even numbers, $3,250,000. Now, every part of this has been paid for in gold dust; for all other business has been abandoned which formerly gave a foundation for commerce. And if the amount carried out by those who first procured it be estimated at $1,000,000, as it generally is, it would show a probable yield of the mines of $4,250,000. A small trade has been carried on at Monterey and some of the southern ports, which, as this result is only approximative, need not be calculated.

By the second statement, it appears that the amount actually exported and declared in the custom-house in the same period is $2,842,040. The amount carried out by individuals without being declared—by sea, and to Oregon and Sonora by land—is estimated at $1,000,000. And there is here and near the mines about $800,000; making, in all, about $4,642,000. The estimate of what is here and at the mines is pretty accurate; if that taken out without being declared be reduced one-half—and no one puts it lower than $600,000—there will still remain something near the result of the first calculation, viz: $4,250,000, for the six months ending April 1.

But the period of low water, from June to December, is that of greatest product in the mines; and this year, the force at work there will be at *least* quadrupled, (if half we hear be true, it will be decupled,) and will have the advantage of better tools and machinery: so that, supposing the gold most easily got has already been gathered, the product of the next twelve months will be from twelve to twenty millions of dollars. And if it be not a scattered deposite on the surface, but the indications of deeper and richer veins, the amount must be still greater.

Two important consequences may follow a very large production of gold, viz: a large increase of the circulating medium of the commercial world, with a corresponding decrease of its value, and consequently a

rise in the nominal value of all other articles; and, secondly, a change in the relative value of gold and silver.

I cannot believe that either of these evils will be felt very suddenly or to a great extent, demanding special measures of prevention. As to the second, it may be said that if gold becomes cheaper, silver will be relatively worth more than it now is, and its production increased; for there are some discoveries of silver in South America as wonderful as that of gold here.

The discovery of the American silver mines, and the immense addition of that metal to the circulation of the world, was many years in changing materially the state of the market. Several hundred millions were produced before the effect was very apparent. But refer to the state of agriculture and manufactures at that time; see in how few channels money could be directed with profit; and it is evident that a comparatively small surplus would soon find obstruction, and choke up the way for its own progress. Now, ten times the same amount, instead of waiting inactive for investment, would be instantly absorbed by the thousand demands of modern industry and enterprise for capital, and, instead of overflowing and ruining the existing channels of trade and commerce, would open many new ones, in proportion to its power of supplying them. So far from foreseeing any evil in the augmentation of gold from these mines, I believe it will only give new life and activity to our country, where we have land, enterprise, industry, and skill, waiting only for capital to make them productive. And thus a far greater benefit will ensue than if one-half of the gold went into the public treasury.

With respect, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Major General, commanding division.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Headquarters Pacific Division,
Sonoma, California, August 26, 1849.

Sir: At the time of the departure of the last mail for the Atlantic States, I had not yet returned from a journey through the mining districts in the mountain at the western foot of the Sierra Nevada, and was not in communication with San Francisco until after the steamer had left. As the return for this department for May only reached division headquarters three days ago, and nothing of any moment had transpired in the division, there was nothing of importance to communicate.

The two last companies of the 2d infantry arrived in July; they have since lost many men by desertion. The points occupied by troops in this department now are San Diego, Monterey, the Presidio of San Francisco, Benicia (the general depot,) Camp Stanislaus, on the river Stanislaus, about 25 miles SSE. from Stockton; and Major Kingsbury, with a command, is directed to occupy a point about 30 miles NNW. from Suter's Fort. It is uncertain when he will reach it.

San Diego and Monterey are harbors. The Presidio of San Francisco, 2½ miles from the town, is near the entrance of the bay, where there is a small dilapidated work. Benicia, about 25 or 30 miles from the sea, accessible to the largest ships, just below the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, is the general depot.

The other two posts on the upper waters of those two streams were intended to have an influence on the mining districts and the neighboring Indians, but principally as auxiliary depots from which expeditions could be supplied when about marching towards the mountains. They lie beyond the immense marshes surrounding the rivers, and which are often impassable; and from these posts any part of the mines, mountains, or country beyond, can be reached by troops at any season, though during the latter part of the rainy season the difficulties of travelling anywhere in the country (except on the bays and large rivers) are almost insurmountable. The cost and difficulty of transportation, and other causes, have hitherto prevented the complete establishment of these posts.

General Riley proposes to increase the number of posts. I do not think this advisable, except placing one near the Oregon frontier, between the Sacramento and the sea, when the country shall have been explored. It is preferable to have a column or two moving through the country; small scattered posts are the graves of activity and enterprise.

I have sent Captain Warner, topographical engineers, with an escort to make an accurate examination of what is indicated as the best route from Humboldt's river to the Sacramento. He is directed to ascertain if this route, especially the pass through the mountains, be practicable for a railroad. The season remaining for this purpose is very short.

There are very few houses in the country, and the expense of all kinds of labor is so enormous that it is difficult to build. Nevertheless I have directed the erection of temporary quarters and storehouses at the general depot, to cover, if possible, the garrison and stores before the rains. For the other posts, frame, or rather iron buildings should be sent from the Atlantic. None of the apparently exaggerated reports of the price of labor here reach the truth.

I start to-morrow for Oregon, and expect to be here again on the 10th of October, as my examination of the mining country will not be completed until I have visited the country near latitude 40 and 41. I postpone a general report until my return.

I have to regret exceedingly that the steamers Edith and Massachusetts have been transferred to the navy. The prevailing winds here are constant from the northwest, and sailing-vessels go northward with great difficulty. They dare not approach an unknown part of the coast to examine it, as it is rocky, without anchorage and a lee-shore.

Your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,

Bvt. Major Gen., commanding division.

Brevet Lt. Col. W. G. Freeman,

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army.

War Department,

Washington, June 26, 1849.

Sir: The latest despatch received from the Pacific is dated the 1st ult. Under the belief that Brevet Major General Smith will be absent on the arrival of this communication, I have addressed it to you as the military commander of the tenth deparment.

From all the information derived from your department, it is manifest

that your command will be surrounded by temptations to insubordination and desertion, which will be most difficult to resist. It has heretofore been suggested that the forces should be kept separated from the mines as far as the public service would justify; and yet it seems manifestly proper that a military force should be stationed near the mines to quell those occasional disturbances which may arise in that region, where such an immense population is flocking, and the rights of property and person are so insecure. To preserve the tranquillity of the territory, and repel Indian and other invasion, will be the chief duties of your command.

In connexion with this subject, it is deemed proper that I should say that any plan or scheme calculated to weaken the authority of the United States in the territory will not be tolerated. Whatever of force may be levied or used to put aside this authority, will be resisted.

The revenue and post office laws of the United States have been extended over California; so, also, it is believed that the act of Congress of 1834, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians," is of force there.

It is equally true that all laws existing and of force in California at the period of the conquest are still operative, with the limitation that they are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States. In my opinion, these constitute the whole code of laws now of force in California. I should add that this opinion does not infringe on the right of communities to make necessary regulations for the police and security of persons and property. Such regulations must necessarily be temporary, as they are presumed to be voluntary, and designed to meet emergencies and difficulties which the sovereign power will take the earliest occasion to remove.

The United States are doubly bound to admit the newly acquired territories—California and New Mexico—into the confederacy of the States. It is not necessary to inquire whether the first step in view of the proposed incorporation should be taken by the people of the territories, or by the invitation of Congress. In either case, the final judgment rests with Congress. Hence, the opinion is advanced that it is the right of the people of California to assemble, by their delegates, and adopt a form of government which, if approved by Congress, may lead to their admission into the federal Union as one of the confederated States.

The Adjutant General has received the necessary instructions to communicate with you on the subjects embraced in General Smith's and your despatches.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Brigadier General BENNET RILEY,
Monterey, California.

CIVIL AFFAIRS, No. 1.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Monterey, June 30, 1849.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of all civil correspondence and papers since the 13th of April last, at which time I relieved Colonel Mason of his duties as governor of California.

It was (with the advice of Colonel Mason) my intention, on assuming the direction of civil affairs in this country, to complete the organization of the existing government; at the same time, to call a convention for forming a State constitution, or plan of territorial government, to be submitted to Congress for its approval. But on further consultation, it was deemed best to postpone all action on this subject until I could ascertain what had been done in Congress. On the 1st instant, I received reliable information, by the steamer "Edith," that that body had adjourned without organizing any territorial government for this country; and accordingly, on the 3d instant, I issued my proclamation to the people of California, defining what was understood to be the legal position of affairs here, and pointing out the course it was deemed advisable to pursue in order to procure a new political organization better adapted to the character and present condition of the country. The course indicated in my proclamation will be adopted by the people almost unanimously, and there is now little or no doubt that the convention will meet on the 1st of September next, and form a State constitution, to be submitted to Congress in the early part of the coming session. A few prefer a territorial government, but I think a majority will be in favor of a State organization, so as to avoid all further difficulties respecting the question of slavery. This question will probably be submitted, together with the constitution, to a direct vote of the people, in order that the wishes of the people of California may be clearly and fully expressed. Of course, the constitution or plan of territorial government, formed by this convention, can have no legal force till approved by Congress.

On the receipt of the treaty of peace with Mexico, doubt was entertained, by a portion of the people here, respecting what constituted the legal government and laws of the country. A few contended that all government and all laws in California were at an end; and that therefore the people, in their sovereign capacity, might make such government and laws as they should deem proper. Accordingly, in two of the northern districts, local legislative assemblies were organized and laws enacted for the government of the people of these districts. The members of the Sonoma Assembly, however, soon became convinced of their error, and that body was dissolved. But in San Francisco the "assembly" continued its sessions, making laws, creating and filling offices, imposing and collecting taxes, without the authority and in violation of law, and finally went so far as to abolish the office of alcalde, whose records and papers were seized and forcibly removed from his custody. On receiving official information of these facts, I issued my proclamation of the 4th instant. Since then I have made a personal visit to San Francisco, and find that the more respectable members of the so called district assembly are convinced of the impropriety of the course pursued by that body; and, in a very short time, I think all the difficulties will be amicably arranged. These difficulties arose in part from a misapprehension as to what constituted the legal government of the country, and in part from the unpopularity of the 1st alcalde of that district, against whom serious charges had been made. Unfortunately, there was at the time no legal tribunal for investigating these charges; and there being no other magistrate in that district, I could not with propriety remove him from office. A new election, however, will soon be held to supply his place, and on the organiza-

tion of the "superior court," the charges against him can be properly investigated.

The publication of a portion of the instructions received from Washington, respecting the government of this country, and the disposition manifested by the authorities here to enforce the existing laws, have done much to remove the erroneous opinions which were for a time entertained by a portion of the people of California. The civil government of this country has been and will continue to be administered on the principle laid down by the Superior Court of the United States, viz: "On the transfer of the ceded territory it has never been held that the relations of the inhabitants with each other undergo any change. Their relations with their former sovereign are dissolved, and new relations created between them and the government which has organized their territory. The mere act which transfers their country, transfers the allegiance of those who remove in it; and the law which may be denominated political is necessarily changed, although that which regulates the intercourse and general conduct of individuals remains in force until altered by the newly created power of the State."

"The treaty is the law of the land, and admits the inhabitants of [California] to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of citizens of the United States. It is necessary to inquire whether this is not their condition, independent of stipulation. They do not, however, participate in political power; they do not share in the government till [California] shall become a State. In the mean time [California] continues to be a territory of the United States, governed by virtue of that clause of the constitution which empowers Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."

When we take into consideration the great mass of floating population of the United States, and of other countries—people of all nations, kindreds, and tongues—which has been suddenly thrown into this country, it must be acknowledged that everything has thus far remained remarkably quiet, and that the amount of crime has been much less than might, under the circumstances, have reasonably been expected. It is to be feared, however, that during the coming winter, when large numbers of the miners collect in the towns, public order may be occasionally disturbed. But it is believed that in the mean time a more complete organization of the existing government will be effected, so as to enable the authorities to enforce the laws with greater regularity and efficiency.

Rumors have reached us that there is no very amicable feeling existing between the Americans and foreigners in the gold regions, and that the former are disposed to forcibly expel the latter from the *placer* districts. I shall soon visit the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and hope to be able to report upon the true state of affairs there by the August steamer. As Congress has declined passing any laws restricting the working of the *placers*, I shall not deem myself authorized to interfere in this matter any further than may be necessary to preserve the public tranquillity. Indeed, there is much reason to believe that Congress has pursued the best policy, under the circumstances, in leaving the *placers* open to all, for it would be exceedingly difficult to enforce any regulations not absolutely required by the necessity of the case; and it is more than probable that any attempt at this time to rent out the mineral lands, or to tax

their products, would involve a great expense, and it is quite possible that such an attempt would lead to very serious difficulties. Of the large numbers who have been attracted to this country by the flattering prospect of sudden wealth, and with the intention of returning to their former homes to enjoy their gains, many foreigners, as well as Americans, are becoming established in business, and will make California their permanent place of residence. It is therefore well worthy of serious consideration, whether the present system may not prove equally beneficial with that of a more exclusive policy. It certainly conduces much towards developing the resources of the country, extending its commerce, and rapidly augmenting its wealth and population. As soon as I have made a personal examination of the gold regions, I shall be prepared to express my views on this subject; but I cannot omit the present occasion to urge upon the government the importance of establishing a mint in California with the least possible delay.

Information, not official, has been received that the revenue laws of the United States have been extended over this country, and that a collector and deputies may be soon expected to take charge of the collection of revenue in this district. On their arrival, all custom-houses and custom-house property will be turned over to them, and the temporary collectors employed by my predecessor and by myself will be discharged. The moneys collected during and since the war, under the direction of the governor of California, and not required for defraying the expenses of the existing civil government, will be kept as a separate and distinct fund, subject to the disposition of Congress. The grounds upon which this revenue has been collected since the declaration of peace, are fully stated in a letter to the collector of San Francisco, dated the 24th of February last. It may be proper to add, that the course pursued by my predecessor was rendered absolutely necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the case. The wants of the country rendered it imperative upon him to permit the landing of foreign goods in this territory; and had this been done without the collection of duties, large amounts of dutiable goods would have been placed in depot on this coast, to the manifest injury of the revenue, and prejudice to our own merchants. The importers have sold their goods at such prices as to cover the duties paid, and still leave them enormous profits; and to now return these duties to the importers would be a virtual gift, without in any way benefiting the people of California. But to expend this money in objects of public utility in the country, would confer a lasting benefit upon all. I would therefore recommend that such portions of these moneys as may be left after defraying the expenses of the existing civil government, be given to California as a "school fund," to be exclusively devoted to purposes of education. No difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the tariff of 1846, and the revenue has been collected at a very moderate expense, considering the peculiar circumstances of the times. All officers of the civil government of California will be paid, out of the "civil fund" arising from the customs, the salaries fixed by law; and I would recommend that those officers of the army and navy who have been employed as collectors and receivers of customs both during and since the war, be allowed a fair per centage on the money which they have collected and disbursed. Two and a half per cent. on the amount collected, with the restriction contained in section 2 of the act of March 3, 1849, is deemed a fair allowance for collecting these

customs; and two and a half per cent. on the amount actually expended, is deemed ample compensation for keeping and accounting for the same. It would be more just and proper to make the allowance for the *actual expenditures*, than for receiving and keeping these moneys; because, if the revenue rule was established, officers who have received large sums, and within a few days transferred them to others, with no other trouble than merely passing receipts, would be entitled to a higher pay than those who had all the trouble of expending this money in small sums, and in keeping and rendering accounts for their expenditures.

As soon as these "civil funds" can be collected from the officers now holding them, it is proposed to place them in the hands of some officer, or other responsible person, who will act as treasurer for the civil government, with a fixed compensation for his services. On the arrival of the regular collector and deputies, appointed according to law, a full statement will be made of all the moneys collected in California, and the papers and accounts connected with the expenditure of this "civil fund" will be sent to Washington, as heretofore, in order that all officers who shall receive or expend the same money may be held to a strict accountability.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. RILEY,
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Army,
and Governor of California.

Major Gen. R. JONES,
Adj't Gen. of the Army, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 24, 1849.

SIR: Your letters to the Adjutant General, of the 11th and 19th June, together with copies of your military correspondence, have been received and carefully considered.

The department is gratified to learn that the desertions among your command, though they still continue, are becoming less frequent, and it encourages the hope that, by your judicious arrangements, the evil will be greatly checked, if not entirely eradicated. The disposition you propose to make of the deserters who have been convicted and sentenced by courts-martial is approved, and they can be either sent to the Atlantic posts, in our armed vessels returning from the Pacific, if arrangements to that effect can be made with the commander of the squadron, or they may be employed on the public works, either in California or Oregon.

A further increase of troops in California, under the circumstances represented in your communications, is, no doubt, desirable; but the exigencies of the service in other quarters, more particularly in Florida and Texas, have weakened the means of the department to this end, and no assurance can be now given that additional troops will be speedily sent to you, beyond what may be required to keep up the present companies to their legal establishment.

There should be a limit as to time in which the New York volunteers may avail themselves of the provisions of the instructions of this department in October, 1848. Such as may not already have signified their

determination to return home, will be precluded from doing so at the public expense.

Your application for topographical officers, and for additional medical officers, cannot be complied with. It appears, from information in the appropriate bureaus, that six topographical engineers are now in California, (three of whom are engaged upon the boundary,) and that one surgeon and seven assistant surgeons are also in that country, besides Acting Assistant Surgeon Booth, not yet discharged by you.

Your arrangements for the purpose of controlling the Indians, and preventing unauthorized interference with them, appear judicious; and it is hoped that the several positions of the troops, as indicated by you, will greatly contribute to preserve order and prevent future collisions. The department cannot too strongly urge the importance of so disposing your command as to be prepared promptly to check any efforts of this kind which may be likely to take place between the whites and Indians, as well as to prevent, as far as possible, any combination between the different tribes, for a hostile purpose.

Nor should I omit to state that the Indians are placed in a state of pupilage to the general government, by the constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court. In my opinion, by the act of annexation the constitution was extended over the territory of California, and became the supreme law in all cases to which its provisions are applicable. Indeed, a careful examination will show, that even in a territory anomalously situated, like California, a large mass of personal and political rights is secured and protected by the constitution.

In view of the exercise of the most important political right which appertains to the people of California—that of forming a constitution and asking admission into the Union of these States—this department has watched with great care and solicitude the steps already taken to effect these objects. Regarding your proclamation of the 3d June last as a notice intended, in part, to render popular action uniform, in respect to the desired organization of California into a more perfect government, it is seen, with great satisfaction, that your propositions had been accepted with great cheerfulness and alacrity, except in a few instances, where it is supposed selfish and unpatriotic motives prevailed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Brig. Gen. RILEY,
Monterey, California.

CIVIL AFFAIRS, No. 2.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Monterey, August 30, 1849.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of civil papers and letters issued by me since my despatches of June 30th, and to continue my report on the civil affairs of this country from that date.

Accompanied by Captain Halleck, Secretary of State for California, and Major Canby, Captain Westcott, and Lieutenant Derby, of my military staff, I left this place on the 5th July for the purpose of inspecting the military posts in the interior, and of learning from personal observation

the actual state of affairs in the mineral regions, and also of allaying, so far as I could, the hostile feeling which was said to exist between the Americans who were working in the gold *placers*. My report on the state of the troops, and a more detailed account of my tour, will be forwarded with my military papers.

Passing the mission of San Juan Bautista, we crossed the coast range of mountains near the rancho of Señor Pacheco, and struck the San Joaquin river near the mouth of the Merced, and after visiting Major Miller's camp on the Stanislaus, we proceeded to examine the principal placers on the tributaries of that river and of the Tualumne. These washings or diggings have been among the richest and most productive in California. They are situated within a circuit of some ten or fifteen miles, and are known as "Jamestown," "Wood's Creek," "Sonorenian Camp," "Sullivan's Creek," "Curtis Creek," "Mormon Creek," "French Creek," "Carson's Creek," and "Angel's Creek." Some of these have become places of considerable importance and business, particularly the Sonorenian camp, which presents the appearance of a city of canvass houses. Passing the Stanislaus river in the mountains, we proceeded to Major Kingsbury's camp, near the mouth of the American river, crossing in our route the Calaverat, Moquelume, Seco, and Cosumnes rivers, all of which have rich washings near their sources and their bars and islands. From Major Kingsbury's camp, we ascended the American river to Culloma Hills, where the first *placer* was discovered by Captain Sutter's employees in the spring of 1848. From Culloma we crossed the country to Stockton, a new town on an estero some distance above the mouth of the San Joaquin, and thence proceeded to Colonel Cazey's camp, at the straits of Carquinet; returning *via* San Francisco to Monterey, which place we reached on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

We found the country at this season dry and much parched by the sun, the heat of which became very great the moment we crossed the coast range of mountains. The thermometer ranged as high as 113° Fahrenheit in the shade, and above 140° Fahrenheit in the sun. A great portion of the valley of the San Joaquin is so barren as scarcely to afford subsistence for our animals, and can never be of much value for agricultural purposes. There is, however, some excellent land on the east side of that river, bordering its larger tributaries. A considerable portion of the valleys of the Moquelume, Seco, Cosumnes, and American rivers, is also well adapted to agriculture, and the broad plains lying between them furnish abundant pasture for raising stock. But the amount of good arable land, as compared with the extent of country which we passed over, is small. And I am inclined to believe that the richness and extreme fertility of certain localities have led to erroneous conclusions respecting the general character of the country. Certain it is, that while there may be found sufficient arable land to support, if well cultivated, a numerous population, there is also a very great extent of rough and mountainous country, and sandy and barren plains, which are of little value. The great difficulty to be encountered in agricultural pursuits in some portions of California, is the want of water for irrigation; but possibly this difficulty may be overcome in part, by resorting to artesian wells, if so much of the public land which is now unsaleable may be brought into market, and the settlement of the country greatly accelerated. I would, therefore, suggest whether it may not be advisable for our government to direct some experiments to

be made, at the public expense, in sinking wells of this character; for, if even unsuccessful as a means of irrigation, their construction will greatly assist in determining the geological character of the country. At present, nearly all agricultural labors are suspended in the general scramble for gold; but the enormous prices paid for fruit and vegetables in the towns will undoubtedly induce many during the coming year to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil. The failure on the part of Congress, at its last session, to authorize the sale of public lands in California, has proven detrimental to the agricultural interests of the country. A large number of those who have emigrated to California are desirous to locate themselves permanently in the country, and to cultivate the soil; but the uncertainty which exists with respect to the validity of land titles in California, and what actually constitutes the public domain, serves as a serious check to the forming of new agricultural settlements. Moreover, speculators are purchasing up fraudulent and invalid titles to large tracts of the public domain, and selling them off in parcels, and at enormous profits, to those who have recently arrived in the country, and who are necessarily ignorant of the real state of the case. All the mission lands in California were *secularized*, or made government property, by a law of Mexico, dated August 17, 1833. And the territorial government of California, under the authority of the Mexican laws, leased and sold a portion of these lands and mission property. Another portion of this property, however, still remained unsold when the Americans took possession of the country, and it has since been left in the hands of the government agents for preservation. Erroneously supposing that these lands are subject to pre-emption laws, some of the recent immigrants have attempted to settle upon them. But I cannot deem myself justifiable in permitting this, for I do not conceive that lands which have been under cultivation for half a century, and now belong to government, can be subject to the pre-emption claims of private individuals in the same manner as the uncultivated lands of the public domain. It is, however, important for the interests of the country, that these mission lands be brought into market with the least possible delay; and also, that provision be made by law for the settlement and sale of the other public lands in California; and as disputes are almost daily occurring between individuals, respecting the extent of their several claims, and the validity of their titles, I would urge upon our government the necessity of immediately taking measures for the speedy and final settlement of these titles upon principles of equity and justice. This is absolutely essential for the peace and prosperity of the country. For information connected with this subject, I beg leave to call attention to the report of Captain Halleck, Secretary of State for California, which was forwarded to Washington by my predecessor, in the early part of April last.

Before leaving Monterey, I heard numerous rumors of irregularities and crimes among those working in the *placers;* but, on visiting the mining regions, I was agreeably surprised to learn that everything was quite the reverse from what had been represented, and that order and regularity were preserved throughout almost the entire extent of the mineral districts. In each little settlement or tented town, the miners have elected their local alcaldes and constables, whose judicial decisions and official acts are sustained by the people, and enforced with much regularity and energy. It is true, that in a few instances, certain local questions have produced temporary excitement and difficulties, but none of these have

been of a very important character, or led to serious results. Alcaldes have probably in some cases, and under peculiar circumstances, exercised judicial powers which were never conferred upon them by law, but the general result has been favorable to the preservation of order and the dispensation of justice.

The old *placers* are still exceedingly productive, and new ones are almost daily discovered on the smaller streams running from the western slope of the Sierra Nevada into the great valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. I am satisfied, however, from personal observation, that very exaggerated accounts have been sent to the United States respecting the ease with which the precious metal is extracted from the earth, and that many who come to this country with the expectation of acquiring sudden wealth with little or no labor will be sadly disappointed. It is true that the reward of labor in the mines is very high; but it should not be forgotten that gold *digging* and gold *washing* in that climate require strong constitutions and great physical exertion, and very few need expect to acquire fortunes by working the *placers* without severe labor and fixed habits of industry and temperance. The yield of different localities is, of course, very different—some of the *placers* being exceedingly rich, while the product of others is scarcely sufficient to pay the expenses of working. But I think the general average per diem for those actually employed in washing for gold will not vary much from an ounce or an ounce and a half per man. Some make much more than that sum, while those who are less fortunate fall much short of it. The actual number of persons working the *placers* will not vary much from ten thousand. The entire population now in the mining districts is much greater than that number; but many are engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in transporting goods and provisions, while many employ much of their time in "prospecting," or looking for nearer and richer localities.

I also found that the reports which had reached me of hostilities between Americans and foreigners in the mining districts were greatly exaggerated, and that, with a few individual exceptions, everything had remained quiet and orderly. In some of the northern *placers*, a party of Mexicans and Europeans, urged on by political aspirants, who seemed willing to endanger the peace of the country in order to promote their own personal interests, have assumed the authority to order all Mexicans and South Americans from that part of the territory. Their orders were quietly submitted to by the foreigners, a portion of whom removed to the mines farther south, where the American population manifested a very decided disposition to afford them protection, should they be further molested. The more intelligent and thinking portion of Americans regard this measure as illegal and injudicious, and will discountenance any repetition of movements so well calculated to disturb the public tranquillity, and to create bitter and exasperated feelings, where it is evidently our policy to cultivate those of the most friendly character. Some of the English, Irish, and German emigrants in the northern *placers* assisted in this movement against the Mexicans, Peruvians, and Chilians, and probably exerted themselves much more than any of our own citizens to create a prejudice and excitement against the Spanish race. They were probably actuated by pecuniary interest. The great influx of people from the southern portion of this continent was diminishing the price of labor in the towns near the northern mines, and the large number of pack ani-

mals brought from Lower California and Sonora was producing a corresponding reduction in the expenses of transportation. For example: the price of a pack mule in some parts of the mining districts, a few months ago, was about $500, whereas they can now be purchased for less than $150. The cost of transportation from the principal landing on the San Joaquin river to the Sonorenian camp was $75 per hundred, whereas at the present time it is only $7. This has reduced the price of provisions in the *placers* one and two hundred per cent. Some of the merchants who had large stocks of goods in the mines, and those who were engaged in transportation at the prices formerly paid, have suffered by the change, and it is natural that they should be incensed against that class of foreigners who have contributed most to effect it. But it is thought by others that the great majority of laborers and consumers in the mining districts have been benefited by this change, and that it would be injurious to the prosperity of the country to restore things to their former state by the expulsion and prohibition of foreigners from the mines. Americans, by their superior intelligence and shrewdness in business, generally contrive to turn to their own benefit the earnings of the Mexicans, Chilians, and Peruvians in this country; and any measure of exclusiveness, which is calculated to diminish the productive labor of California, would be of exceedingly doubtful policy. When applied to by the different parties for my opinion on the question of expelling foreigners, I have uniformly told them that no persons, native Americans or foreigners, have any legal right to dig gold on the public lands, but that, until the government of the United States should act in the matter, they would not be molested in their pursuits; that I could not countenance any class of men in their attempt to monopolize the working of the mines; and that all questions touching the temporary rights of individuals to work in particular localities, of which they were in actual possession, should be left to the decision of the local judicial authorities.

I cannot close my remarks on this subject without again calling the attention of government to the importance of establishing a mint in California at the earliest possible moment. This measure is called for by every consideration of national policy and justice to the mercantile and mining population of California.

General Kearny, during his administration of affairs in this country, appointed, by virtue of his authority as governor of California, two sub-Indian agents, who have ever since been continued in office, and their services found of great utility in preserving harmony among the wild tribes, and in regulating their intercourse with the whites. They have been paid, from the "civil fund," very moderate salaries, which will be continued until the arrival of agents regularly appointed by the general government. Notwithstanding every effort on the part of these agents, and of the officers of the army here, it has not been possible at all times to prevent aggressions on the part of the whites, or to restrain the Indians from avenging these injuries in their own way. In the month of April last, the agent in the Sacramento valley reported that a party of Oregonians and mountaineers had committed most horrible barbarities on the defenceless Indians in that vicinity. These cruel and inhuman proceedings, added, perhaps, to the execution of a number of chiefs, some year and a half since, by a military force sent into the San Joaquin valley by my predecessor, (the details of which were reported to Washington at the

time,) have necessarily produced a hostile feeling on the part of the natives; and several small parties of whites, who, in their pursuit of gold, ventured too far into the Indian country, have been killed. My correspondence with the Indian agents and military officers stationed in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys will inform you of the measures taken to prevent a repetition of these difficulties. I would respectfully recommend that at least three sub-Indian agents be appointed for this country, and stationed in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. These agents should receive ample pay, in order to enable them to defray the expenses of living in that part of the country, and should be men of the highest moral character, for otherwise they will not resist the temptation to engage in illicit trade with the natives, or to employ them for the individual benefit of the agents in washing for gold.

The election called by me for the 1st instant was held on that day, and has been attended with the most happy results. Every district has elected its local officers, and appointed delegates to meet in general convention at this place on the 1st proximo to form a State constitution or plan of Territorial government, which will be submitted to the people for their ratification, and transmitted to Washington for the action of Congress. Most of the local and judicial officers named in my proclamation of the 3d of June have already entered upon their duties, and the interest which was taken by the people in every part of the country in this election, and the zeal manifested by those elected and appointed to office, afford strong hopes that the existing government will be able to preserve order and secure the administration of justice until a new one shall be put into regular and successful operation.

In my former despatch I mentioned that the civil officers of the existing government would be paid their regular salaries from the civil fund, which had been formed, under the direction of the governor of California, mainly out of the proceeds of the temporary custom-houses established by my predecessor on this coast. It will also be necessary to use a portion of this fund in the immediate construction of jails for the security of civil prisoners. The want of such jails has already led to the most serious inconveniences. Prisoners have so frequently effected their escape, that on several occasions the people have arisen in mass, and executed criminals immediately after trial, and without waiting for the due fulfilment of all the requisitions of the law. In many cases it has been found necessary to confine civil prisoners on board vessels of war and in the guard-houses of the garrisons; but in the towns at a distance from the coast and the military posts the difficulty of retaining prisoners in custody has led, in some instances, to immediate and summary executions. This evil calls for an immediate remedy, which will be afforded so far as the means at my disposal will admit.

I beg leave, in this place, to add a few remarks on the use which has been, and will continue to be, made of this "civil fund." In the instructions from Washington to General Kearny, in 1846, for his guidance in California, the establishment of port regulations on this coast was assigned to the commander of the Pacific squadron, while it was said "the appointment of temporary collectors at the several ports appertains to the civil governor of the province." It was also directed that the duties of the custom-houses be used for the support of the necessary officers of the civil government. This division of duties, and this disposition of the

proceeds of the customs, was continued during the whole war. On the receipt of the Treasury Department regulations respecting the collection of military contributions in Mexico, officers of the army and navy were made collectors at some of the ports, but at others the civil collectors appointed by the governor of California were retained. At the close of the war Governor Mason, for reasons already communicated, determined to continue the collection of revenue in this country, on the authority which had provisionally been given to him, until Congress should act in the matter, or orders to the contrary be received from Washington. He therefore, as governor of California, again appointed civil collectors in the ports where military officers had temporarily performed those duties, and collected the customs on all foreign goods, in accordance with the provisions of the tariff of 1846, while the commander of the Pacific squadron continued the direction of all matters relating to port regulations. A double necessity impelled the governor to this course. The country was in pressing need of these foreign goods, and Congress had established no port of entry on this coast. The want of a more complete organization of the existing civil government was daily increasing, and as Congress had made no provisions for supporting a government in this country, it was absolutely necessary to create a fund for that purpose from the duties collected on these foreign goods. It is true that there was no law authorizing the collection of these duties, but at the same time the laws forbade the landing of the goods till the duties were paid. Governor Mason, therefore, had no alternative but to pursue the course which he adopted. He immediately communicated to Washington his action in the case, and as the receipt of his despatch was acknowledged without any dissent being expressed, it must be presumed that his course met with the approbation of the government. When I assumed command in this country as civil governor, I was directed to receive these communications and instructions from Governor Mason for my guidance in the administration of the civil affairs of this Territory. I have accordingly continued the collection of the revenue, and added the proceeds to the "civil fund," using that fund for the necessary expenses of the civil government. The expenses of employing civil officers in this country are very great, and as I have no authority to levy taxes, this fund forms my only means of carrying on the government. The necessity of employing these officers, and of paying them the full salaries authorized by law, under the existing state of affairs, is too obvious to require comment. I have pledged myself to pay these salaries from the civil fund, unless forbidden to do so by direct orders from Washington; and that pledge will be fulfilled. This civil fund was commenced in the early part of 1847, and has been formed and used in the manner pointed out in the early instructions to the governor of this Territory. This money has been collected and disbursed by the "governor of California," and by those appointed by him in virtue of his office. He is therefore the person responsible for this money both to the government and to the parties from whom it is collected, and it can be expended only on his orders. None of the military departments of the army, nor any army officer, simply in virtue of his commission, can have any control, direct or indirect, over it. It is true that some of this money has, from time to time, as the wants of service required, been transferred to the different military departments; but this transfer was in the form of a *loan*, and the money so transferred will be returned to the

civil fund as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose. The increased expenditures for the support of the existing government will soon render this restoration absolutely necessary, especially as the transfer of the custom-houses to the regular collectors appointed by the general government will now cut off all further means of supplying the civil treasury. These collectors have not yet arrived, but are daily expected.

Detailed accounts of the expenditure of this civil fund, with the accompanying vouchers, will be transmitted to Washington as heretofore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. RILEY,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.,
and Governor of California.

Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

[No. 4.] HEADQUARTERS TENTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Monterey, California, August 30, 1849.

COLONEL: I found upon my arrival at this place, from a reconnoissance of a portion of the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, General Orders No. 1, from the headquarters of the army; and as I cannot have copied, in season for transmission by the steamer of the first proximo, the military correspondence from these headquarters, I respectfully submit for the information of the commander-in-chief a brief summary of the reports heretofore made in relation to military affairs in this department.

My attention was directed, upon my arrival in this country, to the unparalleled excitement in relation to the mineral regions; the imminent danger that our troops, as they arrived, would desert to the *placers*, and instead of giving protection to the frontiers, and aiding in the preservation of order and tranquillity, would themselves become the very worst elements of disorder; the great extent of frontiers to be guarded, and the difficulties then apprehended from the unsettled state of affairs in the gold districts. An attentive consideration of these subjects impressed me with the opinion that the policy most likely to prove advantageous to the service, would be the concentration of all the troops in the department, except the necessary guards for the depots, at one or two points in the immediate vicinity of the mining districts, from whence a portion of them might be permitted to visit the *placers* for the purpose of working for their own benefit. The remainder to be held embodied, in a proper state of discipline, in readiness to meet any emergency that might occur. Upon the expiration of the furloughs of the first class, a second to be furloughed; and so, in succession, with the remainder. The troops stationed at points so remote that they could not be furloughed, to be relieved by commands that had been more favorably situated. The practice of granting furloughs adopted at some of the posts in this department, with the sanction of the former department commanders, had succeeded well, and information received from the South, about the time of my arrival, confirmed me in the opinion, previously entertained, that the mania for gold hunting would exist in its most exaggerated form at points the most remote from the

placers, for experience in the hardships of gold digging speedily dispels many of its illusions. I accordingly recommended, immediately after relieving Colonel Mason in the command of this department, the adoption of the policy above indicated.

It is a matter of great regret, that the emergencies of the service have been such, that this policy could not be carried out to the extent recommended, for the experience of the past four months has satisfied me that it is the only course that can be adopted here, with any reasonable hope of success, until the situation of affairs in this country is materially changed.

In addition to the question of mere expediency, Indian difficulties that were then occurring upon the American fork of the Sacramento, and the threatening danger of a collision between the different classes in the mineral region, rendered it highly important that a strong military force should be established in that immediate vicinity.

For the disposition of the troops in the department, and the measures taken to prevent desertions, preserve discipline, &c., I respectfully refer to the department's orders and special orders, complete files of which, from the date of your General Order No. 1, will be forwarded by the next steamer. These furnish you with a history of the operations in the department since that time. The present disposition of the troops is the same as indicated in Department Order No. 16, except that company A 2d infantry, reinforced by details from other companies, in all four officers and eighty men, have been detached under instructions from the commander of the division (Department Special Order No. 29;) and company E 1st dragoons, when *en route* for its station, was diverted from its original route for the purpose of securing the perpetrators of some Indian murders that had been committed on Los Reyes river.

The difficulties apprehended from a collision between the different classes of mining population have not yet occurred in the form which it was feared they would assume; and, at present, I do not apprehend any serious difficulty from that source. Some serious Indian disturbances have occurred on the American Fork, and a few isolated murders have occurred at other points. The Indians of the *Sierra Nevada*, although in great numbers, are of a very degraded class, and are divided into so many different tribes, or rancherias, speaking different languages, that any combination on their part is scarcely to be apprehended. Their depredations heretofore have generally been confined to horse stealing, and only occasionally have murders been committed by them. These, however, have been made the pretence, by the whites in their neighborhood, for the commission of outrages of the most aggravated character, involving, in one or two cases, in an indiscriminate massacre the wild Indians of the Sierra and the tame Indians of the ranchos.

The commanders of detachments on the Indian frontier are instructed to prevent any unauthorized interference with the Indians by the whites, and to support the Indian agents in the performance of their appropriate duties. From the character of a portion of the mining population, and the nature of their pursuits, unless a strong military force be maintained on that frontier, it will be impossible to prevent the commission of outrages upon the Indians, and these in turn will be avenged by murders committed upon isolated parties of whites. Unfortunately, the eagerness with which gold is sought after by detached parties of miners, gives many oppor-

tunities for the commission of such outrages. To seek after and apprehend the perpetrators in cases of this kind, a mounted force is absolutely necessary; and although great difficulty will be experienced in obtaining forago and replacing horses that may be disabled or lost, its services are so indispensable, that I greatly regret my inability to supply more than one company for the Indian frontier until after the company now on duty with the commissioners of the boundary survey is relieved.

I have heretofore called the attention of the War Department, and the commander of the division, to the insufficiency of the force assigned to this deparment by General Orders No. 49, of 1848. As it may not be possible to order any additional force to this country without the action of Congress, I respectfully invite the attention of the commanding general to the views heretofore expressed upon this subject. A map of this department is herewith transmitted, upon which I have indicated the positions or neighborhoods in which I deem it important that troops should be stationed. The amount and character of the force required is expressed in my report to division headquarters of June 11, which is also enclosed.

The embarrassments under which the service has labored in this department will be so readily appreciated at home, that it is unnecessary to refer to them here, except to say that, perplexing as these have been, they have been greatly increased by the want of line and staff officers. In consequence of the extraordinary prices of labor and the consequent enormous expenditures in this country, young officers of the line, in justice to the service and to themselves, should not be, as they necessarily have been, encumbered with money and property responsibility to very great amounts.

Experienced officers of the Quartermaster's department are required at San Francisco, San Diego, and with the commands on the Upper Sacramento and on the San Joaquin rivers. I have but one officer (Captain Kane) of that department under my control, and he is necessarily retained at department headquarters in the preparation of my estimates for the service of the ensuing year. Quarters must soon be erected at several posts in this department, and I cannot spare line officers for that duty without destroying their efficiency with their companies even if it were proper to do so.

There are no topographical engineers on duty in the department; and, in consequence of the want of them, I have been able to accomplish very little of the duty devolved upon me by the third paragraph of General Orders No. 49, 1848. A reconnoissance of a portion of the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, undertaken for the purpose of determining the positions to be occupied, as recommended in my report to division headquarters of April, and to the War Department of the 25th of the same month, has strengthened my conviction of the importance of giving this country a most thorough examination before any military posts are located in the interior. The whole district of country lying between the coast range and the Sierra Nevada is exceedingly sickly at certain seasons of the year. The common timber of the country (oak) is unfit for building purposes; and I was greatly disappointed in finding that south of the Sacramento river, pine fit for lumber exists only on the spurs of the mountains, in small quantities, and in places difficult of access. Stone, as a building material, is scarce; and, at many of the points where it may be desirable

to establish military posts, grain for forage is out of the question, and grass can be found only in exceedingly limited quantities.

I expressed a hope, in my despatch of June 20, that I would be able to make an examination of the country along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada before the commencement of the winter; but the season is now so far advanced that I shall not be able to do more than determine a position to be occupied in the neighborhood of Los Reyes river. It is of great importance that this position should be determined as soon as possible; for new discoveries of gold are constantly being made in that direction, attracting thither a large portion of the mining population. The increasing population of the northern *placers* is gradually forcing the Indians to the south, and congregating them about the waters of the lake Buena Vista, into which the Reyes river empties. If possible this position should be occupied before the miners have become established in that neighborhood; and the necessary examinations and arrangements will be made as soon as it is possible to do so.

Since my application of April 25 for officers of the Quartermaster's department, two officers of that corps, (Major Allen and Major Fitzgerald,) who I had supposed would be available for duty in this department, have been permanently separated from it; and the number then applied for should be increased by two. Two of the medical officers in this department are now prostrated by disease; and, as their places cannot be supplied here, there should be in this department at least three medical officers more than are actually required for duty at the different posts, to meet emergencies of this kind.

The ordnance depots at this place and San Francisco are under the charge of military storekeepers; but it is important, in order that this property should be preserved in a serviceable condition, that they should be under the supervision of an experienced ordnance officer.

With the exception of the assistant quartermasters above referred to, all of the officers enumerated have heretofore been applied for; but as none have yet, so far as I have heard, been ordered, I will state in detail what officers are required with this command, viz:

Four officers of the quartermaster's department, in addition to Captain Kane, now on duty here;

Two topographical engineers;

Three additional medical officers;

One officer of the subsistence department;

One officer of the ordnance department.

The irregular communication with some of the interior posts creates a good deal of embarrassment, by delaying my reports of returns. In consequence of this, I am not able to render a later return than for June. The transport Mary and Adeline, with companies A and F, 2d infantry, reached San Francisco on the 8th of July. The detachments of dragoons, on their march to this department as the escort of the collector of the district, and with the Arkansas emigrants, have not yet arrived.

During the months of July and August, so far as reports have been received, there were but few desertions, except from the company detailed for the escort of Captain Warner, topographical engineers; thirty-four men, more than half the whole number reported, deserted from this company. The whole force now in the department probably does not exceed six hundred and fifty, (aggregate;) consequently, more than four hundred

recruits are required to fill up the companies to the standard authorized for this department.

A detailed report of my reconnoissance of the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento will be forwarded by the next steamer. It has been delayed in order to imbody in it information in regard to the Tulares, which I am in the daily expectation of receiving.

The want of company officers is greatly felt; and I request that authority may be given me to break up companies whose captains are permanently absent, transferring the officers to other companies as their services may be needed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Colonel, your obedient servant,

B. RILEY, *Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A.,*
commanding 10th Military Department.

Lieut. Col. W. G. FREEMAN, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A.,*
Headquarters of the Army, New York.

CIVIL AFFAIRS, No. 3.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Monday, October 1, 1849.

GENERAL: Enclosed herewith are copies of all civil papers issued since the date of my last civil despatch.

The convention called by my proclamation of June 3d assembled at this place on the 1st ultimo, and has nearly completed its labors in forming a constitution to be submitted to the people for their ratification. It has been determined by the unanimous vote of this convention, (at least, so I am informed,) that the new government organized under this constitution, should it be ratified by the people, shall go into operation as soon as may be convenient after such ratification, and without waiting for the approval of Congress, and the admission of California into the Union. I have strong doubts of the legality of such a measure under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; but if it should be the wish of the people of California to put the new government into operation without waiting the action of Congress, I shall deem it my duty, under the circumstances, to surrender my civil powers into the hands of the new executive, unless special orders to the contrary are received from Washington.

In my civil despatch of August 30, I explained the character of the "civil funds" now in my hands, and the use which would be made of them in defraying the expenses of the existing government, and I now ask for instructions as to the disposition to be made of such portions of these funds as may be left when this government shall be superseded by that organized under the constitution now forming by this convention. Many have expressed the opinion that these funds shall be turned over to the new government in order to enable it to go immediately into successful operation. However strongly of the opinion that this money belongs, in justice, to the people of California, I nevertheless shall not deem myself authorized to turn over this money until instructed to do so by direct orders from Washington. I hope that the views of government touching this matter may be sent me without delay.

I send herewith a copy of a report of Brevet Captain Westcott, respect-

ing the missions of San Jose and Santa Clara. The temporary arrangements made by me for the care and management of this property will be seen in the copies of civil papers transmitted with this despatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. RILEY,
Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A., commanding the Department, and acting Governor of California.

Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
November 28, 1849.

SIR: The Adjutant General has submitted to this department your letter of October 1, on the subject of the civil affairs of California, in which you propose, should it be the wish of the people to put the new government into operation without waiting the action of Congress, to surrender your civil powers into the hands of the new executive of that Territory, unless specially ordered to the contrary. As the arrangement contemplated by you may already have been made, any instructions from this department contrary to your views on the subject might militate against the peace and quiet of the community and be productive of evil. The first consideration is, a due observance of law and order, and this, it is hoped and believed, will be attained under the new state of things. It is not doubted that Congress will either recognise the constitution which it is supposed the people of California have formed, and probably adopted, or provide a Territorial government for them. In either event, the officers of the army will be relieved of the necessity of participating in civil matters, so inconsistent with their appropriate public duties, and under circumstances so embarrassing by the absence of legislative authority to guide and control.

In respect to the disposition to be made of the civil funds in your hands derived from collections, a part of which has been used in defraying the expenses of the government, whatever opinions may be entertained as to the propriety of their transfer to the executive authority of the Territory, it is deemed proper, as these funds were collected through the agency of the general government, that they should be held subject to the final action of Congress. To that end, therefore, you will cause them to be placed in the safe-keeping of the proper officers of the Treasury Department, and submit to this department an account, with vouchers, of such disbursement as may have been made by you from the funds collected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Brevet Brigadier General B. RILEY,
Commanding Eleventh Department, Monterey, California.

No. 7.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 28, 1849.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions of September 5, I respectfully submit the following annual report, together with the usual returns of the army, viz:

1. Organization of the army of the United States as established by law, A.
2. General return of the army, B.
3. Position and distribution of the troops in the eastern division, C.
4. Position and distribution of the troops in the western division, D.
5. Position and distribution of the troops in the Pacific division, E.
6. Return of the troops employed in suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida, F.
7. Exhibit of the number of recruits enlisted from October 1, 1848, to September 30, 1849, G.

I. The authorized military establishment consists of 870 commissioned officers, and 8,940 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, and is constituted as follows:

Designation of regiments and corps.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General officers	3	.....	3
General staff.... Adjutant General's department	14	.....	14
Inspector General's department	2	.....	2
Judge Advocate of the army	1	.....	1
Quartermaster's department	43	.....	43
Commissary General's department	8	.....	8
Medical department	95	.....	95
Pay department	28	.....	28
Corps of engineers	43	.....	43
Corps of topographical engineers	36	.....	36
Ordnance department	37	.....	37
Military storekeepers	.....	.....	17
Total	310	.....	327
Two regiments of dragoons	70	1,230	1,300
One regiment of mounted riflemen	35	765	800
Four regiments of artillery	208	2,600	2,808
Eight regiments of infantry	272	4,192	4,464
	585	8,787	9,372
One company of engineer soldiers (sappers, miners, and pontoniers)	.....	100	100
Ordnance sergeants	.....	53	53
Aggregate of the authorized military establishment	*895	8,940	9,852

*The actual number of commissioned officers is 870; 25 hold commissions both in the staff and line, are counted twice, and should be deducted from the number 895, obtained by adding the full number allowed to each regiment and corps. This number (895) does not include the military storekeepers (17); but these are accounted for in the column of "aggregate."

It will be seen that the authorized force (troops of the line) consists of 2,100 cavalry, officers and men; 2,808 artillery, of which eight companies are organized as light artillery, and 4,464 infantry, making in the aggregate 9,372.

The latest returns show 9,003 men in service, including recruits and men unassigned, being 216 more than authorized; but returns from distant regiments not being later than July and August, it is estimated that there is a *deficiency* of 500. The reported *strength* of all the regiments is 7,974, or 813 less than the establishment.

The number of enlisted men of the Ordnance department in service, according to the last returns, is 535. The number is not restricted by law.

II. The number of major generals having been reduced as contemplated by the act approved July 19, 1848, to one, Major General Scott, general-in-chief, in accordance with the President's instructions, resumed command of the army on the 11th of May, 1849, and established his headquarters at the city of New York.

The number of brigadier generals having in like manner been reduced to two, Brigadier Generals Wool and Twiggs (major generals by brevet) have been assigned to the command, respectively, of the eastern and western geographical divisions.

III. The following is the permanent distribution of the regiments and corps constituting the army:

EASTERN DIVISION.

DEPARTMENT NO. 1.

Ten companies of the third regiment of artillery.

Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine		1 company.
Fort Preble, Portland, Maine		1 company.
Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire		1 company.
Fort Warren, Fort Independence,	Boston, Massachusetts—works incomplete.	*3 companies.
Fort Adams, Fort Wolcott,	Newport, Rhode Island	†3 companies.
Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut		1 company.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2.

Six companies of the fourth regiment of infantry.

Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan		1 company.
Fort Mackinac,	do	1 company.
Fort Gratiot,	do	1 company.
Detroit,	do	1 company.
Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin		2 companies.

DEPARTMENT NO. 3.

Four companies of the fourth regiment of infantry.

Fort Niagara,	New York	1 company.
Fort Ontario, Oswego,	do	1 company.
Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor,	do	1 company.
Plattsburg Barracks,	do	1 company.

*The forts in Boston harbor not being completed, the companies intended for their garrison have been quartered at Fort Adams until September 22, 1849, when they were withdrawn for temporary duty in Florida.

†Two of these companies were withdrawn for temporary duty in Florida, September 22, 1849.

Nine companies of the first regiment of artillery and one of the second.

Fort Columbus, New York harbor,....3
Fort Hamilton,.....do.....2 } .....*6 companies.
Fort Lafayette,.....do.....1
Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.....1 company.
Fort McHenry, Maryland.....1 light company, 2d regiment.
Fort Washington,..do.....†2 companies.

DEPARTMENT NO. 4.

Nine companies of the second regiment of artillery.

Fort Monroe, Virginia .....2 companies.
Fort Johnston,..... } Smithville, North Carolina..... } .....‡1 company.
Fort Caswell,..... }
Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.....‡1 company.
Fort Moultrie,..... } Charleston harbor, South Carolina..... } .....†2 companies.
Castle Pinkney..... }
Augusta arsenal, Georgia.....‡1 company.
Oglethorpe barracks, Savannah, Georgia.....‡1 company.
Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.....1 company.

WESTERN DIVISION.

DEPARTMENT NO. 5.

Nine companies of the fourth regiment of artillery.

Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Florida.....2 companies.
Key West,.....do.....§1 company.
Fort Pickens,..... } Pensacola, Florida..... } .....†2 companies.
Fort McRea,..... }
Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama, (works incomplete.)
Fort Pike,.....Louisiana.....‡1 company.
Fort Wood,.....do.....‡1 company.
New Orleans barracks,.....do.....‡1 company.
Baton Rouge barracks,.....do.....1 company.

DEPARTMENT NO. 6.

The sixth and seventh regiments of infantry, five companies first dragoons, two companies mounted rifles, one light artillery company of the third, and one light artillery company of the fourth regiment.

Fort Gaines, Minesota Territory.....1 company first dragoons; 1 company sixth infantry.
Fort Snelling,.....do.....3 companies sixth infantry.
Fort Laramie, Oregon route.....2 companies mounted rifles; 1 company sixth infantry.
Fort Kearny,.....do.....1 company first dragoons; 2 companies sixth infantry.
Fort Leavenworth, Missouri.....‖2 companies first dragoons; 2 companies sixth infantry.
Fort Scott, Missouri Territory.....1 company first dragoons; 1 company sixth infantry.
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, ¶1 company third artillery; 1 company fourth artillery; ‡seventh regiment of infantry.

DEPARTMENT NO. 7—ARKANSAS AND INDIAN COUNTRIES.

The fifth regiment of infantry and two companies of the first dragoons.

Fort Gibson, Cherokee country,.....¶1 company first dragoons; 4 companies fifth infantry.
Fort Smith,... } Choctaw and Chickasaw countries. } 2 companies fifth infantry.
Fort Washita,. } } ¶1 company first dragoons; 2 companies fifth infantry.
Fort Towson,. } } 2 companies fifth infantry.

*Three of these companies withdrawn for temporary duty in Florida in September, 1849.
†One of these companies withdrawn for temporary duty in Florida September 26, 1849.
‡Withdrawn for temporary duty in the Indian country, Florida, in September, 1849.
§Withdrawn for temporary service in the Indian country October 22, 1849.
‖One of the companies not yet withdrawn from service in New Mexico.
¶Absent—not yet withdrawn from New Mexico.

DEPARTMENT NO. 8—TEXAS.

The first and eighth regiments of infantry, six companies second dragoons, and two companies fourth artillery—(one light artillery.)

Fort Polk, Point Isabel.....1 company fourth artillery.
Fort Brown, Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras.....3 companies first infantry.
Ringgold Barracks, Davis's Landing, Rio Grande, 1 light company, fourth artillery; 1 company first infantry.
Laredo, Rio Grande.....2 companies first infantry.
Eagle Pass, near Presidio, Rio Grande.....4 companies first infantry.

On the Indian frontier.

Leona,.....1 company second dragoons; 1 comp'y eighth infantry.
Rio Seco,.....1 company second dragoons; 1 comp'y eighth infantry.
San Antonio,.....2 companies eighth infantry.
Fredericksburg,.....1 company second dragoons; 1 comp'y eighth infantry.
Hamilton creek,.....1 company second dragoons; 1 comp'y eighth infantry.
Leon river,.....2 companies eighth infantry.
Fort Graham, Jose Maria village,.....1 company second dragoons; 1 comp'y eighth infantry.
West fork of Trinity river,.....1 company second dragoons; 1 comp'y eighth infantry.

DEPARTMENT NO. 9—NEW MEXICO.

The third regiment of infantry, four companies second dragoons, and two companies second artillery.

Santa Fé, near the Upper Rio Grande....1 company second artillery.
Don Fernando de Taos.....2 companies second dragoons.
Albuquerque.....1 company second dragoons.
Doña Anna.....1 company second dragoons.
Socorro.....Detachment of company second dragoons.
El Paso del Norte.....6 companies third infantry.
Posts to be established.....1 company second art'y; 4 companies third infantry.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

DEPARTMENT NO. 10—CALIFORNIA.

The second regiment of infantry, three companies first dragoons, one company first artillery, and two companies third artillery.

Sonoma.....1 company first dragoons.
Presidio of San Francisco.....1 company third artillery.
Benicia, bay of San Francisco.....2 companies second infantry.
Camp Stanislaus, 25 miles from Stockton, on the San Joaquin, 1 company first dragoons; three companies second infantry.
Post 30 miles from Sutter's fort, on the Sacramento.....2 companies second infantry.
Monterey Redoubt.....1 company third artillery.
San Diego.....2 companies second infantry.
Escort to boundary survey, *1 company first dragoons; 1 company second infantry.
En route for service in Department No. 10, 1 light company, first artillery.

DEPARTMENT NO. 11.—OREGON.

Two companies first artillery and eight companies regiment mounted riflemen.

Tusqually, Puget's sound.....1 company 1st artillery.
Fort Vancouver, Columbia river.....1 company 1st artillery.
New post near Fort Hall, Oregon route.....2 companies mounted riflemen.
En route for Oregon.....6 companies mounted riflemen.

IV. The occupancy of Forts Crawford and Atkinson, on the Upper Mississippi, having become unnecessary since the emigration west of the Winnebago Indians, these posts have been abandoned, and the garrisons distributed to other stations within the 6th department, and on the Oregon route. *Fort Gaines*, the new post opposite the mouth of the Nokay, (400 miles above Fort Crawford,) was occupied on the 13th April, and the in-

*The company of dragoons will be stationed at the post near Sutter's fort, and the infantry company at San Diego, when relieved from duty as escort to the boundary survey.

fantry company of the garrison has since been employed in erecting the necessary buildings. The dragoon company has been employed, with an officer of topographical engineers, in examining the country on the *Red river of the North*, in order to determine the expediency of establishing another military post near the boundary line of the United States and the British possessions. The expedition was commanded by Brevet Major Woods, 6th infantry.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Fort Howard, Green Bay, abandoned in 1841, was re-occupied (September 14) by a field officer and two companies of the 4th infantry, drawn from Madison barracks and Detroit. The measure, deemed necessary to preserve harmony between the whites and Menomonee Indians in that quarter, may be regarded only as a temporary arrangement.

Under instructions from the War Department, a detachment of dragoons and infantry left Fort Smith, the 5th April, for the protection of a party of emigrants to California, by the valley of the Canadian river and Santa Fe. An officer of topographical engineers accompanied the party, with directions to examine and report upon the facilities of the route, with a view to the opening of a new avenue to the Pacific. The party reached Santa Fe on the 28th of June, when a small escort was detailed to accompany the emigrants to California.

V. *Florida.*—Intelligence was received (July 25) of the depredations committed on Indian river by the Florida Indians, when several companies of artillery, acting as infantry, were ordered to be held in readiness for the field. Further reports of hostile acts at Pease creek having been received, eight companies, (in addition to the one at St. Augustine, two at Tampa Bay, and one at Key West,) and the 7th regiment of infantry from Jefferson barracks, were ordered between the 28th July and 6th of August to Florida, and Brevet Major General Twiggs specially assigned to the command. Orders were issued the 12th September for the augmentation of this force by ten companies which were withdrawn from the Atlantic stations.

VI. *Texas*—(Department No. 8.)—After a careful examination of the country, the troops originally assigned to this department in "*General Orders*" No. 49, of August 31, 1848, have been so posted as best to restrain the marauding bands of Indians who have hitherto continually annoyed the settlers. The posts on the Indian frontiers are generally beyond the settlements, and are so located as to afford the means either of combined or independent movements. The commander of the department has authority to mount, when necessary, a portion of the infantry force, which has enabled him, with a proper distribution of the regular cavalry, to concentrate six mounted companies at any point on short notice, leaving a small infantry force to guard the posts. The positions at Eagle Pass, near the high road from San Antonio to Chihuahua, crossing the Rio Grande at the Presidio Rio Grande, and Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras, have larger garrisons than either of the frontier posts, because, being the keys to the upper provinces of Mexico, they must necessarily have a strong influence in maintaining peaceful relations along the boundary line, and in protecting the revenue laws. 1,205 officers and men (regular army) are stationed within Texas, and at this time occupy thirteen posts.

VII. *New Mexico*—(Department No. 9.)—The troops assigned to this

department in "*General Orders*" No. 49, of 1848, have all reached their destination. Six companies 3d infantry, under Brevet Major Van Horn, marched from San Antonio June 1st, and reached El Paso September 8th, having been 100 days en route. The distance between the two points is reported to be 650 miles. The troops encountered many difficulties in opening the road, but were in good health, and well provided with necessary supplies. The other battalion of four companies 3d infantry, with two companies 2d artillery, commanded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, marched from Fort Leavenworth May 16th, and arrived at Santa Fe July 23d. A company of the 2d dragoons marched from Fort Leavenworth May 17th, and arrived at Santa Fe July 11th. The two companies of the 2d dragoons, which for the convenience of the service were broken up and transferred in California, were re-organized in June at the Carlisle depot, and put en route for New Mexico, their destination, early in August. The three companies of the 1st dragoons and light battery of the 3d artillery serving in New Mexico, since the peace, have been relieved by these companies, and are now, it is believed, in march for their proper stations in departments Nos. 6 and 7.

In addition to the regular troops employed in New Mexico, (before the arrival of the reinforcements,) four companies of militia, two of them mounted, were called into service for six months, in March and April, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Washington, the commander of the department. He reports that their services have contributed towards the comparative quiet and security at present enjoyed in New Mexico. A company of sixty-three Mexican, and one of fifty-four Pueblo Indian volunteers, were also received into service and employed in a campaign against the Navajoe Indians from the 22d August to the 22d September. The commander of the department reports that the emergency at the time required the employment of this auxiliary force.

In consequence of depredations and murders committed by the Navajoe Indians, an expedition consisting of two companies 2d artillery, (85 men,) with four companies 3d infantry, (123 men,) one mounted company of territorial militia, (63 men,) and one of Pueblo Indians, (54 men,) in all 325 troops, under that energetic officer Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Washington, marched from Jemes on the 22d August, for the cañon of Cheille, the stronghold of the Navajoes. After a march of eight days, the command arrived in the vicinity of the Indian cornfields at Tunacha. A party of the Indians was here fired upon, and several killed and wounded; among the former the head chief Narbona. The number of this tribe is estimated at 7,000 to 10,000, of whom between 2,000 and 3,000 are warriors. They are generally well mounted, and well armed with guns, lances, bows and arrows. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, Colonel Washington returned by another route, and after a march of about 550 miles, reached Albuquerque the 21st September.

Several skirmishes with the Eutaws and Apaches have also been reported, in which the troops evinced their wonted skill and bravery. The advantages resulting from these several affairs are, the recovery of several captives and much stolen property, a knowledge of the haunts of the savages, and the moral effect, already apparent, on finding themselves always promptly pursued and obliged to yield the fruit of their forays.

In New Mexico, eight hundred and eighty-five troops are stationed and seven posts occupied.

VIII. *California*—(Department No. 10.)—The 2d regiment of infantry, and one company of the 3d artillery, which embarked at New York in November, 1848, arrived in California in April; and two other companies of infantry, which sailed about the 24th of December, arrived at San Francisco July 8th. In addition to the troops originally assigned to California, a light artillery company of the 1st regiment has been recently ordered to proceed by sea from Fort McHenry to San Francisco.

Careful examinations of every part of this interesting section of the country are pushed as rapidly as the means at the disposal of the general commanding will permit. The stations already established are San Diego, Monterey, Presidio of San Francisco, near the entrance of the bay, and two and a half miles from the town. Benicia, on the bay of San Francisco, at the upper end of the straits of Karquines, about thirty miles from the sea, has been selected as a *general depot*, for which it is reported to be conveniently situated, being accessible to the largest ships, and just below the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, between which are the principal mining districts. Camp Stanislaus, in the valley of the San Joaquin, and the post on the Sacramento, near Sutter's Fort, are intended as auxiliary depots in the direction of the mining districts; and any part of the mines, mountains, or country beyond, can be reached from them by the troops at almost any season. These posts will also aid the Indian agents in preventing the oppression of the peaceable Indians in that quarter by lawless white men, and check the tribes living on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, who have manifested a decided hostility to the settlers. The San Joaquin valley being unhealthy during the rainy season, the troops stationed there will necessarily be withdrawn to the seacoast when it commences, about the first of November.

IX. *Oregon*, (Department No. 11,) *and the Oregon route*.—The two companies of the 1st artillery, which sailed from New York in November, 1848, for Oregon, arrived at the mouth of Columbia river the 13th of May. One company was stationed near Fort Vancouver, and the other near Tusqually, on Puget's sound. A particular examination of the country may result in the selection of other points for the permanent posts.

Astoria, although represented as unfit for a military station, may, if not unhealthy, be occupied on account of the establishment there, by law, of a custom-house, which may for a time require the presence of troops.

The mounted riflemen moved westward from Fort Leavenworth, by detachments, in May. On the occasion of the march of this regiment to Oregon, instructions were issued according to the provisions of the 6th section of the act of May 19, 1846, and the original orders of the Secretary of War, of June 1, 1847, to establish two more of the chain of posts along the route to that territory—one to be at or near Fort Laramie, a trading station of the American Fur Company, some three hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Kearny; and the other at the trading establishment at Fort Hall, on the headwaters of the Columbia river, or somewhere on Bear river or its tributaries, near enough to the Mormon settlements, in the vicinity of Salt Lake, to draw supplies of subsistence and forage, and at the same time sufficiently near the direct road to Oregon to afford a stopping place for parties of emigrants to rest, repair their wagons, &c.

Fort Kearny, opposite Grand island, on Platte river, three hundred and ten miles west of Fort Leavenworth, the first in the chain of posts to Oregon, was garrisoned at the date of the last annual report by two com-

panies of the rifle regiment. These have since been relieved by one company 1st dragoons and two of the 6th infantry; but as it may not be practicable to provide sufficient quarters for the troops the present season, the commanding officer has been authorized to order one of the infantry companies to Fort Leavenworth.

The two companies of the rifle regiment, and one company of the 6th infantry, assigned to the second post in the chain, reached Fort Laramie in June, July, and August. After an examination of the country within sixty miles, the site of Old Fort Laramie, situated on the northwest bank of the Laramie river, one mile from its junction with the Platte, was decided to be the most eligible position for a military post, there being building material, good water, grass, and fuel, within a short distance. This post is regarded as of great importance, being in the midst of several powerful tribes of Indians, the principal of which, the Sioux and Crows, have never been friendly to the whites. The Pawnees also have shown a hostile disposition on various occasions, but more recently by murdering two mail carriers on the road between Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie.

X. *The recruiting service.*—This important branch of the service continues to be conducted with the usual good success. The general superintendents have been reduced to two, it being found unnecessary to keep up the district established in the western division of the army during the war with Mexico. Two field officers, fourteen captains, and twelve lieutenants, are employed for the general service. 5,197 recruits have been enlisted during the year ending October 31st.

The receiving depots and schools of instruction established at Fort Columbus, Yew York, and Newport barracks, Kentucky, for the artillery and infantry arms, and the one at Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, for the mounted regiments, greatly contribute to the economy and efficiency of the service, &c.

XI. *The rank and file of the army.*—Reports from various commands on the frontiers reiterate in forcible terms the embarrassment now, as heretofore, felt in consequence of the meagre standard of the present company organization, which, for the most part, makes their disposable force merely nominal.

The idea of *numbers*—of efficient *strength*—in our service, cannot well be understood, when they are computed by regiments and companies. For example: the total strength of the *regiment* of infantry, when it left Jefferson barracks, in August last, for field service in Florida, including sick and extra-duty men, was 361; and the average number of privates in the ten companies for duty was less than *twenty-three*.

The late "army of occupation," encamped near Matamoros, Mexico, March 29, 1846, consisted of fifty companies of infantry, seven companies of cavalry, and sixteen of artillery—in all, seventy-three companies, (equal to seven *regiments* and a battalion,)—making only 2,631 men for duty, including drummers and fifers. The total strength of the *companies* for duty averaged about *thirty-six* men; but the average number of privates, no more than TWENTY-SIX—and that for an army in the field. No system of recruiting, however successful, has ever been able to keep the average strength of companies *present for duty*, on the basis of forty-two privates, at more than thirty privates—frequently less.

The utter insufficiency of the *skeleton* basis, (forty-two privates,) and

the real importance of the subject, which often and so closely involves the public interests, will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for presenting it again for consideration; and this I cannot better do than by laying before you the annexed extracts from my annual report to your predecessor, dated *November* 30, 1848:

"I beg leave respectfully and earnestly to request early attention to the subject of a better organization of the peace establishment, with respect to the rank and file of the several regiments, which the whole army believe should not be less than six hundred and forty privates each; that is, sixty-four per company. There can be no doubt that efficiency and *true economy* require that the authorized strength should never be less, anywhere; while the companies on the Pacific stations, in New Mexico, and on the Texan frontiers, ought to be at least eighty and one hundred men.

"If the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to authorize an increase of the rank and file of the army of the United States,' approved May 13, 1846, and which fixes the *minimum* number at sixty-four privates per company, could be re-enacted, the requisite amelioration would be thus easily obtained. It should be understood that the sliding scale, which would authorize any increase above sixty-four, would apply only to companies and regiments on remote frontier stations, as in Missouri, Texas, New Mexico, &c. I beg leave to refer you to my report of July 13 upon this subject, of which I annex an extract, (I:)"

[Extract.—I.]

"* * * By the act entitled 'An act to authorize an increase of the rank and file of the army of the United States,' approved May 13, 1846, the President is empowered to increase the number of privates in each of the companies of the several regiments of the old army 'to any number not exceeding one hundred, whenever, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require the same, and to reduce the same to *sixty-four*, whenever the exigencies requiring the present increase shall cease.' This is the basis, therefore, recognised by the President, and recommended by him 'as a *sufficient force* to be retained in the service during a period of peace.' The minimum standard of sixty-four privates was at the time intended to be a permanent and fixed number, being in accordance with former recommendations of the department, strenuously urged, for years previously, by all experienced and practical men in the service who had, upon so many occasions, in the field, tested, and wofully tested, as the annals of the War Department show, the utter insufficiency and unreliable number of the skeleton system of forty-two privates to a company. When General Atkinson advanced, with *six* companies of infantry, from Jefferson barracks, to suppress the first rising of Black Hawk, in 1832, his war spirit derided the meagre force of two hundred and forty men, when he saw the '*skeleton*' companies, consisting of *thirty-two privates* each. Again, in the battle of Withlacoochie, December 31, 1835, General Clinch's battalion of *six* companies of artillery was no stronger, the total being only two hundred and forty; and the two '*skeleton*' companies which met their fate under the gallant Dade, December 28, 1835, had altogether but *sixty-five* for duty, (only forty-nine *privates* in both!) though, the day they marched from Tampa Bay, their number was increased to ninety-seven, by transfers from other 'skeleton' companies, which, as the sequel showed, was near proving fatal to the remaining

garrison, threatened as it subsequently was by a large Indian force, &c. The like evil of this extremely reduced system was seriously felt in the first operations of General Taylor's army."(a) * * * "'These facts I had occasion often to repeat in person to members of Congress, and friends, members of committees on military affairs, when respectfully urging an amelioration of the system, and which, being duly appreciated, was eventually effected by the act above cited, and the reinstating the standard provided for the peace establishment under the act of March 2, 1802, *to wit: sixty-four privates* for the infantry and artillery companies—being an aggregate of *eighty officers and men* to each company. From 1802 to 1821, the authorized number of privates in a company was never below sixty-four; and for five years after the reduction of the war establishment in 1815, the number for the infantry was *sixty-eight*, and for the artillery *one hundred privates*.'" * * *

The rank and file of the line of the army now authorized by law is 8,787—being 383 less than the peace establishment of 1808, and 2,809 less than the establishment of 1815. If the several companies of dragoons, artillery, and infantry be carried up to not less than sixty-four privates each, (the number authorized in the rifle regiment,) the increase would be 3,096 men; and if carried up to eighty, say in as many as five regiments, or fifty companies, under the discretionary authority of the President, as authorized by the act of May 13, 1846, the further increase would be 800 men—making the additional number 3,896, and thus increasing the rank and file to 12,683 men; being only 1,087 more than the peace establishment for the six years ending March, 1821.

Since the peace with Mexico, thirty-two new posts have been established on the frontiers.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

(a) "*Note.*—The average number of privates for duty on the four memorable occasions referred to was *thirty* to a company, the standard being *forty-two*—making a deficiency of twelve men, or nearly twenty-five per cent. Assuming this ratio of deficiency as a basis, with an organization of *sixty-four*, *eighty*, and *one hundred* privates, the average number of privates for duty in each company would be *forty-five*, *fifty-seven*, and *seventy-one*, &c."

I

Organization of the Army of the United States, 1849.

	Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Adjutant general.	Assist. adjutant general (lieutenant colonel.)	Assist. adjutant general (majors by brevet.)	Assist. adjutants general (captains by brevet.)	Inspectors general.	Judge advocate.	Quartermaster general.	Assistant quartermasters general.	Deputy quartermasters general.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Assistant commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries of subsistence (majors.)	Commissaries of subsistence (captains.)	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Deputy paymasters general.	Paymasters.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Principal or chief musicians.	Chief buglers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Enlisted men of ordnance (*number not limited.*)	Total commissioned officers.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	1	2	1	†1	†1	†8	2	†1	1	2	2	*7	*†31	1	1	2	4	.....	1	22	72	.....	1	3	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46
Medical Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	95
Pay department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Military storekeepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Corps of engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	43	100	143
Corps of topographical engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
Ordnance department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	*13	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	37	536	573
1st regiment of dragoons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	40	40	20	.....	10	.....	.....	500	.....	35	615	650
2d regiment of dragoons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	40	40	20	.....	10	.....	.....	500	.....	35	615	650
Aggregate of dragoons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	2	†2	20	20	20	2	2	2	4	80	80	40	.....	20	.....	.....	1,000	.....	70	1,230	1,300
Regiment of mounted riflemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	1	2	40	40	20	.....	20	.....	.....	640	.....	35	765	800
1st regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	12	24	12	1	1	.....	.....	48	48	.....	24	.....	24	.....	504	.....	52	650	702
2d regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	12	24	12	1	1	.....	.....	48	48	.....	24	.....	24	.....	504	.....	52	650	702
3d regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	12	24	12	1	1	†1	.....	48	48	.....	24	.....	24	.....	504	.....	52	650	702
4th regiment of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	12	24	12	1	1	.....	.....	48	48	.....	24	.....	24	.....	504	.....	52	650	702
Aggregate of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	†4	†4	48	96	48	4	4	†1	.....	192	192	.....	96	.....	96	.....	2,016	.....	208	2,600	2,808
1st regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	.....	40	40	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	34	524	558
2d regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	.....	40	40	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	34	524	558
3d regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	.....	40	40	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	34	524	558
4th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	.....	40	40	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	34	524	558
5th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	.....	40	40	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	34	524	558
6th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	.....	40	40	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	34	524	558
7th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	.....	40	40	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	34	524	558
8th regiment of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	†1	†1	10	10	10	1	1	2	.....	40	40	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	34	524	558
Aggregate of infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	16	†8	†8	80	80	80	8	8	16	.....	320	320	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	3,360	.....	272	4,192	4,464
Grand aggregate	1	2	1	1	4	8	2	1	1	2	2	*7	*†31	1	1	2	4	1	22	72	1	2	25	18	19	42	†15	†15	*†93	240	186	15	15	†20	6	695	642	60	258	40	96	7,094	483	887	9,423	10,310

* Vacancies in these grades, under the act of July 19, 1848, are not to be filled until by casualties the numbers are reduced to 4 quartermasters, 28 assistant quartermasters, and 12 captains of ordnance.

† Eight of the assistant adjutant generals, and sixteen of the assistant quartermasters, holding also regimental commissions, and being accounted for in their regiments, to avoid counting them *twice*, are excluded as *staff* officers from the columns of "Total commissioned officers" (887) and "Aggregate," (10,310.) The two commissions held by these officers are of *unequal* grades, and hence they are not affected by the 7th section of the act of June 18, 1846. The like remark is applicable to the judge advocate, who holds a commission in the Ordnance department.

The adjutants of artillery and infantry, (12,) and all the regimental quartermasters, (15,) being taken from the subalterns, and accounted for in their several regiments as belonging to companies, to avoid counting them *twice*, are excluded as regimental *staff* officers from the columns of "Total commissioned officers" and "Aggregate" of their respective regiments.

‡ The 3d regiment of artillery having one principal musician enlisted under the act of August 3, 1847, he is retained under the act of July 19, 1848. When, by casualty, this place becomes vacant, it is not to be filled.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 28, 1849.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

I

C.

Position and distribution of the Troops in the Eastern Division, under the command of Brevet Major General John E. Wool.

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.	POSTS.	SITUATION.	PERMANENT COMMANDERS	REGIMENTS.	PRESENT. Number of companies.	PRESENT. Brigadier general.	PRESENT. Assistant adjutant general.	PRESENT. Aid-de-camp.	PRESENT. Colonels.	PRESENT. Lieutenant colonels.	PRESENT. Majors.	PRESENT. Adjutants.	PRESENT. Quartermasters.	PRESENT. Assistant quartermasters.	PRESENT. Commissaries of subsistence.	PRESENT. Surgeons.	PRESENT. Assistant surgeons.	PRESENT. Paymasters.	PRESENT. Captains.	PRESENT. Subalterns.	PRESENT. Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	PRESENT. Total commissioned.	PRESENT. Aggregate.	ABSENT. Field officers.	ABSENT. Surgeons.	ABSENT. Assistant surgeons.	ABSENT. Captains.	ABSENT. Subalterns.	ABSENT. Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	ABSENT. Total commissioned.	ABSENT. Aggregate.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Aggregate.	REMARKS.
				Division staff	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	11	
				Department staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Military Department No. 1, commanded by Brevet Major General John E. Wool. *Headquarters*—Troy, New York.	Fort Sullivan	Eastport, Maine	Brevet Lieut. Col. Burke	3d artillery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	54	2	56	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	51	57	
	Fort Preble	Portland, Maine	Brevet Major Anderson	3d artillery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	48	3	47	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	5	41	49	
	Fort Constitution	Portsmouth, N. H.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Wade	3d artillery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	48	3	51	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	4	48	52	
	Fort Warren	Boston, Mass.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not garrisoned; the works not being completed.
	Fort Independence				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fort Adams	Newport, R. I.	Colonel Gates	3d artillery	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	82	8	99	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	8	84	92	Four companies, including the three destined to garrison the posts in Florida, action was drawn for temporary service in Florida September 22, 1849.
	Fort Wolcott				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fort Trumbull	New London, Conn.	Brevet Colonel Belton	3d artillery	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	47	5	52	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	47	53	
					5	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	11	274	22	296	...	...	...	1	3	3	4	7	26	277	303	
Military Department No. 2, commanded by Brevet Major General H. Brady. *Headquarters*—Detroit, Michigan.	Fort Brady	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Lieutenant McConnell	Department staff	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
	Fort Mackinac	Michilimackinac, Mich.	Brevet Major Larnard	4th infantry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	47	5	56	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	52	56	
	Fort Gratiot	Right bank of the St. Clair, Mich.	Brevet Major Alvord	4th infantry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	46	5	54	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	4	51	55	
	Detroit Barracks	Detroit, Mich.	Colonel Whistler	4th infantry	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	67	7	74	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7	68	75	
	Fort Howard	Green Bay, Wisconsin	Brevet Colonel Lee	4th infantry	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	94	6	100	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	8	96	104	
					6	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	11	308	27	335	...	...	...	3	2	6	5	11	32	314	346	
Military Department No. 3, commanded by Brevet Major General John E. Wool. *Headquarters*—Troy, New York.	Fort Niagara	Youngstown, N. Y.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Buchanan	Department staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fort Ontario	Oswego, N. Y.	Brevet Colonel Wright	4th infantry	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	46	4	54	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	5	46	51	
	Madison Barracks	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	Lieut. Col. Bonneville	4th infantry	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	54	4	58	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	5	54	59	One company temporarily withdrawn to garrison Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 7, 1849.
	Plattsburg Barracks	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Brevet Major Morris	4th infantry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	3	55	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	53	55	
	Fort Columbus	New York Harbor, N. Y.	Colonel Crane	1st artillery and detachment	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	11	479	16	495	...	...	...	2	2	14	4	18	20	493	513	Three companies withdrawn for temporary service in Florida in September, 1849.
	Fort Hamilton		Major White	1st artillery	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	55	6	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	55	61	
	Fort Lafayette				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Fort Mifflin	Near Philadelphia, Pa.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Webster	1st artillery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	3	18	4	49	53	
	Fort McHenry	Baltimore, Md.	Brevet Brig. Gen. Childs	1st artly., 1 comp., 2d artly., 1 comp.	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	123	10	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	125	135	The company (1st artillery) under orders for California.
	Fort Washington	Left bank of the Potomac, Md.	Brevet Lieut. Col. Nauman	1st artillery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	9	40	3	52	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	4	52	56	One company withdrawn for temporary service in Florida September 26, 1849.
					11	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	8	28	949	48	997	...	...	...	4	8	33	12	45	60	982	1,042	
Military Department No. 4, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General James Bankhead. *Headquarters*—Fort Monroe, Va.	Fort Monroe	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Brevet Brig. Gen. Bankhead	Department staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fort Johnston	Smithville, N. C.		2d artillery	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	6	114	12	126	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	3	5	15	116	131	
	Fort Caswell				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Garrison withdrawn for temporary service in Florida September 24, 1849.
	Fort Macon	Beaufort, N. C.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fort Moultrie	Charleston Harbor, S. C.	Lieut. Col. Irwin	2d artillery	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	55	6	61	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	Garrison withdrawn for temporary service in Florida October 2, 1849.
	Castle Pinckney				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One company withdrawn for temporary service in Florida August 3, 1849.
	Augusta Arsenal	Augusta, Ga.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Oglethorpe Barracks	Savannah Ga.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garrison withdrawn for temporary service in Florida August 14, 1849.
	Fort Marion	St. Augustine, Fla.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Garrison withdrawn for temporary service in Florida August 29, 1849.
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garrison withdrawn for temporary service in the Indian country September 6, 1849.
					3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	9	172	18	190	...	...	...	3	2	3	5	21	174	195	
Aggregate					25	1	1	1	5	3	4	4	3	4	2	7	8	3	19	59	1,705	124	1,829	...	...	...	8	16	44	24	71	148	1,749	1,897	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 28, 1849.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General U. S. Army.*

Position and distribution of the Troops in the Western Division, under the command of Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs.

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.	POSTS.	SITUATION.	PERMANENT COMMANDERS.	REGIMENTS.	PRESENT. Number of companies.	Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant general.	Aide-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissaries of subsistence.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	ABSENT. Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.	REMARKS.
				Division staff	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	.....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	
				Department staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Military Department No. 5, commanded by Brevet Colonel J. L. Gardner. *Headquarters*—Tampa Bay, Fla.	Fort Brooke	Tampa Bay, Florida	Major Jouett, 3d infantry	4th artillery	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	65	2	67	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	3	2	.....	2	69	Garrison withdrawn for temporary service in the Indian country, November, 1849.
	Key West Barracks	Key West, Florida			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	5	70	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	6	67	73	
	Fort Pickens	Pensacola, Florida	Major Chase	Detachment	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Garrison withdrawn for temporary service in the Indian country, August 15, 1849.
	Fort McRee				....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	11	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	
	Fort Morgan	Mobile Point, Alabama			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Not garrisoned; the works not being completed.
	Fort Pike	Petite Coquille, La			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Garrison withdrawn for temporary service in Florida August 11, 1849.
	Fort Wood	Chef Menteur, La			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Garrison withdrawn for temporary service in Florida August 14, 1849.
	New Orleans Barracks	New Orleans, La			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Garrison withdrawn for temporary service in Florida August 14, 1849.
	Baton Rouge Barracks	Baton Rouge, La	Brevet Major Scott	4th artillery	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	31	5	36	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	5	31	36	
					2	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	1	....	1	2	....	1	4	110	14	124	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	3	15	112	127	
Military Department No. 6, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General N. S. Clarke. *Headquarters*—St. Louis, Missouri.	Fort Gaines	Minnesota Territory	Captain Todd	Department staff	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Fort Snelling	Minnesota Territory	Lieut. Col. Loomis	6th infantry, 1 company	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	91	4	95	....	....	....	1	3	4	4	8	8	96	104	
	Fort Laramie	Oregon route	Major Sanderson	Mounted rifles, 2 companies; 6th infantry, 1 company	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	2	165	7	172	....	....	1	1	2	.....	4	4	11	165	176	
	Fort Kearny	Oregon route	Brevet Major Chilton	1st dragoons, 1 company; 6th infantry, 2 companies	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	2	155	8	163	....	....	....	....	1	8	2	10	10	163	173	
	Fort Leavenworth	Right bank of the Missouri	Brevet Colonel Sumner	1st dragoons, 1 company; 6th infantry, 2 companies	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	133	8	141	....	....	....	2	2	9	4	13	12	142	154	
	Fort Scott	On the Mormiton, Missouri	Brevet Major Thompson	1st dragoons, 1 company; 6th infantry, 1 company	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	71	3	74	....	....	....	....	3	28	3	31	6	99	105	
	Jefferson Barracks	Near St. Louis, Missouri	Brevet Brig. Gen. Mason	4th artillery, 1 company, and detachment	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	62	7	69	....	1	....	1	3	.....	5	5	12	62	74	
					17	....	1	....	2	2	1	1	....	5	....	2	5	....	11	16	759	46	798	1	1	1	5	21	82	30	112	76	834	910	
Military Department No. 7, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General M. Arbuckle. *Headquarters*—Fort Smith, Ark.	Fort Gibson	Cherokee country	Brevet Brig. Gen. Belknap	Department staff	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Fort Smith	Choctaw and Chickasaw countries	Captain Sibley	5th infantry	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	5	112	12	124	....	....	....	1	3	3	4	7	16	175	191	
	Fort Washita		Brevet Lieut. Col. Miles	5th infantry	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	73	6	79	....	....	....	....	3	10	3	13	3	83	92	
	Fort Towson		Brevet Lieut. Col. Abercrombie	5th infantry	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	4	77	8	85	....	....	....	....	1	8	73	81	9	66	75	
					10	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	....	1	2	....	7	18	374	34	408	....	....	....	....	3	7	54	10	64	44	408	472	
Military Department No. 8, commanded by Brevet Major General G. M. Brooke. *Headquarters*—San Antonio, Texas.	Fort Polk	Point Isabel, Texas	Captain Hunt	Department staff	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	
	Fort Brown	Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, Texas		4th artillery	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	40	4	44	....	....	....	....	1	18	1	19	5	58	63	
	Ringgold Barracks	Davis's Landing, Rio Grande, Tex	Brevet Colonel Wilson Brevet Major Lamotte	1st infantry 4th artillery, 1 company; 1st infantry, 1 company	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	3	131	8	139	2	....	2	2	3	6	9	14	134	148	
	Laredo	Rio Grande, Texas	Captain King	1st infantry	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	82	7	89	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	9	7	91	98	
	Eagle Pass	Near Presidio, Rio Grande, Texas	Brevet Major Scott	1st infantry	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	91	4	93	....	....	....	....	2	4	3	7	2	93	102	
	Leona Rio Seco	On the Indian frontier, Texas	Brevet Lieut. Col. Hardee Brevet Major Longstreet	2d dragoons, 1 company; 8th infantry, 1 company 2d dragoons, 1 company; 8th infantry, 1 company	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	5	141	8	149	....	....	....	....	1	3	6	4	10	13	147	160	
	San Antonio Fredericksburg		Brevet Lieut. Col. Reere Captain Merrill	8th infantry 2d dragoons, 1 company; 8th infantry, 1 company	2 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	67 59	5 5	72 64	....	....	....	....	1	12	1	13	6	79	85	
	Hamilton Creek Leon River Fort Graham, Jose Maria village West Fork of Trinity river		Brevet Major Blake Brevet Lieut. Col. Montgomery Brevet Lieut. Col. Bomford Brevet Major Arnold	2d dragoons 8th infantry 2d dragoons, 1 company; 8th infantry, 1 company 2d dragoons, 1 company; 8th infantry, 1 company	1 2 2 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 1 1 2	2 1 5 3	75 41 76 58	3 3 6 4	78 44 82 62	....	....	....	....	1 1 1 1	6 8 3 20	1 1 1 2	7 9 4 22	4 4 7 6	85 49 79 78	89 53 86 84	
					26	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	....	1	5	1	16	43	993	75	1,074	2	....	....	8	13	108	23	131	98	1,107	1,205	
Military Department, No. 9, commanded by Brevet Colonel J. Munroe. *Headquarters*—Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Santa Fe, near the Upper Rio Grande		Brevet Colonel Munroe	Department staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Don Fernando de Taos		Brevet Lieut. Col. Beall	2d artillery and detachment	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	27	7	34	....	....	....	1	1	3	2	5	2	30	39	
	Albuquerque		Major Howe	1st dragoons, 1 company; 2d dragoons, 1 company	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	85	6	91	....	....	....	....	2	40	2	42	8	125	133	
	Dona Anna		Brevet Major Steen	1st dragoons	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	61	3	67	....	....	....	1	2	53	3	56	6	117	123	
	Socorro			Detachment	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	1	43	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	1	2	42	44	
	El Paso del Norte		Brevet Major Van Horne	3d infantry	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	.....	28	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	
	Pown to be established		Brevet Major Alexander	2d artillery, 1 company; 3d infantry, 4 companies	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	245	12	257	1	....	....	2	5	18	8	26	20	263	283	
					17	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	2	....	1	4	1	9	30	667	41	708	1	....	....	7	18	151	26	177	67	818	885	
Aggregate					72	1	3	2	4	4	10	4	5	13	2	6	18	2	44	100	2,902	218	3,120	4	1	1	25	59	397	90	487	308	3,299	3,607	

Adjutant General's Office, *Washington, November 28, 1849.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 20, 1845.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General U. S. Army.*

E.

Position and distribution of the Troops in the Third or Pacific Division, under the command of Brevet Major General Persifor F. Smith.

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.	POSTS.	SITUATION.	PERMANENT COMMANDERS.	REGIMENTS.	PRESENT. Number of companies.	Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant generals.	Aide-de-camp.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissaries of subsistence.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	ABSENT. Field officers.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	PRESENT AND ABSENT. Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.	REMARKS.
				Division staff			1	1	1				1					1		4		9	9										9		9	
Military Department No. 10, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General R. Riley. *Headquarters*—Monterey, California.	Sonoma	California	Captain Smith	Department staff			1		1				3					1	2		1	9	9									9		9	
	Presidio of San Francisco	24 miles from San Francisco	Captain Keyes	3d artillery	1											1			1	3	15	5	20					1	9	1	10	6	24	30	
	Benicia, bay of San Francisco	Upper end of Straits of Karquines	Major Sewell	2d infantry	2					1							1		2	1	79	5	84					1	19	6	25	11	88	109	
	Camp Stanislaus, 25 miles from	Stockton, on the San Joaquin	Major Miller	1st dragoons, 1 company; 2d infantry, 3 companies	4					1							1		1	3	108	6	114				3	5	39	8	47	14	147	161	
	Military post on the Sacramento	30 miles from Suter's Fort	Major Kingsbury, 6th infantry	2d infantry	2					1									2	2	90	6	96					2	8		2	8	90	98	
	Monterey redoubt	Monterey	Captain Burton	3d artillery	1														1	1	47	3	50					4	3	4	7		50	57	
	San Diego	California	Brevet Major Heintzelman	2d infantry	2														1	2	48	5	53					1	19	1	20	6	67	73	
	Escort to boundary survey		Brevet Major Emory, Top. Eng'rs.	1st dragoons, 1 company; 2d infantry, 1 company	2					1										5	92	6	98				2	1	16	3	19	9	108	117	
					15		1		1		4		3			1	6	2	10	19	422	47	539				6	20	111	26	137	73	603	676	
Military Department No. 11, commanded by Brevet Major General P. F. Smith. *Headquarters*—Sonoma, California.	Tuqually, Puget's sound	Oregon	Captain Hill	Department staff																														
	Fort Vancouver	Columbia river	Brevet Major Hathaway	1st artillery	1														1	3	75	4	79				1			1	1	5	75	80	
	New post near Fort Hall	Oregon route	Brevet Lieut. Col. Porter	1st artillery	1														1	3	75	5	80						5			5	75	80	
	En route for Oregon		Brevet Colonel Loring	Mounted riflemen	2														1	4	125	7	133				1		3	1	4	8	128	136	Post not yet established.
				Mounted riflemen	6					1	1	1							3	13	332	25	377				2		20	2	22	27	372	399	
					10					1	1	1							5	23	627	41	668				4		23	4	27	45	650	695	
	Aggregate				25		2	1	2	1	5	1	4			1	11	3	20	46	1,119	97	1,216				6	24	134	30	164	127	1,253	1,380	

Adjutant General's Office, *Washington, November 28, 1849.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army.*

1.—Return of the troops employed in suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida, under the command of Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs.

REGIMENTS AND CORPS.	PRESENT.																					ABSENT.									PRESENT & ABSENT		
	Number of companies.	Brigadier general.	Assistant adjutant general, (captain.)	Aid-de-camp.	Topographical engineers.	Ordnance officer.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Commissary of subsistence.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymasters.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonel.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Field officer.	Surgeon.	Assistant surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	4	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	22	22	..	1	..	..	..	....	1	1	23	.....	23
1st regiment of artillery	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	158	10	168	..	..	..	1	5	49	6	55	16	207	223
2d regiment of artillery	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	281	18	299	..	..	..	1	3	28	4	32	22	309	331
3d regiment of artillery	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	148	12	160	..	..	..	1	3	47	4	51	16	195	211
4th regiment of artillery	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	21	348	29	377	..	..	..	3	5	72	8	80	37	420	457
Aggregate of artillery	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	16	50	935	69	1,004	..	..	..	6	16	196	22	218	91	1,131	1,222
7th regiment of infantry	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	9	9	406	22	428	1	..	..	1	12	54	14	68	36	460	496
Aggregate	32	1	1	1	2	1	..	4	1	..	10	..	..	1	4	2	25	60	1,341	113	1,454	1	1	..	7	28	250	37	287	150	1,591	1,741

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November* 28, 1849.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General U. S. Army.*

G.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, November 28, 1849.

Statement showing the number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1st of October, 1848, to the 30th of September, 1849, inclusive.

1. GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Brevet Brigadier General J. Garland, colonel 8th infantry, superintendent eastern department, headquarters New York		2,402
Brevet Colonel C. A. Waite, major 8th infantry, superintendent western department, headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio		586
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel P. St. G. Cooke, major 2d dragoons, superintendent for dragoons, headquarters Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania		361
Corps of sappers and miners	69	
Detachments at West Point	34	
		103
		3,458

2. BY REGIMENTS.

First regiment of dragoons	56	
Second regiment of dragoons	43	
Regiment of mounted riflemen	628	
Total mounted troops		727
First regiment of artillery	266	
Second regiment of artillery	117	
Third regiment of artillery	93	
Fourth regiment of artillery	65	
Total artillery		541
First regiment of infantry	12	
Second regiment of infantry	50	
Third regiment of infantry	18	
Fourth regiment of infantry	120	
Fifth regiment of infantry	21	
Sixth regiment of infantry	127	
Seventh regiment of infantry	104	
Eighth regiment of infantry	19	
Total infantry		471
Total number of recruits enlisted from the 1st of October, 1848, to the 30th of September, 1849		5,197

3. RECAPITULATION.

For the general service	3,355
By regiments.—Dragoons and mounted riflemen	727
Artillery	541
Infantry	471
Sappers and miners and detachments	103
Aggregate	5,197

4. RECRUITING FUNDS.

Amount of recruiting funds in the hands of officers of the army September 30, 1848		$214,754 52
Amount of recruiting funds advanced to officers of the army from October 1, 1848, to September 30, 1849		39,657 98
		254,412 50
Amount of recruiting funds accounted for within the same period		116,956 18
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers September 30, 1849		137,456 32

The greater portion of this balance pertains to the funds advanced, during the war with Mexico, to recruiting officers of the late additional regiments, and volunteer corps, or subsequently transferred, &c., whose accounts are not yet finally settled.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General United States Army.

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

No. 8.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, November 10, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, and in compliance with the provisions of the regulations, I have the honor to present the report due from this office for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1848, and terminating on the 30th of June last.

When the last annual report was presented, the balances in the hands of the officers of the department to be accounted for, with the sums in transitu from the treasury, amounted to - - $2,101,395 34

To which is to be added—

1st. *Remittances, viz:*

In the 1st quarter of the fiscal year -	$1,536,030 00	
In the 2d quarter of the fiscal year -	1,516,282 34	
In the 3d quarter of the fiscal year -	575,866 00	
In the 4th quarter ending 30th June, 1849 - - - - -	976,049 93	
		4,604,228 27
2d. *Miscellaneous items, viz:*		
Proceeds of the sales of public property - - - - -	821,343 62	
Military contributions in Mexico -	62,473 28	
		883,816 90
Making the amount to be accounted for - -		7,589,440 51

From which are to be deducted—

1st. *Expenditures, viz:*

Prior to the fiscal year, but the accounts of which were not received in time for the last report - -	1,039,648 22	
In the 1st quarter of the fiscal year, Sept'ber 30, 1848, $2,835,196 70		
In the 2d quarter of the fiscal year - 1,342,828 79		
In the 3d quarter of the fiscal year - 804,058 22		
In the 4th quarter of the fiscal year - 833,842 29		
	5,815,926 00	
2d. *Repayments:*		
Amount of sums deposited to credit of the treasurer - - -	3,715 83	
		6,859,290 05
Leaving to be accounted for - - - -		730,150 46

There are accounts due from thirty-six officers, viz: seven officers of the Quartermaster's department, and twenty-nine officers of other branches

of service, who have received funds on account of the department, most of them in Oregon, California, New Mexico, and on the extreme frontiers of Texas, whose joint accountability amounts to about four hundred thousand dollars. The accounts of these officers, when received, will reduce the balance outstanding to little more than three hundred thousand dollars. That balance is applicable to the expenditures of the present year, and, I have no doubt, will be faithfully accounted for.

From the commencement of the movement of the troops, in consequence of the menacing attitude assumed by Mexico on the annexation of Texas, to the close of the last fiscal year, the money accountability of the department amounted to about forty-five millions of dollars. That sum was distributed among five hundred and sixty-four officers, dispersed over the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the northern extremity of the Union to the Isthmus of Panama; and with so much energy and good faith have those officers, with very few exceptions, performed their duties, that less than half a million of dollars of that vast amount remains to be accounted for. The quarterly accounts during the period stated exceeded three thousand, all of which have been examined in this office and sent to the treasury. It is understood that more than two thousand of these remain unadjusted in the Third Auditor's office. I mention this fact not to censure any one, but because I consider it my duty to call your attention, and that of the President, to the subject, that the remedy, due alike to the public service and to the officers concerned, be, if possible, applied.

When the estimates for the year were presented, the balance in the hands of officers, as well as the amount which it was believed might be realized from the sale of public property, was taken into the calculation as a part of the means to be applied to the service of the year. Those means, added to the appropriations, have been found equal to the demands of the service, though I have been called upon to make many expenditures not contemplated at the time the estimates were presented.

During the year a portion of the army employed in Mexico was withdrawn from that country; means of transportation and supplies were furnished for the troops ordered to occupy the newly-acquired territories and the frontiers of Texas, and for the escort of the American boundary commissioner; transportation was furnished for the commissioner and his party from New Orleans to Chagres, and for other civil agents from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé, and across the continent.

Supplies and means of transportation have been furnished for the army concentrated in Florida, and, under the orders of the department, horses and equipments have been provided for the mounting of several infantry companies there and in Texas; and supplies have been provided for a volunteer force in Texas and New Mexico, and sea transportation for the troops sent round Cape Horn to occupy California and Oregon.

There were furnished, for the transportation of the detachment sent by land to Oregon and Santa Fé, six hundred and fifty-eight wagons, two thousand four hundred and forty mules, three hundred and seventy-four horses, and two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four oxen; and for that to El Paso, New Mexico, two hundred and twenty wagons, seven hundred and fifty horses and mules, and one thousand oxen; in addition to which, one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars was paid on contracts for transportation to Santa Fé, Fort Kearny, and Fort Laramie.

Extensive repairs have been made at several of the military posts, which have been re-occupied; barracks and storehouses have been erected, or are being erected at many of the new posts, and the supplies due from the department have been furnished, according to the laws and regulations, at all the posts.

Under the orders of your predecessor, twenty-two steamers and nineteen sail vessels have been sold; and under his and your orders, five steamers have been turned over to the navy, and one to the coast survey, and to the topographical engineers a barque and two schooners; to the corps of engineers a schooner, and to the coast survey four schooners; four sail vessels have been sent to the Pacific, to be used as transports on the coast of California and Oregon; five steamers have been retained for service on the coast of Florida during the operations there, and three for service on the Rio Grande, and three schooners for transports on the gulf of Mexico.

Connected with the subject of transportation, both by land and water, I consider it my duty to recommend that measures be promptly taken to improve the harbors on the coast of Texas, as well as the rivers Rio Grande, Colorado, Trinity, and upper Red river, in that State; and also, that good roads be constructed on the shortest and best routes between the several frontier posts, and connecting those posts with the interior, not only in Texas, but throughout our whole Indian territory north of that State; and that like measures be taken to improve the upper Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, with all their navigable tributaries flowing through the Indian country. I recommend these improvements as military works of more importance in the defence of the country against the only enemy likely to assail us, than the best system of fortifications that could be adopted; and they will be found equally important in their bearing on the economy of the service.

It is highly important that the principal points to be occupied in all our new territories, whether as posts or depots, be determined upon with as little delay as possible; and, as the United States own no land in Texas, and probably none in New Mexico and California at the points proper to be occupied, it is necessary that the authority of Congress be obtained to purchase such sites as may be required. This authority may be so restricted as to guard against abuse; and, if granted, will save the officers of the army from ruinous suits, and the government from heavy claims for damages.

The appropriations for the present fiscal year, it is apprehended, will be entirely inadequate to the demands upon them. The estimates upon which they were made were minimum estimates for the army, without contemplating either increased force or active operations; but a volunteer force is employed in Texas, also in New Mexico, and troops have been concentrated in Florida, in consequence of apprehended hostilities with the Seminoles. The state of things in California has also greatly increased the expenditures there. These causes, combined, have increased the cost of transportation, forage, and the hire of laborers, greatly beyond the amount estimated.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are calculated for the existing state of things. They are as low as I can venture to make them, and as low as they will probably be for some years to come, unless a change take place in California, and the new territories improve in their cultiva-

tion so as to supply the subsistence and forage, at least, required for the troops who defend them.

In my last annual report I stated that no appropriation would be required for clothing and equipage for this and the next fiscal year. At the date of that report the proceeds of the sales of public property went to reinforce the current appropriations; but an act of Congress of the 3d of March last provides that the proceeds of such sales shall be placed in the treasury. That act, depriving the department of the means relied on, renders an appropriation necessary to pay the wages of operatives, and to purchase such articles not in store as may be necessary to complete the supplies t may be required.

The attention of this office has been repeatedly called to claims against the government for supplies and money advanced for prosecuting hostilities against Mexico during the late war—principally in New Mexico and California. Many of those claims are sustained, it is said, by informal papers, and were contracted by officers not known to the government as disbursing agents; but it is believed they were generally contracted in good faith for the public service. It may be that some of the demands are fraudulent, and others exorbitant; but further procrastination leaves the door open for the multiplication of similar claims, and, what is worse, will cause the innocent to be confounded, in many cases, with the guilty. Every dictate of justice and sound policy demands that these claims should be promptly, fairly, and liberally met.

It is understood that merchants who were forced to pay duties in California, before as well as after the termination of the war, are taking measures to obtain the restoration of the moneys paid, by suits against the officers employed in their collection. Those officers will be thus exposed to interminable and vexatious annoyances, in a country so remote that a speedy redress of grievances will be impossible. Some action should be taken, either to protect the officers if the collections were right, or to restore the moneys collected if they were wrong. It is understood that, without a law of Congress, the officers who made collections subsequent to the termination of the war, and prior to the extension of the revenue laws of the United States to that territory, cannot settle their accounts.

There is necessarily a very heavy expenditure for the services of mechanics, laborers, teamsters, boatmen, sailors, veterinary surgeons, farriers, and other operatives, in the extended operations carried on over our vast territory; and often, from the want of proper legal control on the part of the officers, the services are badly performed. As a measure calculated to promote both economy and efficiency, I recommend that provision be made by law for enlisting the several classes enumerated for a period of at least two or three years, subject to the laws which govern the army, and entitled to all their benefits.

I consider it my duty to recommend that such a modification of the sub-treasury law be obtained as shall enable disbursing officers to deposite their funds with the assistant treasurers, and be allowed to check for them on those assistant treasurers as on banks; or, if this cannot be done, that they be allowed, on their own responsibility, to place the funds which they receive for disbursement in any safe banks, and to check on those banks. On this subject I append to this report a paper marked A, con-

taining remarks by Brigadier General Henry Whiting, assistant quartermaster general, in whose views I entirely concur.

With high consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Remarks on the present mode of keeping funds by the disbursing officers of the army.

The sub-treasury law, while it guards well the public funds during the process of collection, and afterwards in the hands of the assistant treasurers, seems to be particularly deficient in guards respecting them in all the subsequent stages; that is, between the issue from the sub-treasury and the disbursement by army officers. In the vaults of the mints and of the assistant treasurers, they are secured by arrangements that meet the object in view. After the funds leave these places, however, no securities are prescribed. Each officer is to take care of them in the best manner his caution or ingenuity suggests. The clothing department at Philadelphia and New York, by an early application, obtained from the mint at the one place, and the assistant treasurer at the other, the use of a vault, in which it has kept its funds. All other officers of the Quartermaster's department (probably officers of the other disbursing departments may be included) have, it is believed, been reduced to the necessity of hazarding their funds within their own offices—offices which have only the ordinary strength of common houses or stores; or, of making a private arrangement with some bank having spare vault room, and being willing to appropriate it to this use. The latter course has generally been adopted from necessity. Such an amount of specie as falls into the hands of a disbursing officer at any of the large stations, if placed in the houses or stores above alluded to, with all the guards the case admits, would be, of course, constantly liable to depredation. The fact of such deposites in such insecure places would generally be known, and invite attempts at robbing by the strongest hopes of success. That the officer is held responsible to the government for these funds does not protect the government from a loss that, in most instances, could have no remedy. To instance only my own case, which is not a rare one: my expenditures within the last nine months have reached about three millions of dollars. This amount has been received in specie, and paid out as such. Had this large sum been, as the law appears to suppose, taken under my personal charge and kept even in the strongest safes in my office, it is probable that much of it would have been abstracted by violence and ingenuity. If it be said that military guards could be obtained, such guards, having no commissioned officer over them, might prove, under the strong temptations of the case, the very perpetrators of the depredation.

It may also be remarked, that the labor of counting this amount at the incoming and outgoing would require an extraordinary force, and con-

sume an extraordinary portion of time. In some instances I paid out, in the course of a day, from one to three hundred thousand dollars. With my present arrangement this disbursement was done by myself, aided by three clerks; all other duties going on at the same time. Under the supposed circumstances, it is difficult to calculate the amount of force that would have been necessary. To count out two hundred thousand dollars in gold would be the ordinary work of a day—perhaps more. Duties of this kind upon a large scale, such as is found applicable to all our large stations, could not be performed in the manner the public service requires, with such impediments in the way. Business, in all places, adapts its facilities to the wants and necessities of the case. Had I not availed myself of such facilities as the city affords in the disbursements of the large sums alluded to, the Quartermaster's department must either have enlarged its force to an unusual extent, or it must have been behind-hand in all its duties.

What is the proposed remedy for this evil? It is merely to recognise by law that which has been resorted to from necessity. When the disbursing officer receives money, it would seem to be just and proper that he should have a prescribed and sufficient mode of keeping it, while in his hands or under his charge. No practicable mode, on the score of economy and security, can be suggested, which does not allow this money to be lodged in such vaults as are everywhere regarded as alone sufficient to meet this risk. The object of the present treasury or specie arrangement can be and will be completely attained, by allowing the use of approved banks. They will admit this specie, and agree to pay it out again: this is all that seems to be wanted. It is true that banks have not always been sound: still, such banks can be selected, in all the large cities, as have stood firm for years, and promise all ordinary security for the future; and the amount introduced in them by disbursing officers is generally too inconsiderable to affect their operations. Besides, this amount is constantly fluctuating, and remains in their vaults but a brief period.

HENRY WHITING,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

Assistant Quartermaster General's Office,
New York, March 14, 1849.

No. 9.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 31, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the transactions of the Pay department terminating with the fiscal year, on the 30th of June, 1849.

My annual reports since the commencement of the Mexican war show that within the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847, paymasters expended and accounted for $7,752,390 34, and in the year terminating 30th June, 1848, $8,488,779 53, leaving a balance in their hands of $2,040,149 75 to be applied to the payments due within the first quarter of the last fiscal year, as will be seen by the tabular statement herewith. In addition to which, paymasters received during the year from the treasury and other sources, exclusive of transfers from one to another, $5,831,817 52, making the sum to be accounted for $7,874,967 27, of which there were expended in paying regular troops - - - $3,364,898 95
In paying volunteers - - - - - 2,358,047 22
In paying 3 months' extra pay to regulars - - 414,903 15
In paying 3 months' extra pay to volunteers - - 1,398,731 89
In paying military academy - - - - 100,079 31

Total expended - - - - 7,636,660 52

Leaving a balance of - - - - 238,306 75

This balance, with the exception of $8,606 59 charged to deceased and disbanded officers, has been applied to the payment of accounts that did not become due until the year expired. The accounts are probably now on their way to this place and will be noticed in my next annual report. The $8,606 59 charged to deceased and disbanded officers, includes $2,100 deficit in money received by Paymaster Singer, at St. Louis, Missouri, in boxes which were not opened until he arrived at Santa Fé. This is the only charge made by officers of the department for loss by miscount, accident, robbery, or capture pending the war with Mexico, during which they expended near $24,000,000, the greater part in the enemy's country. To this I have the satisfaction to add, that not one dollar will be lost by defalcation, as paymasters and their sureties are abundantly able to pay not only the small balances which their statements show to be due the United States, but such vouchers as may be disallowed by the Treasury Department in the settlement of their accounts, all of which have been examined in this office.

Funds have been furnished to pay all the districts up to the last of August, and to such paymasters as have rendered their accounts, to the

last of October. It is believed from the information received, that the companies are now generally paid to the last of August and the officers to the last of September.

The settlement of claims for "three months' extra pay" was, by the joint resolution of Congress of 29th July, 1848, transferred from the treasury to the Pay department "under such regulations as the Paymaster General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, shall establish." To effect this, transcripts from the muster rolls of volunteers on file in the Adjutant General's office were prepared, and paymasters sent to the places where the regiments and companies were either mustered into or out of service, and the claimants notified through the public prints that their claims would be settled at such places, if presented within a given time. Such as applied were paid, and those who did not were informed that their claims would be settled at this office when presented. The regular troops disbanded at the close of the war received extra pay at that time: the claims of others have been settled at this office. It was estimated that the "three months' extra pay" would require three millions of dollars, and Congress appropriated accordingly. Of this sum $1,813,635 have been expended: the balance, it is believed, will be sufficient to pay the remainder of such claims. The balances in the treasury to the credit of the Pay department on the first day of the present fiscal year, exclusive of specific appropriations for the year, amount to $1,258,454 33. This will be quite sufficient to pay "arrearage claims" as they are audited, and to refund advances from "volunteer" appropriations and from "military contributions" in Mexico, used in paying the troops, which can be done by warrant, as paymasters' accounts are settled in the treasury.

The business of the office, which had accumulated during the late war, has all been brought up; accounts are now examined as soon as received, turned over to the accounting officers for final settlement, and the result of the examination in this office communicated to paymasters without delay.

From a report made to the Secretary of War in 1839, it appears that there were one hundred and twenty-eight paymasters employed in the war of 1812, and that the loss sustained by the United States on the disbursements of these paymasters was equal to 2.98½ per centum. A similar loss on the amount disbursed during the Mexican war, as made out from official documents and the records of this office, would amount to $712,753 22; instead of which, there remains but $8,606 59 to be accounted for, exclusive of the funds applied to the payments of the present year.

Respectfully submitted.

N. TOWSON,
Paymaster General.

Hon. GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Statement showing the amount remaining in the hands of each of the disbursing officers of the Pay Department and unaccounted for on the 1st of July, 1848; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, or turned over by other agents, during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1849; the amount accounted for by each by accounts and vouchers of expenditure, or by evidences of transfer to other agents, or of replacements in the Treasury, and the balance unaccounted for, to be applied to payments in the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

Paymasters.	Balances in hand and unaccounted for July 1, 1848.	Amount remitted from the Treasury and turned over by other agents during the year ending June 30, 1849.	Total received to be accounted for.	Amount expended in paying the army.	Amount expended in paying volunteers.	Amount expended in paying three months' extra pay to discharged regular troops.
B. F. Larned, deputy paymaster general....	$644 82	$175,883 45	$176,528 27	$68,477 74	$9,399 78	$1,519 00
D. Randall,.....do.....	788,289 28	1,283,223 62	2,071,512 90	51,549 42	3,995 77	2,058 00
T. J. Leslie.....	107,322 09	1,477,262 24	1,584,584 33	412,380 83	52,761 40	26,102 50
D. S. Townsend.....	6,062 74	181,073 41	187,136 15	79,002 36	11,297 66	3,644 40
C. H. Smith*.....	3,858 25	142,011 62	145,869 87	90,099 86	7,289 31	6,252 00
T. P. Andrews.....	.....	205,621 10	205,621 10	61,471 40	703 63	47,336 61
Edmund Kirby.....	305,666 05	184,648 95	490,315 00	75,356 65	10,048 91	1,527 00
A. D. Stewart.....	129,508 27	296,695 84	426,204 11	35,914 43	72,681 44	37,671 00
Christopher Andrews.....	29,935 61	185, 52 82	215,088 43	152,660 28	2,143 92	9,429 00
B. Walker.....	37,010 14	1,515,773 49	1,552,783 63	284,942 72	44,325 55	34,111 50
E. Van Ness.....	1,663 61	509,260 89	510,924 50	318,597 42	86,488 48	23,685 00
St. Clair Denny.....	19,429 40	213,138 32	232,567 72	47,194 92	40,295 71	4,203 60
D. Hunter.....	5,877 07	277,361 78	283,238 85	129,651 77	10,564 66	31,768 14
L. J. Beall.....	1,294 21	345,280 21	346,574 42	93,736 48	50,546 38	5,337 00
R. S. Dix†.....	1,158 59	96,216 59	97,375 09	42,180 03	14,050 27	12,432 00
A. Van Buren.....	.....	5,140 00	5,140 00	4,356 93	758 02	.....
R. A. Forsyth.....	2,953 64	50,505 27	53,458 91	43,907 21	93 17	2,637 00
A. J. Coffee.....	40,145 37	282,916 38	323,061 75	58,273 84	207,223 71	888 00
G. H. Ringgold.....	24,364 94	100,913 19	125,278 13	28,357 39	59,267 29	5,539 00
Henry Hill.....	2,000 00	96,725 41	98,725 41	57,032 42	35,880 41	357 00
J. Y. Dashiell.....	46,788 94	425,979 54	472,768 48	201,371 56	82,902 86	27,728 00
S. Maclin.....	20,301 63	70,791 76	91,093 39	46,946 32	3,233 88	615 00

A. W. Gaines	3,139 40	185,652 95	188,792 35	55,193 88	27,465 45	15,234 00
Hiram Leonard	1,436 58	93,375 55	94,812 13	2,460 74	32,948 77	.....
R. B. Reynolds	23,746 77	353,388 97	377,135 74	9,665 31	160,502 29	2,457 00
A. G. Bennett	6,871 74	263,995 01	270,866 75	88,601 96	27,379 21	8,913 00
F. A. Cunningham	4,101 95	197,764 62	201,866 57	57,748 57	49,990 29	17,534 00
G. C. Hutter	500 00	200,469 88	200,969 88	37,930 05	49,224 09	1,767 00
A. J. Smith	.....	8,188 20	8,188 20	.....	.....	.....
S. S. Stacy†	74,623 35	83,022 25	157,645 60	59,138 84	36,077 76	6,627 00
J. C. Pattridge†	525 18	318,343 38	318,868 56	50,630 22	164,794 37	477 00
C. Bodine†	74,292 70	232,542 06	306,834 76	80,418 08	112,806 39	2,041 00
B. W. Bruce†	7,720 68	103,823 47	111,544 15	61,639 64	15,523 28	775 00
P. J. Crutchfield†	870 14	.....	870 14	.....	.....	.....
W. Singer§	63,376 67	217,000 00	280,376 67	87,668 05	95,786 11	18,660 00
N. Johnston†	98,423 80	142,742 60	241,166 40	39,477 47	77,212 93	.....
F. Bosworth†	1,648 17	.....	1,648 17	.....	.....	.....
D. Spalding†	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....
T. S. Bryant†	26,324 53	671,304 97	697,629 50	158,952 57	425,991 96	16,304 00
G. H. Wilder†	.....	71,426 26	71,426 26	1,222 25	26,821 01	42 00
A. W. Burns†	85 62	105,192 69	105,278 31	35,294 51	25,346 28	15,370 00
William Rich†	62,099 61	202,419 01	264,518 62	28,562 94	40,776 40	297 00
V. E. Piolet†	3,815 32	3,815 32	7,630 64	1,583 68	703 26	.....
J. C. Bergh†	832 74	225,758 98	226,591 72	26,550 62	27,630 54	10,677 00
A. B. Regan†	8,240 15	175,849 59	184,089 74	566 70	80,530 32	1,278 00
R. H. Weightman†	200 00	123,245 36	123,445 36	36,811 77	22,028 47	24 00
R. Strange†	.....	240,345 90	240,345 90	56,751 48	49,472 67	11,586 00
J. W. Spratley†	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	1,568 24	83 71	.....
	2,040,149 75	12,348,242 81	14,388,392 56	3,364,898 95	2,358,047 22	414,903 15

*Resigned. †Dead. ‡Disbanded. §Disbanded; balance since reduced to $4,482 08.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Paymasters.	Amount expended in paying three months' extra pay to disbanded volunteers.	Amount expended in paying the military academy.	Amount turned over to other agents or replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balances unaccounted for to be applied to payments in first quarter of the next fiscal year.
B. F. Larned, deputy paymaster general	$133 53	$13,650 72	$70,207 00	$163,387 77	$13,140 50
D. Randall, do	559 00	.....	2,013,216 35	2,071,378 54	134 36
T. J. Leslie	21,002 00	86,428 59	985,909 01	1,584,584 33	.....
D. S. Townsend	10,108 50	.....	75,000 00	179,052 92	8,083 23
C. H. Smith*	4,543 00	.....	37,685 70	145,869 87	.....
T. P. Andrews	20,107 07	.....	70,863 00	203,481 11	2,139 99
Edmund Kirby	24 00	.....	400,078 53	487,035 12	3,279 88
A. D. Steuart	49,783 76	.....	209,334 00	405,384 63	20,819 48
Christopher Andrews	6,783 03	.....	31,718 75	202,734 98	12,353 45
B. Walker	24,112 00	.....	1,160,537 07	1,548,028 84	4,754 79
E. Van Ness	31,846 50	.....	43,008 14	503,625 54	7,298 96
St. Clair Denny	25,563 21	.....	97,061 64	214,318 48	18,249 21
D. Hunter	64,395 79	.....	20,190 61	256,570 97	26,667 88
L. J. Beall	124,532 93	.....	66,368 49	340,521 28	6,053 14
R. S. Dix†	19,044 00	.....	8,533 59	96,239 89	1,135 20
A. Van Buren	.....	.....	.....	5,114 95	25 05
R. A. Forsyth	2,849 00	.....	3,058 64	52,545 02	913 89
A. J. Goffee	38,695 22	.....	10,919 50	316,000 27	7,061 48
G. H. Ringgold	10,258 00	.....	16,128 97	119,550 65	5,727 48
Henry Hill	163 00	.....	400 00	93,837 85	4,887 56
J. Y. Dashiell	110,566 00	.....	44,899 81	167,468 26	5,300 22
S. Maclin	27,944 00	.....	8,709 75	87,448 95	3,644 44
A. W. Gaines	69,495 00	.....	4,429 52	171,817 85	16,974 50
Hiram Leonard	50,902 62	.....	8,500 00	94,812 13	.....
R. B. Reynolds	109,788 63	.....	43,000 00	325,413 23	51,722 51
A. G. Bennett	38,984 00	.....	101,314 74	265,192 91	5,673 84
F. A. Cunningham	59,334 00	.....	17,259 71	201,866 57	.....

G. C. Hutter	47,354 45		62,000 00	198,275 59	2,694 29
A. J. Smith			7,188 20	7,188 20	1,000 00
S. S. Stacy†			55,802 06	157,645 60	
J. C. Pattridge†	13,583 00		89,383 97	318,868 56	
C. Bodine†	1,382 00		110,187 29	306,834 76	
B. W. Brice†	420 00		33,186 23	111,544 15	
P. J. Crutchfield†					870 14
W. Singer§	38,130 43		34,550 00	274,794 59	5,582 08
N. Johnston†	24,176 00		100,300 00	241,166 40	
F. Bosworth†					1,648 17
D. Spalding†				3,000 00	
T. S. Bryant†	87,791 07		8,589 90	697,629 50	
G. H. Wilder†	14,341 00		29,000 00	71,426 26	
A. W. Burns†	20,211 00		9,056 52	105,278 31	
William Rich†	10,542 15		183,942 00	264,120 49	398 13
V. E. Piolett†			5,344 30	7,630 64	
J. C. Bergh†	94,759 00		66,953 76	226,570 92	20 80
A. B. Ragan†	79,347 00		22,367 72	184,089 74	
R. H. Weightman†			64,581 12	123,445 36	
R. Stranger†	41,773 00		80,710 68	240,293 83	52 07
J. W. Spratley†	3,399 00		1,949 05	7,000 00	
	1,398,731 89	100,079 31	6,513,425 29	14,150,085 81	238,306 75

*Resigned. †Dead. ‡Disbanded. §Disbanded; balance since reduced to $4,482 08.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *October* 31, 1849.

N. TOWSON, *P. M. G.*

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, November 2, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the past year.

At the termination of the war with Mexico, the army was distributed over the extended territory of the United States, not only occupying the posts garrisoned prior to the war, but assigned to points in Texas, Santa Fé, California, and Oregon. A large portion of the troops have been in movement towards the points to be occupied; and this, together with the want of time, prevented contracts for the past year being formed. Supplies were therefore purchased in the open market; and the effort to furnish good and wholesome provisions at every point has met with complete success.

In July last, advertisements were issued for proposals to supply by contract, for the year commencing July 1, 1850, that portion of the army then stationary; but ere the bids were opened, in October, a large part of that portion was in movement. Contracts were therefore made only for the troops at those posts which it was supposed would remain garrisoned during that year. The remainder of the army must be supplied by purchase.

The system of "contracts" is so objectionable, that I respectfully recommend that it be abrogated altogether. The bids are received, and contracts formed, nine months prior to the first, and eighteen months prior to the last delivery. During these intervals, fluctuations in the price of the rations usually occur. If the price falls, the United States lose the difference; if it rises, many contractors fail in their deliveries, and the department is compelled to purchase under the most disadvantageous circumstances, to prevent suffering to the troops. Changes are frequently made in the position of the troops during these intervals, and the department is burdened by the provisions being delivered at points where they are not required.

Thirty years' experience in directing the operations of this department has convinced me that the army is supplied with better provisions, and at a less cost to the government, by purchase in the open market, than by the system of contracts.

It affords me pleasure to state, that all accounts of officers and agents of this department, up to the third quarter of the present year, have been examined in this office, and transferred to the Third Auditor; and that, in consequence, I shall be able to dispense with two of the three additional

clerks authorized by the act of August 12, 1848. The correspondence and general business of the office still being large, the services of the third are necessary, and cannot be dispensed with.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 7, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 5th of September last, I have the honor to make to you "the usual annual report of the operations of the medical department of the army," for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1849.

The amount of the appropriation for the medical and hospital department remaining on the 30th of June, 1848, was:

In the hands of disbursing agents - -	$10,510 00	
In the treasury of the United States -	72,634 69	
Add to this the amount appropriated, per act of Congress of the 14th of August, 1848 -	112,000 00	
And the amount received from medical officers of the army, for medical supplies sold in Mexico - - - - - -	2,600 12	
Total - - - - -		$197,744 81
Of this sum, there has been expended on account of pay and other claims of private physicians - - - - -	29,470 69	
On account of medical supplies, &c., &c. -	42,433 52	
Leaving in the hands of disbursing agents -	10,817 37	
And in the treasury of the United States -	115,023 23	
Total - - - - -		$197,744 81

It is proper to remark here, that since the first of July last, up to which period the above statement of expenditures, &c. is rendered, a large amount of disbursements, made during the war with Mexico by quartermasters and other public agents, under the orders of military commanders, for medical and hospital supplies, the pay of private physicians, &c., &c., have been transferred and charged against the appropriation for the medical and hospital department of the army; thus reducing very materially the balance reported to the credit of the department in the treasury of the United States. And as there are other similar accounts already in the Treasury Department to be settled, and many more claims are still to come in for adjustment, it is believed that the whole amount of the balances, $125,840 60, will be required to pay off the arrearages.

I have, accordingly, made my estimate for the usual amount of funds to meet the requirements of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

The returns of public property, &c., required by the regulations of the army from the different military hospitals, have been regularly rendered;

and, as these papers exhibited every article of supply received, whether from the medical purveying department or obtained by special purchase, and satisfactorily accounted for all expenditures of the same, the accounts of the medical officers have been settled in this office—those at a distance to the 31st of March, and those in nearer sections of the country up to the 30th of September of the present year.

The number of officers and men remaining sick on the 30th of June, 1848, was 999; and the number of cases of disease which have occurred within the twelve succeeding months is 28,013; making an aggregate of 29,012 cases of indisposition that have been under medical treatment during the year ending the 30th of June, 1849.

Of the whole number of sick reported, 26,349 have been restored to duty; 23 are on furlough; 702 have been discharged the service; 44 have deserted, and 734 have died; leaving, on the 30th June, 694 still on the sick report.

The mean strength of the army for the last twelve months being, according to the reports received from the different military posts, 9,148, and the number of cases of indisposition reported for the same period being 28,013, it will be perceived that the proportion of cases of disease to the number of officers and enlisted men in the service was 3.06 to one, or that, on an average, each man was sick about three times during the year; that the ratio of deaths to the number of men was as one to 12.46, or 8.02 per cent; and the proportion of deaths to the number of cases under treatment as one to 39.52, or 2.53 per cent.

Several circumstances contributed to this unusual mortality in the army, the principal of which were the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and of yellow fever at a number of the military posts and stations of the country. Of cholera, there were 616 cases and 307 deaths; and of yellow fever, there were 135 cases and 52 deaths. But by far the greatest number of cases of disease were dysenteries and diarrhœas, the sources of which may be traced to the toils and exposure of the men while serving in camp and in the field during the war with Mexico. Of diarrhœa and chronic dysentery alone, there were 7,228 cases; and of these 160 terminated fatally.

Since my last annual report, a medical board for the examination of applicants for appointment to the medical staff of the army was convened in the city of New York on the first day of May, 1849.

By this board three assistant surgeons were examined, who having fully come up to the standard of professional merit required, were accordingly recommended for promotion.

Before this board seventy-five candidates were authorized to present themselves for examination, fifty-two of whom only reported to the board.

Of the number who reported, eighteen withdrew of their own accord; the invitation of one was recalled; seven were found physically disqualified, and twenty-six underwent the examination; and of these last, nine were approved and recommended for appointment.

Not having obtained as many approved candidates as were required to fill the vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon, another medical board was convened in the city of Philadelphia on the 15th of last month to examine applicants for appointment to the medical staff of the army; but as the board is still in session, the result of their examinations cannot be given in this report.

It is confidently expected, however, that a sufficient number of candi-

dates will be passed by the board, not only to fill the vacancies already existing in the corps, but also to meet the casualties of the current year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TH. LAWSON,
Surgeon General.

Hon. GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

	Debilitas.	Phrenitas.
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1	32	6
3	46	8
5	238	21
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TAKEN SICK OR RECEIVED INTO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

| Remaining last Report | Quarters | Fevers | Typhus | Typhoid | Continued | Intermittent | Remittent | Bilious | Eruptive Fevers | Diseases of the organs connected with the digestive system | Catarrh | Hæmoptysis | Pneumonia | Pleurodynia | Pleurisy | Asthma | Bronchitis | Laryngitis | Hooping-cough | Diseases of the respiratory system | Cynanche | Dentition | Dysentery | Diarrhœa | Enteritis | Colic | Peritonitis | Ileus | Hepatitis | Jaundice | Ascites | Diseases of the liver | Gastrodynia | Gastritis | Dyspepsia | Constipation | Worms | Hæmorrhoids | Prolapsus ani | Stricture of the rectum | Fistula in ano | Diseases of the rectum | Diseases of the stomach, bowels, &c. | Cephalalgia | Phrenitis | Meningitis | Hydrocephalus internus | Apoplexy | Paralysis | Epilepsy | Convulsions | Tetanus | Chorea | Hysteria | Delirium tremens | Mania | Diseases of the brain and nervous system | Nephritis | Ischuria renalis | Hæmaturia | Calculus vesicæ | Cystirrhœa | Cystitis | Prostatitis | Retention of urine | Incontinence of urine | Diseases of the urinary organs | Orchitis | Hydrocele | Spermatorrhœa | Impotence | Syphilis contracted | Syphilis primitive | Syphilis secondary | Syphilis tertiary | Gonorrhœa | Bubo | Chancre | Phagedena | Balanitis | Diseases of the genital organs | Rheumatism, acute | Rheumatism, chronic | Lumbago | Sciatica | Pleurodynia | Diseases of the rheumatic system | Erysipelas | Phlegmon | Abscess | Ulcer | Boil | Carbuncle | Whitlow | Scald | Burn | Frost-bite | Contusion | Sprain | Fracture | Dislocation | Wounds and injuries | Anasarca | Ascites | Hydrothorax | Diseases of the cellular tissue | Purpura | Scurvy | Icterus | Anæmia | Diseases of the blood | Mercurialism | Nostalgia | Intemperance | Epilepsy | Opii abusus | Delirium tremens | Plumbism | Poisoning | Burning | Drowning | Fœtus, dead | Exposure | Old age | Mechanical injuries | Accidents | Diseases not specified | Mesenteritis | Peritonitis | Abscess | Ulcer | Fistula | Stomatitis | Aphthæ | Salivation | Trismus | Tetanus | Diarrhœa | Dysentery | Hæmorrhoids | Prolapsus ani | Fistula in ano | Stricture of the rectum | Ulcer of the rectum | Diseases of the rectum | Stomatitis | Aphthæ | Salivation | Trismus | Tetanus | Diarrhœa | Dysentery | Hæmorrhoids | Prolapsus ani | Fistula in ano | Stricture of the rectum | Ulcer of the rectum | Diseases of the rectum | Mesenteritis | Peritonitis | Abscess | Ulcer | Fistula | Diseases of the stomach, bowels, &c. | Cephalalgia | Phrenitis | Meningitis | Hydrocephalus internus | Apoplexy | Paralysis | Epilepsy | Convulsions | Tetanus | Chorea | Hysteria | Delirium tremens | Mania | Diseases of the brain and nervous system | Nephritis | Ischuria renalis | Hæmaturia | Calculus vesicæ | Cystirrhœa | Cystitis | Prostatitis | Retention of urine | Incontinence of urine | Diseases of the urinary organs | Orchitis | Hydrocele | Spermatorrhœa | Impotence | Syphilis contracted | Syphilis primitive | Syphilis secondary | Syphilis tertiary | Gonorrhœa | Bubo | Chancre | Phagedena | Balanitis | Diseases of the genital organs | Rheumatism, acute | Rheumatism, chronic | Lumbago | Sciatica | Pleurodynia | Diseases of the rheumatic system | Erysipelas | Phlegmon | Abscess | Ulcer | Boil | Carbuncle | Whitlow | Scald | Burn | Frost-bite | Contusion | Sprain | Fracture | Dislocation | Wounds and injuries | Anasarca | Ascites | Hydrothorax | Diseases of the cellular tissue | Purpura | Scurvy | Icterus | Anæmia | Diseases of the blood | Mercurialism | Nostalgia | Intemperance | Epilepsy | Opii abusus | Delirium tremens | Plumbism | Poisoning | Burning | Drowning | Fœtus, dead | Exposure | Old age | Mechanical injuries | Accidents | Diseases not specified

No. 12.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 9, 1849.

SIR: The following report exhibits the progress and condition of the affairs committed to this department during the past year:

FORTIFICATIONS, AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

A careful inspection of most of the operations connected with the defences of the seacoast and northern frontiers, and an active correspondence in relation to those that I have not been able personally to examine, enable me to state that these works have advanced as rapidly, during the past year, as was practicable, within the moderate means at command, and under a deficiency in the number of officers that in some cases has been very sensibly felt. The labors have been conducted with characteristic fidelity, intelligence, and attention to economy.

During the last three years, the average of the appropriations for fortifications has been materially below that of several years preceding, and much below what would seem to have been demanded by our weakness at several important points. But, though it is certainly true that we have cause for uneasiness, and need the greater efforts, in respect to these exposed places, it is gratifying to be able to state that the condition of the defences in general is greatly advanced, affording security for a large portion of the border that, within ten years, was either wholly unprotected or incapable of resisting enterprises of even moderate force.

I cannot suppose it necessary for me to discuss here the necessity of a good system of frontier defences, especially of a system of seacoast defences. This whole subject has been frequently under consideration. It has, for a long course of years, received the support, and been deemed the settled policy, of the country, as may be seen by reference to several documents, among which I beg leave to designate one in particular, as being an interesting summary of what has been accomplished, and what was still contemplated. See Document No. 206, House of Representatives, 26th Congress, 1st session. Moreover, while there have been, among high military authorities, diversities of opinion as to the advantages of a highly-fortified frontier when extending along an imaginary line upon land, I am not aware that any doubts have been entertained by such authorities in relation to fortifying the important points of a seaboard.

We know it to have been the invariable practice of all nations possessing a seacoast, and not less of those nations boasting the highest naval power, to fortify their seaports thoroughly, and particularly to multiply those means of resistance in all their great centres of trade and commerce, and around all their naval establishments. And especially do we know

that recent improvements in cannon, and the modern application of steam to naval navigation, have led these powers to renewed anxieties as to the security of their coasts, to a formal review of their means of defence, and to an augmentation of their means of defence by fortifications. This kind of protection is not, as some have thought, an old necessity, made obsolete by modern improvements in the instruments of maritime warfare: it, on the contrary, has been made by these improvements more than ever indispensable. An enemy can now come with a suddenness forbidding the use of other kinds of preparation—even of those extemporaneous resorts to which some would intrust the protection of all the places on the coast. He can now enter by avenues before sealed up by bars and shoals. We can gain no time from adverse winds and tempestuous seasons for an organization or array of defensive means; and he will allow us to find no security in distance.

These late improvements, however, while they increase the necessity for a system of defence that shall be always ready and always efficient, do not, happily, lessen the relative power of these defences with respect to the means of attack. Additional batteries will now be required, because the shallow channels also must be commanded; but, gun for gun, the new relation is more in favor of the forts than the old, because the war steamer, which to so great an extent is now substituted for the sailing vessel of war, while she carries fewer guns, exposes a larger vulnerable surface to the fire of the batteries; and the Paixhan shell, which, in the timbers, between the decks, and among the machinery of the steamer, must be a dreadful missile, will, in return, have even less effect upon the massive masonry of the fortifications than the solid shot which it has displaced.

The superintending engineer officers, in preparing estimates for the next fiscal year, have considered severally what was required by the general system of defence, and what by the economical interests of their particular works: in other words, they have studied how best to advance the system, and at the same time lessen the final cost of the portion in their hands. It would be greatly to the advantage of the country, on the score of ultimate cost—to say nothing of an earlier state of security—to grant the full amount of these estimates. But on the supposition that the government would desire to conform more nearly to the average expenditures of former years, I have greatly moderated the demands of the officers. The estimate handed in by the Engineer Department is, by $765,628, less than the sum of those furnished by the officers. Should any political urgency arise before the action thereon by Congress, it may be necessary to ask for a considerable increase in the amounts of the estimates.

In presenting a true statement of the condition and wants of this portion of the public service, I acquit myself of my merely official duty. But, in the full knowledge of our weakness at many points, and under a deep conviction of the grave consequences likely to flow from delay or tardiness in the prosecution of the system of defence, the duty of patriotism requires that I should urge for it, with all admissible emphasis, the liberal support of the Executive and Congress.

Within the last few years, the indemnity question with France, the McLeod question, the northeastern boundary question, the Oregon question, have each in turn excited public alarm, rousing the people from a

state of indifference, if not security, to look anxiously into the preparations made by the government for their protection. And, in each instance, there has been no little clamor because so much still remained to do. This brief portion of our history is very instructive, as showing how suddenly and unexpectedly, from a state of profound peace, and in relations of amity apparently well settled with all the world, the nation may be brought into a condition where a want of those military preparations which are necessarily the work of time, is felt to be a great fault, as well as a great misfortune. In reference to this duty of preparation, I dare not assume that the present period is one not liable to any such surprise.

Besides the works finished, those in progress, and those under repair—of which more particular mention will now be made—it is of the first necessity that certain new forts should be authorized by Congress, at the earliest day practicable. These will be specified in their respective geographic positions. They have been heretofore recommended by committees of Congress, as well as by the Executive and by this department.

Fort Wayne, and barracks and quarters thereat, Detroit, Michigan.—The fort being finished, the money expended during the year has been applied exclusively to the barracks, quarters, and hospital, with the exception of a small amount necessary to preserve the slopes of earth.

The exterior of the barracks for five companies is nearly completed, with some of the interior finish: two sets of quarters are finished, a third is roofed in, and the foundations of three sets and of a hospital have been laid.

Balance in the treasury, September 30, 1849 - -	$6,486 43
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1850 - -	6,486 43
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851 - - - - -	15,000 00

Fort Porter, near Buffalo, New York.—The operations of the year have been confined to slight repairs of the tower and quarters, and the erection of a fence around the public lands.

Balance in the treasury, September 30, 1849 - -	$22,850 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1850 - -	22,850 00

No appropriation asked for next year.

Fort Niagara, New York.—Operations for the year have been confined to slight repairs. With the available balance of funds, barracks and a new hospital are to be erected, being necessary to the comfort of the garrison.

The estimate of the officer in charge for the next year, $10,000, is for the erection of barracks and storehouses, and for permanent gun-platforms.

Balance in the treasury, September 30, 1849 - - -	$4,100 69
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1850 - -	4,100 69

No amount is asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.—The balance of the appropriation for this work, together with a small sum derived from contingencies of fortifications, has been applied to the repair of barracks and quarters.

No further appropriation asked.

Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, New York.—The work of the season may be summed up as follows: 3,452 cubic yards of masonry have been laid, principally in scarp walls and piers; 21,000 cubic yards of earth have been embanked in the coverface, and 5,000 in the parade; the piling, grillage, and masonry foundations of barracks executed; and several floors have been laid in quarters, gun casemates, and magazines.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$5,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	5,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - - -	15,000 00

Fort Knox, narrows of Penobscot, Maine.—Work has been confined to blasting rock and excavation of earth: of the former, 15,050 cubic yards have been removed; of the latter, 10,070 cubic yards. This has exhausted the appropriation. With the amount asked by the officer in charge for the next year, ($75,000,) he would be able to finish the blasting, complete some of the outworks and their communications, and raise the scarp of the main work on two fronts to the height of 20 feet. The Engineer department has, however, kept its estimate much below that sum.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$3,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	3,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	20,000 00

Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.—The repairs of the quarters and barracks are finished; lightning-rods have been raised on magazines and buildings; drains constructed; pavement laid; a shot furnace erected; gun platforms laid; and the repairs and modifications of this work may now be considered essentially complete. No further appropriation asked.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$900 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	900 00

Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine.—Since October 1, 1848, the sodding of banquette and rampart slopes has been finished. All the traverse circles have been set except at the posterns; the main entrance built up to the height of springing lines of arch; 300 running feet of road have been graded; the masonry of the wharf completed, except setting 140 running feet of coping; the foundation of block-house has been encased with a wall; and sundry minor repairs executed.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$2,300 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	2,300 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - - -	5,000 00

Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire.—No repairs have been found necessary during the year, and no appropriation is required.

Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire.—Nothing more

has been done during the year than permanently marking the boundaries of the public land and applying some slight repairs to the block-house.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	$1,300 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850	1,300 00

No further appropriation asked.

Sea-walls on Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—These walls remain in good condition. There is a small unexpended balance of funds in hands of agent, applicable to any repairs that may be required. No appropriation is asked.

Protection of Lovell's island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—The works are in good condition. A small balance of the appropriation is left, applicable to any future improvements or repairs. No appropriation is asked.

Sea-wall on the Great Brewster, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—Work was commenced upon this wall during the first days of August. By the 30th September, that part intended for the protection of the "south head" was considerably advanced, for 94 feet from the north angle of the wall was completed and coped; and for 50 feet more the foundation courses were laid. In addition to this, a return was built of about 30 feet, at the north end. It is hoped, if storms do not prevent, that, by the close of the season, about two-thirds of this portion will be completed.

The officer in charge asks, for the next fiscal year, $35,000. With this he proposes to complete the two most important parts of the wall. A comparatively small additional appropriation would suffice for any auxiliary works. The Engineer department has, however, asked for a sum considerably smaller.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	$27,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850	27,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851	15,000 00

Fort Winthrop, Governor's island, Boston harbor.—The obstacles to the rapid progress of this work have, it is hoped, been removed; and matters are now in train for energetic prosecution. The wharf has been completed; a crane placed thereon; sheds, smithies, and temporary quarters built; scale for weighing stone and sand established. The stone-cutters will be employed during the winter, in force, preparatory to active operations in the spring.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	$33,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850	33,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851	10,000 00

Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—A large amount of asphalt has been laid during the year on the floors of the casemates and communications, amounting to 66 tons of mastic; the carpentry of the soldiers' barracks, of store-rooms, and bakery, is nearly complete; carpentry of officers' quarters and magazines about half completed; the two shot-furnaces have been finished.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	$8,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1851	8,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851	5,000 00

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—The labor of the year has been applied as follows: Continuing and completing the parade wall; building an area-wall along basement of quarters; embanking parapet of main-work and sodding its exterior slope, adjusting ravelin slopes, and making doors, windows, &c., for quarters. The results by measurement are 2,633 cubic yards of masonry, 2,100 square yards of sodding, and 10,000 cubic yards of embankment.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	$17,000 00
Probable amount to be expended to 30th June, 1850	17,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851	30,000 00

Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island.—2,200 cubic yards of masonry have been laid in the permanent wharf, gun-platforms, posterns, and terrace walls. Over 17,000 square feet of stone have been cut; 1,100 square yards of pavement laid; 4,800 square yards of masonry pointed; 2,500 cubic yards of earth removed; 500 cubic yards of enrockment formed, and 500 cubic yards of stone quarried. Of the last appropriation, $10,000 were retained for the commencement of permanent quarters.

There will be required for the next year, (including the amount of $15,000 applicable to quarters, hospital, &c.,) for the permanent wharf, for coping of sundry parts, for an iron railing around the parade wall, pointing and small repairs, the sum of $35,000.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	$20,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850	20,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851	35,000 00

Fort Griswold, New London harbor, Connecticut.—Nothing has been done at this work during the year except pointing the breast-height walls of the battery.

No further appropriation is now asked.

Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut.—Labor during the year has been applied as follows: Building the exterior columbiad battery and grading the ground in its vicinity; completing the asphalting of the casemate roofs; laying pavements; advancing the interior finish of the casemate quarters; completing the pointing of all the masonry; grading parade of the north exterior battery, and advancing many of the minor details of the work.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	$5,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850	5,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851	10,000 00

Fort Schuyler, Long Island sound, New York.—The labor of the year

has been applied as follows: 2,257 square yards of stone flagging in casemates, vaults, and galleries; 443 running feet of scarp coping; 1,229 square yards of scarp-wall pointed; 265 cubic yards of masonry; painting all the wood work of the quarters and gates of the fort; grading the entire glacis of the water batteries, and putting up the iron railing of the casemate gallery and along the gorge curtain, for a length of 1,006 feet. The officer in charge calls for $45,000; but this department feels constrained to reduce the amount of the estimate as below:

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$3,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	3,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	15,000 00

Repairs of Fort Wood, Bedlow's island, New York.—During the year the operations on this island have been mostly confined to the barracks, quarters, storehouses, and bakery. Every endeavor has been made to render the fort habitable by a garrison, in order to meet the urgent wants of the line of the army; but the work has been materially delayed, first by the necessity of quartering troops in the barracks while still in an unfinished state, and afterwards by the occupation of the whole island by the commissioners of emigration of New York as an hospital during the prevalence of the cholera; this occupation lasted four months, during which time, of course, nothing could be done by this department. In addition to the accommodations provided for the troops, labor has been applied to the following objects, viz: excavation of the ditches to an extent of 7,600 cubic yards; construction of permanent platforms for barbette guns of the main work, and the advancement of the sea-wall and the necessary embankment in rear of it.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$6,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	6,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, including the construction of a permanent wharf - - - - -	25,000 00

Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.—For two years previous to September 30, 1848, the principal object to be attained in the repairs of this fort was to secure the casemates from the injury resulting from water filtering through the masonry of the arches. This object has been accomplished, and the operations, by which it was secured, terminated in November last. Since that time, the main objects have been to increase the strength of the place by establishing additional guns on its land fronts, and to render the casemates habitable and healthy. Labor has been applied to both these purposes, and to others subordinate thereto, since the 1st of last July, at which time the appropriation for these repairs became available. Before the termination of the working season, the arrangements will be completed for mounting twenty additional barbette guns on the land fronts of the fort and on the redoubt. Most of the material for refitting all the casemates of the east front is purchased; most of the wood-work is got out and ready to be put up, but funds are wanting to complete this operation; and it will have to be suspended, in view of the greater necessity of preparing for the armament.

Besides the completion of the repairs, it is proposed, with the funds now asked, to replace the decaying wharf with a new one of stone. The estimate of the officer in charge is - - - - $29,500 00
Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 - 800 00
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1850 - 800 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - - 20,000 00

Repairs of Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.—During the present working season, two new shot furnaces have been erected and will be completed, the doors of the two magazines have received a protection of masonry, and this arrangement will be completed by the addition of roofs.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 - $2,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 - 2,000 00
No appropriation is asked for next year.

Repairs of works on Staten island, New York—Fort Richmond.—During the year the works have progressed steadily and to an extent proportioned to the available means, having resulted in building up the entire scarp of the fort an average height of two feet; all the casemate piers of two fronts; half of the third front and half of the magazines of the gorge front, and average height of three feet or to the level of eleven feet above the foundations, and 240 feet in the length of sea-wall, an average height of nine feet, requiring 946 cubic yards of cut stone masonry, 931 cubic yards of rubble masonry, 507 cubic yards of concrete masonry, 47 cubic yards of brick masonry; the excavation and removal of 2,324 cubic yards of sand; cutting 21,784 cubic feet of stone, and driving 159 piles.

To progress with the construction of this work the next year, the most advantageous sum to be applied thereto would be $75,000, with which one tier of casemates and the counterscarp of the gorge front could be built up; thus affording a closed battery flanking the approach to the narrows, ready to receive its armament in case of emergency, without interfering with the further progress of the work. Any sum short of this would be applied to the scarp, piers, and arches of the first tier of casemates and counterscarp of the gorge front, in the order specified, and to the extent such sum would permit.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 - $14,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 - 14,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - - 60,000 00

Sandy Hook, New York harbor.—I must again advert to the necessity for the commencement of a fort at this place; and to that end, in a separate communication, the support of the government for this project will be solicited.

Fort Delaware, Delaware river.—During the past year the dike surrounding the island has been repaired and strengthened, and the wharves repaired. The excavation for the foundations of the work, commenced in August, 1848, was completed in April, 1849; the entire quantity of earth and old foundation removed being 39,554 cubic yards. On the completion of this, the piling was commenced and carried on as rapidly

as possible. At the close of September last, 4,356 piles had been driven. For the remainder of the piles and the grillage, the available funds will be sufficient and leave a small balance for the temporary buildings needed. To commence the masonry of the work, an additional appropriation is necessary. The officer in charge reports that $200,000 might be economically applied during the next fiscal year; but in view of the other wants of the service, I shall only ask for the amount stated below.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$38,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	38,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	50,000 00

Fort on Sollers' Point flats, Baltimore harbor.—Since the date of the last annual report the scow, steam pile-driving machine, and lighter for the transportation of heavy bodies, then under construction, have been completed.

The fort has been located on the site designated for its situation, and its trace laid out and marked on the shoal. The nature of the shoal has been ascertained by boring, and a hard foundation found to exist forty-five feet below low-water level. The preparatory platforms or wharves for the construction of sea-walls have been commenced, and 100 running feet of the outer wharf completed. All the piles for the construction of the wharves for two fronts have been procured. A crane for receiving stone and other machinery has been built, ready for erection. A well has been sunk on Sollers' point, 37 feet below the stratum of salt water sand, from which a supply of fresh water is obtained sufficient for the use of the men and steam engines employed on the work, and arrangements made to convey it to the site of the fort.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$36,100 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	36,100 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	50,000 00

Fort Madison, Annapolis, Maryland.—Not having an officer available for the superintendence of this work, the whole of the appropriation of last March remains unexpended.

No further appropriation now asked.

Repairs of Fort Washington, Maryland.—The repairs of this work are completed, and it has been turned over to the line for occupation.

Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia.—During the past year the stone revetment of the glacis coupé on front No. 5 has been completed, including a surface of 15,000 feet of masonry, with an average depth of 15 inches. There have been prepared and dressed, besides, over 5,000 superficial feet of stone for the scarp-wall of the redoubt, and 1,500 superficial feet for the tide lock. The slopes of the glacis have in various parts been repaired and adjusted. Materials have been collected for the rapid construction of the redoubt when commenced, and the machinery for pumping put in order.

The officer in charge asks for the next fiscal year $40,233, with which he expects to be able to complete the work, $5,000 of it being intended

for the completion of the artesian well already commenced. But the department has felt obliged to reduce the amount asked for, considerably.

Mill Creek bridge and road.—This bridge requires to be refloored, and the road leading thereto, from the fort, to be widened and repaired. The estimated amount for these objects is $800.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849, on account of Fort Monroe	$11,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850	11,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851	20,000 00

Fort Calhoun, Hampton roads, Virginia.—No work has been done at this fort during the past year. It is expected that the measurements of the present autumn will show such a diminution of subsidence as to justify a recommencement of operations at an early day, in which case it may be necessary to ask for an appropriation. None is asked at present.

Fort Macon and preservation of its site, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina.—A fort keeper has been employed during the year for the preservation of the public property, but no repairs have been applied. Some will be executed during the coming winter.

The means adopted for the preservation of the site seem to be successful. Some repairs and improvements of the jettees will soon be made, out of funds now available, including the construction of a permanent wharf.

No further appropriation asked.

Repairs of Fort Caswell and preservation of its site, Smithville, North Carolina.—Nothing has been done on this work beyond the labor of a fort keeper, who has been employed to take care of public property.

For the preservation of the site another jettee is necessary; for this, materials are now in course of collection, and the jettee will probably be finished by the close of the present fiscal year. Part of the available funds will be applied to the wharf, which will be made permanent.

No further appropriation asked.

Preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina.—The breakwater has been extended during the year 497 feet, leaving yet to be completed 360 feet. The finished part of the breakwater effectually protects the shore. It is thus far uninjured by storms. The part of the island not yet protected is wearing away at a rapid rate.

The officer in charge estimates for the completion of the work $3,500, and adds, that "if the appropriation be deferred to another year, this part of the island and the buildings thereon will probably all be carried away."

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	$800 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850	800 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851	3,500 00

Dike on Drunken Dick shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—5,851 tons of granite have been used on the dike since the last annual report. The stones now reach the proposed terminus of the dike. All parts of the work, from that which is completed or nearly so, to that

which is barely raised above the surface of the bottom, are causing a rapid accumulation of sand, and there remains no longer a reasonable doubt that it will fulfil the objects of its construction, viz: the security of Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's island. The superintending engineer demands the sum of $65,000, which has been reduced in the estimates of this department to the same small amount that was appropriated last year.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$6,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	6,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	10,000 00

Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—Since the last annual report the scarp wall of the battery fronts has been raised nearly seven feet, and of the gorge three and a half feet; the piers to the springing lines of the second story casemate arches, except those at the angles, which remain as they were. It has been ascertained that the rate of subsidence of the foundation is decreasing, although under an increasing weight.

The officer in charge estimates for the service of the next year $115,000, but I feel constrained to limit the call of the department to $40,000.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$26,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	26,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	40,000 00

Preservation of the site of Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—The wooden revetments erected for the protection of the site of Fort Johnson are so far decayed that a severe storm would certainly carry most of them away, and endanger four public buildings, viz: the soldiers' quarters, (a large building built of concrete,) the carpenters' shop, smith shop, and laborers' quarters, and with them would be washed away a large portion of the sandy foundation on which they stand; and in a few years, if not protected, the remaining buildings and the whole point would share the same fate. This point is important to the defence of Charleston, being capable of mounting more than fifty pieces of artillery, bearing effectively upon the channel. In the hands of an enemy, who might approach it from Stono river by land, it would intercept the direct communication between Fort Sumter and the city, and greatly annoy vessels entering or leaving the harbor. As a site for a general hospital for the garrisons of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie it has many advantages, amongst which the ample space and substantial and comfortable buildings belonging to the United States may be mentioned.

The present wooden breakwater will not stand another severe storm, and will not last more than another year, if we should escape our usual equinoxial gale. The present wharf is fast going to decay and will require to be rebuilt soon, or to be repaired at an expense almost equal to the cost of a new one.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - - -	$5,000 00

Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia.—Work was resumed at this fort in December last. The labor of the year has been applied to the follow-

ing objects, viz: enlarging and raising the permanent dikes of the island; grading and adjusting the earthen slopes of the fort; repairing one of the wharves; adjusting gates to feeding canal, and making small repairs.

For the accommodation of a garrison and the preservation of this work, considerable additional labor is required. The exterior buildings should be repaired to fit them for quarters, stores, shops, &c.; the remainder of the dikes enlarged so as to give permanent protection to the island; the masonry pointed; cisterns repaired, with other small repairs and modifications. For these purposes $20,000 will be required. A permanent wharf will also in time be required, to replace the present wooden one.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	15,000 00

Repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia.—The operations at this work were recommenced in November last, and continued until the 1st of June of the present year, when all work was closed on account of the unhealthy locality of the fort. The labor of the year comprises the following objects, viz: excavating for the foundations of scarp walls of land fronts, and establishing the pile and grillage foundations for the same; completing the embankment of parapet on the river fronts; covering the terreplein of water battery with asphaltum; completing the masonry and wood-work of magazine, and covering it with a slate roof; building the scarp of land fronts to the height of ten feet above its foundation; driving the piles for counterscarp of land fronts; embanking a large quantity of earth in filling up the parade; making and putting up the casings to doors and windows of store-rooms and guard-rooms; constructing the necessary machinery and receiving the required materials.

The labor upon this work was resumed on the 1st instant, and with the funds available the remaining portions of counterscarp foundations on the land and river fronts can be established, a part of the counterscarp wall finished, the scarp-wall raised a few feet higher, and the parade filled with earth to its proper level.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$14,400 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	14,400 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850 - - -	20,000 00

Proposed fort at the entrance of Cumberland sound, Georgia.—The repeated efforts of the department during the year to complete the title to the site designed to be occupied for the defence of this entrance have failed, and consequently no labors could be undertaken.

The sum now applicable to such a work will suffice for a beginning; so that no further appropriation is asked at present.

Repairs of sea-wall, St. Augustine, Florida.—The appropriation for this work, made at the last session of Congress, not being available until the 1st of July last, no labor was expended upon it prior to that date. In the course of the summer, arrangements were made for the delivery of the necessary materials, and a portion of the required machinery has been repaired. In the course of the coming winter the repairs of the sea-wal

and battery can be completed; the amount now available for that purpose being probably sufficient.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	-	$4,200 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850	-	4,200 00

Pensacola harbor, Florida.—I beg leave to refer, as containing interesting and important statements, to several previous reports from this office on the general value of this harbor for great national purposes.

Fort McRee and preservation of site, Pensacola harbor, Florida.—The operations for the security of the site of this work have been entirely successful, and the foundations are deemed safe. The funds expended have been applied almost exclusively to this object. For any future operations the funds now applicable are deemed to be sufficient.

Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida.—Nothing of consequence has been done for Fort Pickens during the year. A new piazza and some slight repairs are required, and will be provided for out of the fund for contingencies of fortifications.

No appropriation now asked.

Fort Barrancas and barracks thereat, Pensacola harbor, Florida. Redoubt.—Since the last report, the progress on this work has, for want of means, been small.

Barracks.—The masonry of four divisions of the barracks, and four kitchens, is now nearly complete. The lower rooms of the barracks and of two kitchens remain to be paved, as well as the walk in front and the floor of the piazza in rear. The windows of the two centre divisions of the barracks, and of two kitchens, are glazed. The carpenter's work of the interior of the barracks and kitchen has been prepared; a part of it put up, and all the remainder is in readiness to be so. The slaters are now at work on the roofs of two divisions of the barracks, and on those of two kitchens. This work will be completed in a few days.

The foundations of the remaining divisions of the northern wing have been raised to the level of the water table, and the walls of the same will be raised as rapidly as materials can be procured.

The estimate of the officer in charge, for Fort Barrancas, for the permanent barracks, and for the purchase of sundry lots and houses, was, for the next fiscal year $101,876; which the engineer department has felt constrained to reduce to $35,000, including $20,000 for the redoubt, and $15,000 for the barracks, at the Barrancas.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	-	$
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851	- - - -	35,000 00

Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama.—Since last October the permanent wharf has been completed; the required alterations have been made in the magazines; front No. 4 has been graded and planted with Spanish bayonet; 6,841 cubic yards of sand have been added to the glacis of front No. 5; and the partition walls of the lower story of barracks have been built.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$13,252 65
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	13,252 65
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, chiefly for the construction of additional barracks - - - - -	15,000 00

Proposed new fort on Dauphin island, Mobile bay, Alabama.—No steps which it was in the power of this office to take to complete the title to the land wanted for the site of this work have been omitted; such title is not yet vested in the United States, however, and consequently operations could not be commenced. There is a balance in the treasury of a former grant which will suffice for the commencement of the work.

Fort Pike and preservation of site, Louisiana.—A very small amount of labor has been applied to this work the past year. With the funds now available it is proposed to make sundry additions for the convenient service of the fort and the comfort of the garrison, including considerable addition to the barrack-room, and to apply some repairs.

To complete the proposed improvements, an additional appropriation will be required; which includes some further work for the preservation of the site.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$8,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	8,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	5,000 00

Fort Wood and preservation of its site, Louisiana.—Some slight repairs have been applied during the year. The available funds will be exhausted in building an additional story to the citadel, barracks, and in other necessary improvements.

We have, besides, to provide by jettees, revetments, &c., for the security of the site, now rapidly encroached upon by the tides; also, to cope the scarp-wall, to construct a bridge over the outer ditch, and to make sundry minor improvements, which require an additional appropriation.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$7,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	7,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	10,000 00

Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana.—This work has been in charge of a fort keeper during the past year. The officer of engineers in charge reports the necessity of some improvements and repairs requiring a small appropriation, which is accordingly asked.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	4,000 00

Tower Duprés, Louisiana.—This work has been in charge of a fort keeper during the year.

It has become necessary to substitute stone gun-platforms for the existing wooden ones, which are now decaying. To provide for this and the

payment of a fort keeper, and small contingent expenses, an appropriation is asked.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	2,000 00

Proposed tower and battery at Proctor's Landing, Lake Borgne, Louisiana.—In reference to this work, I must repeat my statement of last year, namely, that it is indispensable to the security of New Orleans that a work be constructed at this position without further delay. A separate estimate of $50,000 will be handed in, in the hope that it will find favor with the Executive and Congress.

Several previous reports from this office have urged this necessity at some length.

Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana.—The operations of the year have been confined to deepening the ditch to an unfordable depth. This has been accomplished, though the cost of it was considerably increased by the prevalence of the cholera at the post. An unusually high stage of water in the Mississippi river has shown the necessity of additional levees, and the existing appropriations will be absorbed in their construction and the expenses of fort-keeping.

For the next year the officer in charge estimates for $35,000, to be applied to the construction of a new exterior battery, to the conversion of part of the covert-way into an additional water-battery, and to sundry minor improvements. I have, however, reduced the estimate nearly one-half.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$15,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	15,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	20,000 00

Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana.—The labor of the year has been applied as follows: Constructing a wharf, laying 28 permanent gun-platforms in lower exterior battery-building, breast-height walls of this battery and breast-height walls of gorge of upper battery; constructing service magazines for these two batteries; collecting the timber for revetting the ditches of both batteries.

To complete the repairs of this fort, the officer in charge estimates an amount of $60,000; for the next year, however, this department asks for little more than half of the above sum.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$28,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	28,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - -	35,000 00

Fort Livingston, Grand Terre island, Louisiana.—The settlement still continuing in this work, it has not been judged expedient to complete it during the past year. A small force has been employed in pointing masonry, and wheeling additional earth on the glacis; and materials have been collected for completing most of the work now remaining to be done. It cannot yet be decided whether it will be judicious to go on with the completion of the work during the ensuing year; but it is believed that it will

not be necessary to delay it much longer. The settlement will not, in any degree, impair the efficiency of the fort.

The amount of work remaining to be done is not great. Completing the breast-height walls, (partially built;) setting gun-traverses, for which the stone is on hand; shaping and sodding the parapets, terrepleins, and glacis; fitting up the casemates, putting up bridge and draw-bridge, and a few other operations of a minor nature.

The temporary quarters also require some repairs to render them available for a garrison, and fences are in the course of construction to enclose them and the necessary grounds.

The balance of existing appropriation will suffice, it is believed, for these objects.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$21,961 62
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	21,961 62

Fortifications at Key West, Florida.—During the past year the foundations of this work have been advanced to the following extent: On the three channel fronts and the southeast gorge bastion, the masonry has been raised to eight feet above the bottom, and on the curtain of the gorge to six feet, excepting an opening in the latter left for the passage of lighters into the interior; 24,700 cubic feet of granite have been laid, and 17,155 cubic feet additional have been received, ready for laying; 5,000 cubic feet of stone, found on the island, have also been worked in.

In addition to this, the breakwater covering the gorge front and its platform, together with the inner platforms on this and on the north and south fronts, have been built during the year.

The officer in charge recommends for the work of the next year the completion of the masonry of the scarp to the level of the first tier of embrasures; the filling of the interior and some accessory work. This would place the work in security from the violent storms that prevail there, and the propriety and ultimate economy of the course cannot be doubted. But it would require an additional appropriation of $100,000; and in view of the wants of other branches of the service, I feel constrained to limit my call to a smaller amount. I shall therefore ask for a smaller sum, and endeavor to effect the desired object as far as practicable with that.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$62,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	62,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	75,000 00

Fortifications on Garden Key, Tortugas islands, Florida.—The operations here have been confined principally to the counterscarp wall of the work, to finishing the interior of permanent quarters for officers, and to the construction of a permanent cistern to the quarters.

The foundation of the counterscarp wall is laid by means of a coffer-dam, from which the water is pumped out; the depth being from 5 to 8 feet, according to the tide. There has been completed, during the past season, 510 running feet of coffer-dam, either entirely or partially constructed. The whole amount of masonry laid in this wall, during the year, is 1,815 cubic yards; comprising 959 cubic yards of concrete in the foundation, and 571 cubic yards of concrete, and 285 cubic yards of brick

masonry in the superstructure. The amount of sand excavated for bed of foundation is 973 cubic yards, and has been made at an average depth of 6½ feet below the surface of the water.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849 -	$37,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850 -	37,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851 - - - -	50,000 00

Military stations on the route to Oregon and California.—The first station *Fort Kearny*, at the head of Grand island, on the Platte river, 310 miles from Fort Leavenworth, by the travelled route.

In the fall of 1848, three temporary buildings were erected for quarters of officers and men (two companies)—a bakery, and stables for the horses of one company each, also temporary; and a large adobe storehouse finished.

During the present season a framed hospital has been erected, containing four rooms below, and two attic rooms; a two-story building for officers' quarters, containing four rooms in each story, and two attic rooms, is also nearly finished; and a two-story building for soldiers' quarters is under way, and will be finished before winter.

A good temporary magazine has also been erected, and 100,000 bricks have been burnt.

During the coming year another double block, or two single blocks, of officers', and another block of soldiers' quarters, may be erected; but to complete the works with quarters for two companies, another appropriation will be necessary.

The second station has been located 337 miles west of Fort Kearny, on the Laramie river, one mile above its junction with the Platte. The old adobe work called Fort Laramie has been purchased, which has obviated the necessity of wasting time on temporary buildings.

The buildings now under way, and which are expected to be ready for use before winter, are, a two-story block of officers' quarters, containing 16 rooms; a block of soldiers' quarters, intended for one company, but which will be occupied by two during the coming winter; a permanent bakery, and two stables for one company each.

The only buildings that can be erected next year, with the means now available, are, another block of officers' quarters, and a hospital. To complete the post for a garrison of three companies, an additional appropriation is necessary. Indeed, the sum hitherto appropriated, $18,000, would hardly build a range of stables for two light artillery companies at an eastern post.

The events of the last eighteen months have added greatly to the importance of Forts Kearny and Laramie. Nearly 8,000 wagons, 30,000 people, and 80,000 draught animals have passed along this thoroughfare on the way to California, Oregon, and the Salt lake. The engineer officer superintending the erection of the works and buildings reports it as very desirable that all should be finished soon, and without exacting too much labor from the mounted troops, who should be held in readiness for more important duties. He also states his belief, if the requisite appropriations are made early in the next session of Congress, that both works will be finished in 1850.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	$10,000 00	
Balance in hands of the agent	5,607 22	
		$15,607 22
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1850		15,607 22
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, in order to complete the accommodation and the defences at the two positions mentioned above		60,000 00

No returns have been received as to works that may be necessary at any more advanced positions.

BARRACKS, QUARTERS, AND HOSPITALS.

I have to repeat from my report of last year, under this head, that the duty returns upon me of urging upon the favorable consideration of the Executive and Congress some constructions which I deem essential to the defensive system of the Atlantic coast, and also to the comfort, discipline, and health of the garrisons. A general estimate will accordingly be presented for the commencement of permanent barracks on Governor's island, Boston harbor; on Governor's island, New York harbor; for a hospital at Fort Adams, Newport harbor; and for a hospital at Fort Washington.

Cadet barracks and other permanent buildings at West Point.—During the past year, that portion of the barracks west of the main entrance has been entirely completed, and it is now occupied by one-half of the corps of cadets. The foundations of the remaining part of the building have been established, and about one-third of the masonry completed; the necessary drains, and one of the out-buildings, also completed, and about 1,000 cubic yards of rock removed, to form the barrack yard.

It is intended to push forward the masonry during the fall and spring, as far as the available funds will justify, and if the necessary appropriation be granted at the coming session of Congress, the entire building may be completed during the winter of 1850–'51.

Economy of construction, the discipline, instruction, and health of the cadets, require the speedy completion of this building.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1849	$20,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1850	20,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851	48,500 00

For the hospital of enlisted men, for riding hall, and for mess hall.—The superintendent asks that the appropriated balances of the original estimates may be granted, in order to their completion.

He also asks the sum of $3,000 for the construction of a permanent building for a *guard-house and commissary store*—much needed at the post; that sum being for the total cost under the estimate and plan.

The letter of the superintendent, in explanation of his estimates for the above-mentioned buildings, and for the Military Academy generally, accompanies this report.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

The board of engineers connected with the system of defence on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico frontiers, consisting of Colonel Thayer, Lieutenant Colonel De Russy, Major Delafield, Brevet Colonel Mansfield, and Brevet Colonel Lee, have, at such times as could be spared from the separate duties of their several important trusts, been engaged—

On projects for the defence of New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts;

On projects for the occupation of Sandy Hook, New York harbor;

On projects for the disposition of permanent barracks, quarters, and hospital at Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island.

In the months of January, February, and March last, this board examined the coast of Florida from Pensacola (West Florida) round to Cumberland sound, Georgia, with particular reference to the application thereto of the general system of defence; and, under special instructions, moreover, to make the earliest report practicable on the reservations of land they might find it necessary for the government to make for sites of future defences. Their report on these reservations was received in this office on the 19th March last, and forwarded to you the next day, with the request that such direction should be given to their recommendations as to permit the immediate action of the General Land Office; it being stated that the reservations therein proposed were the only ones this department would have occasion to ask, for purposes of defence, on the coast of Florida, and that a previous request for a general reservation of the islands of that coast was consequently withdrawn. The general report of this board on the defences necessary to the Florida coast, was received here on the 5th October, 1849.

While the board was at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, engaged in the particular matter of selecting positions for barracks, quarters, and hospital at that place, it became necessary to detach two of the members, to wit: Major Delafield and Colonel Mansfield, to meet, under your orders, some officers of the navy, at the dry-dock in Brooklyn, and confer with them in relation to matters connected with that important structure. The joint report then made was sent to the Navy Department.

In my last annual report I stated that the Executive having determined on sending a joint board of naval and engineer officers to examine the coast of the United States lying on the Pacific ocean, with a view to reports on the sites proper for naval depots; on the harbors suitable for the accommodation of cruisers, and of vessels engaged in commerce; the defences necessary for these, and on other matters connected with those subjects; a detail of engineer officers had been made accordingly. A subsequent change placed Brevet Colonel J. L. Smith on that board instead of Major Chase—Major Ogden and Lieutenant Leadbetter still remaining members thereof.

The members of this joint commission reached San Francisco early in April last, and, while awaiting at that place the arrival from the Atlantic of the vessel designed to convey them along the coast of California and Oregon, applied themselves, under their instructions, in the explorations of that bay and the neighboring coast. In this labor they were kindly assisted by such means as Commodore Jones could, without danger of losing his men by desertion, supply from his squadron.

Colonel Smith writes, in relation to the difficulty of obtaining necessary assistance for the prosecution of their labors, that it would seem, from experience so far, that labor cannot be engaged in that country except at most extravagant cost, and that a continuance of that state of things would greatly retard the prosecution of the duties of the commission. He, however, thought it reasonable to suppose that the great excitement then existing would not endure for any length of time; and that the accession to the population to be expected from the arrival of a large number of passengers known to be on the way, would greatly abate, if not entirely allay it.

The commission would keep itself ready to take advantage of any opportunity that might be afforded them for performing their duties.

I have, in two preceding annual reports, stated the probable necessity, in case of proceeding with a system of permanent defences on the Pacific coast, of relying, for the greater part, upon an organized battalion of engineer soldiers for the execution of the works. That this would be the only certain, and by far the most economical means, as heretofore suggested on the representation of Captain Halleck, of the corps of engineers—an officer perfectly acquainted with the whole of that frontier—is likely to be fully shown by further reports from the above-mentioned commission, which has been instructed to examine and report particularly on the subject.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

I have the pleasure to transmit herewith the report of the board of visiters that was assembled at West Point during the general examination in June last, with all the papers by which it was accompanied. A perusal of the general report, and of the several subordinate reports furnished by the committees on instruction, administration, police, discipline, and fiscal affairs, will afford a clear view of the institution, as presented to these intelligent gentlemen after a minute and thorough investigation of its affairs.

Since the visit of the board, and having had before you their opinions, you have yourself had an opportunity to see something of the establishment, and of the ordinary routine of academical duties; and being thus informed as to the actual state of the academy, you will hardly desire that I should occupy your time by details in relation to an inspection made by me in the early part of October. As to which, however, I will state, in general terms, that I found all things proceeding harmoniously and successfully under the same able supervision and instruction that have for several years sustained the high character of the institution.

The several recommendations made by the board of visiters, with a view to improvements of various kinds, will receive the most careful consideration on the part of the authorities. Those, in particular, on the subject of supplies to cadets of food and other articles may, perhaps, lead to modifications that will lessen their cost to the cadets.

The estimate of the expenses of the Military Academy for the next fiscal year, handed in by the superintendent, is as follows, with the exception of an item of $8,000 for the completion of the riding hall, which has been stricken out by direction.

For current and ordinary expenses - -	$28,884 00	
For gradual increase, and for the expenses of the library - - - - - - -	1,000 00	
For expenses of the board of visiters, including $517 47 for deficiencies of appropriations for the last fiscal year - - -	2,517 47	
		$32,401 47
To complete hospital for enlisted men - -	2,000 00	
To complete mess hall - - - - -	25,000 00	
For a permanent guard-house and commissary store - - - - - - -	3,000 00	
	30,000 00	
To which the department adds for completion of cadet barracks - - - - - -	48,500 00	
		78,500 00
Total - - - - - - - - - - -		$110,901 47

The following is a list of the officers, professors, and teachers of the Military Academy, constituting the academical and military staff on the 30th of September last:

Captain Henry Brewerton, corps of engineers, superintendent and commandant.

Mr. Dennis H. Mahan, A. M., professor of civil and military engineering.

Second Lieutenant Henry L. Eustis, corps of engineers, assistant professor of civil and military engineering.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Stewart, corps of engineers, acting assistant professor of civil and military engineering.

Mr. William H. C. Bartlett, A. M., professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

First Lieutenant Joseph J. Reynolds, 3d artillery, assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

First Lieutenant Daniel T. Van Buren, 2d artillery, acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant William B. Franklin, topographical engineers, acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William P. Trowbridge, corps of engineers, on duty in the observatory.

Mr. Albert E. Church, A. M., professor of mathematics.

First Lieutenant Samuel Jones, 1st artillery, assistant professor of mathematics.

First Lieutenant Asher R. Eddy, 1st artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Second Lieutenant William G. Peck, topographical engineers, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Second Lieutenant John C. Clark, 4th artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Mr. Jacob W. Bailey, A. M., professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

First Lieutenant Francis N. Clarke, 4th artillery, assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. C. Boynton, 1st artillery, acting assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

Reverend William T. Sprole, chaplain and professor of ethics.

Second Lieutenant George Deshon, ordnance, assistant professor of ethics.

Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant Dabney H. Maury, mounted riflemen, acting assistant professor of ethics.

Mr. Robert W. Weir, N. A., professor of drawing.

First Lieutenant Richard S. Smith, 4th artillery, assistant professor of drawing.

Second Lieutenant James W. Abert, topographical engineers, acting assistant professor of drawing.

Captain George W. Cullum, corps of engineers, instructor of practical engineering.

Second Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George B. McClellan, corps of engineers, assistant instructor of practical engineering.

Brevet Second Lieutenant James C. Duane, corps of engineers, assistant instructor of practical engineering.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Rufus A. Roys, corps of engineers, assistant instructor of practical engineering.

Mr. H. R. Agnel, professor of the French language.

First Lieutenant T. D'Oremieulx, 1st infantry, assistant professor of the French language.

First Lieutenant John H. Grelaud, 4th artillery, acting assistant professor of the French language.

Captain Bradford R. Alden, 4th infantry, commandant of cadets, and instructor of infantry tactics.

First Lieutenant John M. Jones, 7th infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

Second Lieutenant Charles T. Baker, 6th infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

Second Lieutenant Simon B. Buckner, 6th infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant Henry B. Clitz, 3d infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

Captain and Brevet Major William H. Shover, 3d artillery, instructor of artillery and cavalry, and commandant of artillery and dragoon detachments.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Fitz John Porter, 4th artillery, assistant instructor of artillery.

Second Lieutenant and Brevet First Lieutenant James M. Hawes, 2d dragoons, assistant instructor of cavalry.

Mr. P. De Janon, instructor of the sword exercise.

Military Staff.

Dr. John M. Cuyler, M. D., surgeon.

Dr. Robert Southgate, M. D., assistant surgeon.

First Lieutenant Isaac S. K. Reeves, 1st artillery, adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Barton S. Alexander, corps of engineers, treasurer, and superintending the construction of cadet barracks.

I have here to offer an earnest recommendation that the professor of drawing and the professor of French may be put on the same ground, in respect to allowances, as the professors of engineering, mathematics, ethics, and chemistry. The first-mentioned gentlemen have very laborious and responsible duties; they have shown themselves to be of pre-eminent ability; they have had long experience; and in a long course of service at the academy, have displayed the greatest zeal and industry in their respective departments; and I know no reason why they should not enjoy the same remuneration that is allowed to other academical officers of the same denomination.

For like reasons, the principal assistant professors of French and of drawing should be placed on an equality with other principal assistant professors.

I have once more to urge that the adjutant of the Military Academy may have the same allowances as an adjutant of a regiment of dragoons; and on this point beg leave to refer to a letter from the superintendent to General Haralson, president of the board of visiters, dated June 12, 1847. (See page 613 of papers accompanying the Secretary of War's report, December, 1847.)

OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND THE COMPANY OF ENGINEER SOLDIERS.

The employment of the officers of engineers during the past year may be stated as follows:

In the office of the engineer department - - -	2	
Engaged in the construction and repair of fortifications and works connected therewith, 24 officers, acting as principals, and 6 officers as assistants merely - - -	30	
On the coast of the Pacific, as members of a joint military and naval board required to report on the necessary defences, depots, &c., of that coast - - -	3	
On detached duty in the military departments, under the orders of the commandants thereof - - -	4	
On the coast survey - - - - -	1	
At West Point, either on duty in the Military Academy, or in the company of engineer soldiers - - -	9	
Total - - - - -	49	officers.

Of the thirty officers engaged in the construction or repair of fortifications, it should be stated that five, in addition to those employments, are charged with the duties of the board of engineers; and, as such board, are engaged on the general subject of the defences on the Atlantic coast.

In speaking, at the opening of this report, of the progress of the system of defence during the year, and praising, as I could not do too highly, the devotion and ability of the officers, I alluded to a deficiency in the number of officers for the proper execution of the labors committed to the corps; and to this point it is my duty now to revert more in detail. This deficiency has been the more sensibly felt, from the late extension of our geographical limits; and it must be more and more so, as population and the business and enterprise of the country shall spread themselves out toward the new borders.

There has been an addition of about four hundred miles to our coast upon the gulf of Mexico within a few years, including a number of ports, to the defence of which Congress must soon be called to assign a fair portion of the public treasure.

Upon the Pacific we have, within a still more recent period, acquired an extent of seaboard equal to the whole seacoast of the old thirteen States, comprising several harbors which demand protection at the earliest day practicable. Their distance from the seat of population and strength, exposing them, in a particular manner, to become the objects of an enemy's enterprises, will require that they should possess within themselves the means of protracted resistance. To our commerce in that sea, likely to be vastly expanded within a brief period, there can be no other refuge, at the breaking out of a war, than these harbors properly fortified. Our military posts upon these shores, never likely to be kept during peace upon a strong footing, must have the means of maintaining themselves, and affording something like protection to the settlements till reinforcements can reach them; and the naval forces that may be cruising in that sea at the opening of a war will not probably be of strength adequate to protect the depôts and other establishments that the necessities and economy of that service shall have planted there; but, on the contrary, may be so comparatively weak as to be themselves, or some of them, in need of shelter.

Even the completion of the great railway by which some persons hope, at an early day, to open a quick communication with that coast, will augment the importance and necessity of such defences. How completely would all the speculations that rest on this becoming the channel of a great trade with the East, be frustrated by the harbors of that coast being occupied by an enemy's squadrons! The contemplated railroad would be an important auxiliary to such defences, greatly increasing their strength and their utility; but without the safe use of these harbors, it could maintain no connexion with the commerce of that sea in time of war. This is not the place, however, to discuss this subject generally; and the preceding remarks on the defences needed on the Pacific, have been made merely to show that it will soon be necessary to detach a considerable number of engineer officers, to be employed there as a board of engineers, and as constructing officers.

Of the officers of engineers (about thirty) now engaged in constructions, five, being officers of rank, have, as before stated, additional duties to perform as members of the board of engineers; nineteen of the superintending engineers have no officers serving with them as assistants; and it has not been possible, for some time past, to give to any of the remaining superintendents, no matter how large and important their works, more than one assistant each. This deficiency of officers is a great detriment to the public interest, because the quality and the quantity of work performed will always depend on the constancy of supervision. The superintending engineer officer is by law the disbursing agent also, and is held accountable for the nature and extent of the expenditures, and for the safety of the public funds. This heavy pecuniary responsibility encroaches sensibly on his time, leaving less of his personal attention applicable to the labors of supervision, and constraining a greater reliance on hired persons over whom, from the nature of things, he can have no control that may not be shaken off by the employee at any moment of pique or caprice. Whenever character and qualifications justify, in a degree, the trust the

superintendent is obliged to repose in such subordinates, a high compensation has to be paid, often much greater than the public allowances to such grades of officers as would be employed as assistants; so that, besides the chances of incompetency, and the want of guaranties as to fidelity, a real extravagance must attend this kind of aid, compared with the expense of maintaining the same number of officers.

Many of the superintending engineer officers, to whom it has been impossible to assign any assistants, have charge, each, of several independent works, in some cases several miles apart; in some cases, separated by hundreds of miles. In all these, it is unavoidable that important public interests are left in the hands of persons without official accountability, and who can be subjected to occasional visits and inspections only. It cannot be necessary to insist on the disadvantages of such a practice.

It seems to be indispensable to a good and responsible supervision, that at each work where the expenditures are more than very moderate, there should be constantly one officer of engineers, at least: if there be any exception to this rule, it would be only where two or three works are in close proximity, so that all may be seen to during the day. In every work of magnitude, or where the daily expenditure has been considerable, experience has shown it to be indispensable to an effective supervision, that there should be, besides the superintending officer, not less than one assistant. Reckoning on these rules, taken at their minimum, and without supposing any works added to those now actually under way, I find twenty additional officers necessary, at this moment, to their proper and economical execution. It is true that some of these works will pass, ere long, out of our hands, but only to be replaced by others: two or three new ones are even now authorized, for which no officer can yet be spared; and there is good reason to suppose that the approaching session will authorize some others of great importance to the security of the coast, as has been before represented. In making this calculation, moreover, I refer only to the portions of the coast of the United States heretofore included in the system of defence. All that shall be added to the duties of the corps of engineers in consequence of the new acquisitions of territory, will increase the necessities of the corps in respect to an accession to its numbers.

It is an important remark to make here that this deficiency involves, inevitably, the employment as superintendents of important and expensive operations, officers who, however proficient in the studies of their profession, have not had the experience in constructions and in out-door business that should precede such responsibilities.

I could add many forcible considerations to those above presented, if I thought they could be necessary. There is one point, however, not yet touched, which is important, and the force of which makes an immediate commencement of the plan of increase requisite: it is this—that an increase of the corps will not be attended with the desired advantages, unless it be made gradually, and by annual additions of a limited number of officers of the lowest grade from graduates of the Military Academy. The law should do three things. It should insist on all the additions being made to the foot of the corps from graduates of the academy. It should restrict the number of additions to be made annually, and it should restrict the promotions within the corps in a corresponding degree. A good selection of officers would thus be secured, and a proper experience would precede

advancement to the higher grades. By this process, and at a very small annual cost, since all the additions would be made from officers who would otherwise be appointed as brevet second lieutenants into some other corps, it would require from four to six years to fill up the corps of engineers to the extent demanded by the wants of the service.

The company of engineer soldiers (sappers, miners, and pontoniers) has during the year, under the careful drill and instruction of its able and zealous officers, dilligently applied itself to the special exercises of this branch of the military force.

The company has not, however, yet had much time to perfect itself therein. Sent a few months after the first enlistments, and while yet but partially instructed except as infantry, into the war of Mexico, although much distinguished for its bravery and good conduct on all occasions, it had few opportunities to display its appropriate characteristics: in those that presented themselves, however, the great value of even the small amount of technical instruction it had received was very apparent. Since its return to West Point, its numbers have been gradually filled up; and having been carefully drilled and instructed, the company shows a proficiency and a soldier-like deportment, creditable alike to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

In addition to daily infantry drills, the company has, during the milder season, been much practised in preparing materials for, and executing various kinds of trenches, saps and other field works, and in laying ponton bridges.

Every year, while the cadets of the Military Academy are encamped, it is intended that they shall witness the field labors of the engineer soldiers, and, to a certain extent, participate in them, as being the only means of giving them practical information in military field engineering. And this course was, as far as practicable, adopted last summer.

As this sapper, miner, and pontonier force is new to our service, I may be excused for a remark or two in relation to it, which I shall endeavor to make very brief.

Besides thorough instruction as infantry and light infantry soldiers, which the engineer soldier needs in order to his efficiency when serving in the line of battle, he has a great deal to learn that is peculiar to his arm. He has to lay and take up ponton and other temporary bridges; to form rafts and to provide or prepare, according to the occasion, all other means of crossing streams. He has to remove obstacles from the path of the army when advancing, and to create and arrange them upon its rear when in retreat; to construct batteries, trenches, and intrenchments; to remove or overcome obstacles in assault, piercing through walls, breaking open gates, scaling ramparts; to plant mines for the overthrow of the enemy's defences, and counter-mines for the protection of his own. He has to labor with his own hands at all such operations, at one moment; at another, to assist in directing the similar labors of thousands.

There is a proper, an expeditious, and a certain manner adapted, moreover, to the means at hand, of executing every such military operation, and it is the function of the sapper, miner, and pontonier to understand and to practise them all.

As the occasions for these operations are constantly recurring in the course of a war, the army of every nation having any experience in war has a portion of this special force, which, as it demands a more varied and

lengthened course of instruction than any other part of the military force, diligent care is taken to train during peace.

Equal forecast on our part will cause, at an early day, a material augmentation of our roll of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, because time is indispensable to their formation; and in case of war, every division should be supplied with a number not less than one whole company, thoroughly instructed. It will do little good to add, under that denomination, a company of raw recruits. Under the strongest conviction of this necessity, I trust soon to see at least three companies added to the present one, as has been heretofore recommended.

It may be said of this description of force, that though it will have frequent occasion to co-operate with every other arm of service, it can in no case, either in peace or war, interfere with any. Its functions are of a nature never likely to be assumed by the other arms, because no other could properly execute them, without first going through a special and protracted course of instruction totally different from their own—without, in fact, learning a new and difficult art.

I append to this communication a report from Lieutenant W. H. C. Whiting, of the engineers, on a reconnaissance of a new route from San Antonio de Bexar to El Paso, accompanied by a sketch.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.

Hon. Geo. W. Crawford,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITERS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, 1849.

West Point, *June* 18, 1849.

Sir: The undersigned, the board of visiters invited to attend the examination of the cadets of the Military Academy, commencing on the first Monday of the present month, and to take into consideration the various matters suggested in your letter of invitation, met at this place at the time appointed; and, having performed the duties devolving on them, make the following report:

The object of the institution being the education of young men, with a view to their becoming officers in the different arms of the military service of the country, the effort of the board has been to ascertain whether this was accomplished in the manner designed by government; whether the system pursued for the purpose was a proper one; and if so, whether anything was wanting to make it more efficient and available.

The education of the cadets is of two kinds—scientific and military. In some arms of the service both of these are directly brought into requisition; in all arms the union of the two may become valuable and important. The same course of study, therefore, is pursued by all the pupils of the institution; and those who cannot, from want of capacity, or will not, from negligence, attain the excellence in their respective studies which has been fixed upon as the standard, are dismissed from the academy, as their deficiency is from time to time ascertained. But as the degrees of excellence must be as various as there are individuals who accomplish the course prescribed, the opportunity is always afforded, in the

distribution of a graduating class among the different arms of the service, of giving to each the individuals whose acquirements are peculiarly adapted to it. A system of rewards is thus created, under whose strong influences the pupil finds himself from the time he enters the academy until he receives his promotion. A better system could not well be devised, or one more likely to produce constant exertion, either to attain an honorable position or to avoid a dismissal, which, however mild may be its form, must be, at all events, an unpleasant memory, if not an obstacle to success, in after life.

This possibility of dismissal scarcely seems to be sufficiently considered by those upon whom the appointment of cadets depends; and young men are too often sent to the academy who are so totally unfit as to make it a cruelty to subject them to the course of study necessary to qualify them to enter any one corps in the army. Sometimes they are dismissed at once; sometimes they struggle on, year after year, only to be dismissed at last, and after they have acquired habits inconsistent with the pursuits of civil life. Sometimes after dismissal they are returned to the academy by superior authority, only to be dismissed again. Sometimes this occurs more than once in the case of the same individual; and at last the army may receive an officer whose ignorance or insubordination as a cadet has furnished ample proof of his want of ability to command with intelligence or success.

These considerations have suggested to the board to recommend thus prominently in their report, greater care in the bestowal of appointments than has heretofore in all cases been observed, as well to save the cadet from mortification and injury, as the government from discredit and loss; and especially to urge, as vital to the well-being of the institution, that the sentences of dismissal pronounced at the academy should be considered as final and conclusive, unless upon the clearest and most satisfactory evidence that gross wrong has been done to the individual. Unless this last recommendation should be acted upon uniformly, there is much reason to fear that all the salutary influences of a rigid discipline will be lost to the institution, and the authority of the academic board grow into a matter of contempt.

The board have attended regularly the examination of the cadets in their respective studies from day to day, and have compared the impression made by their several performances with the record showing their standing from week to week during the term. They have also, as far as they have deemed it necessary, by a change of propositions and the suggestion of incidental questions, tested the character of the examination, and have come unhesitatingly to the conclusion that the method of instruction is admirable and the instruction itself most thorough and full. To pass the examination at West Point, the cadet must understand what has been taught him. No exercise here can be committed to memory and glibly parroted as a string of words. The commendations of the board, thus cheerfully expressed, are not due merely to the smooth recitations of the cadets, or any of them, who were examined before them. On the contrary, it more frequently happened that the most satisfactory examination was one where the individual hesitated at first, and perhaps throughout, but who finally and slowly came to the correct conclusion, as he stood before the board, by the strong and concentrated mental effort which he

was most evidently making, not to remember words, but to collate ideas whose comparison and adjustment would bring him to the right results.

The board are quite aware that a single examination can afford but imperfect means for ascertaining the proficiency of any one individual examined, and that the determination of this must necessarily be left to the judgment of the academic board. But no such difficulty exists in forming a judgment of the merit of the professor, whose examination of his pupils continues from day to day in the presence of the board, who are thus enabled to see the extent of his knowledge, his facility in imparting it, and his manner and his temper in performing the duties of an instructor; and when the board have observed that the dull have caused no impatience, that the inaccurate have not been permitted to slur their ignorance, and that the intelligent and quick, while they have been tested by varying questionings, have been treated with no more consideration than the heaviest scholars in the class, they would be withholding the meed of a just praise if they did not, on this occasion, commend in the highest terms the professors whose classes have been examined before the board.

There is one matter, however, which, in the opinion of the board, is not as it should be, and which might be considered as almost a characteristic of the examination. They refer to the indistinct utterance of the cadets. They stood with the erectness, firmness, and respect of soldiers; with what, indeed, might generally be called a gallant bearing; while in too many instances they spoke, even when they were most familiar with the subject, in a manner almost inarticulate; so that it was necessary for their instructor to tell those to "speak out" who were shortly to be called to command men in situations where the tone of the voice would be one of the most potent means of inspiring confidence. To these remarks the board are glad to say there were many exceptions, which of itself induces the board to believe that, if a clear and distinct utterance is made a part of the instruction which a cadet receives, along with his mathematics or philosophy, these exceptions will become in a little while the general rule of the institution.

The board see no reason to recommend any other change in the course of study than that of substituting physiology for logic, as recommended in the report of the committee on instruction, and for the reasons there given at length. That the cadets should have been able to pass the examination which they did in pure logic, was most creditable to them and their instructors. But useless, or comparatively useless knowledge, may be ably taught and thoroughly acquired; and the board cannot help thinking that logic falls into this category, as regards young men whose powers of close reasoning would seem to have been improved to their utmost by other studies, taught as mathematics and natural philosophy are taught at the Military Academy.

Among other matters which have been suggested to the board for consideration has been the expediency of increasing the length of the term of instruction at West Point to five years, which would be adding a year to the time which is now required to complete the course. The great argument in favor of such an addition, should exist in the fact that so many of the cadets come to the academy wholly unprepared to commence the present course of studies. To such, the additional year would afford an opportunity of properly qualifying themselves for admission into the present fourth class. But then, to those who are qualified before their ap-

pointment, this year would be a total loss, perhaps worse than a mere loss of time in the idle habits which it might establish. If it were attempted to obviate this difficulty, by leaving it to the academic board, upon an examination of the new cadet, to determine whether he should enter the fourth or the fifth class, then the number of the fifth class, the extent of accommodations required for them, the teachers necessary to instruct them, would be so uncertain as to make provision for the class, in these particulars, a matter of difficulty, involving an expense greater perhaps than the object in view might justify. The board are also aware that the additional year has been looked upon as permitting additions to the present course rather than as facilitating the preparation of cadets to commence it. Still, in neither view of the case do the board feel quite prepared to recommend it; and while they are ready to admit that much may be said in its favor, and while they express their views on the subject with diffidence, they nevertheless would prefer that, for the present at least, there should be no change in this respect. They would rather rely upon the strictness of the examinations, and especially the January one of the first year, as recommended by the committee on administration, to obviate, both as regards the individual and the country, the difficulty growing out of an imperfect preparation for the course pursued here. The recommendation of the committee on administration, that the academic board should dismiss, whenever in their judgment it might be necessary, as well at the January as the June examination of all the classes, is fully approved by the undersigned. The practice now, except in the case of the fourth class, is to dismiss at the June examination only, which leads too often, as explained by the committee, to carelessness on the part of the cadet for the first six months of his second, third, and fourth year's courses, in the expectation that, by dint of extra exertion, he will be able to retrieve himself in the second six months. In other words, the preparations, in the opinion of the board, for the January as well as for the June examinations, should be made under the salutary appprehension of dismissal in the event of failure.

Again, and in conclusion of this part of their report, the board cordially adopt the recommendation of the committee on instruction, that the duties at present performed by the chaplain, and which include not only ethics, which are peculiarly appropriate to his sphere and calling, but also constitutional and international law, should be divided, and the two latter given to a separate professor, whose previous studies and other qualifications might fit him for the place. Under such a person the course of law might be extended, so as to embrace the rules of evidence and matters relating to courts martial, without materially trenching upon the time now given to other studies.

The military education of the cadets appeared to the board to have been well attended to; and they derived great gratification from their drill as infantry, cavalry, light artillery, and heavy artillery. Their instruction in all matters peculiarly connected with their future calling seemed in every respect satisfactory; and it gave the board great pleasure to observe that all this proficiency had been obtained while the cadets were at the same time acquiring, in an admirable manner, the best scientific education that our country can afford. Indeed, the bodily exercise of the one seemed to accord well with the mental labors of the other, counteracting the evil consequences to health which the sedentary life of a mere student

generally gives rise to—the result being an appearance of strength and activity surpassing, or at least equalling, the most favorable anticipations of the board.

It has been suggested to the board that more attention should be paid to particular arms of the service in the military education of the cadets; but the board see difficulties in the way of recommending any change in the existing state of things in this respect. They would recommend, however, that all the *materiel* required for their instruction as they are now taught should be put upon the best footing, so that every weapon and muniment of war should be of the best kind and kept up with the very latest improvements. The combination of scientific with military studies and exercises in such just proportions that neither would interfere with the other, and that the result should be the well-educated soldier which West Point now produces, has doubtless been a matter of difficult adjustment, and the board would be unwilling to recommend, even by way of experiment, anything that might, by possibility, interfere with what seems already so well ordered.

There is, nevertheless, a deficiency in the means of military instruction which was most apparent to the board. The number of horses is quite insufficient, and their character is far from what it should be. Of the forty horses with which the cavalry and light artillery exercises were performed, thirty had at the time been condemned; and although their places were to be supplied by others, as the board understood, yet it was evident that the more judicious course would have been to supply the place of a defective horse by a good one whenever it was necessary, instead of waiting until such numbers of them became disabled. Involving, as this matter does, and as the board themselves saw that it did, the lives of the cadets, they would be remiss in their duty if they did not press it upon your consideration. The number of horses should be so increased that it should be unnecessary to use at any time a weak or inefficient animal in the cavalry or artillery exercise of the cadets. For this purpose it has been suggested that eighty or one hundred horses would be necessary.

In connexion with the scientific and military education of the cadets, the board have considered their discipline.

The report of the committee on discipline is so full that it is unnecessary to do more in this place than to refer to it for all the details connected with the subject. As there stated, the cadets are divided into four companies of infantry, forming a battalion, with the proper officers—each company having its captain, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, and the whole being under the charge of an officer of the army, whose title is the commandant of cadets, with four assistants taken from the line. The government is of course a military one. Minor offences are punished by the superintendent by confinement to quarters, extra guard duty, reprimand, &c.; graver ones are tried by courts martial—the highest punishment being that of dismissal from the academy. There is also a system of punishment which consists in what are termed demerit marks, varying in number according to the nature of the offence; the sum of which is taken into consideration on determining the situation, at the annual examination, which a cadet shall occupy in his class; so that, to hold the highest place, the individual must combine subordination and good conduct with talent and industry. The board have every reason to believe

that the government of the cadets, so far as it depends upon the officers of the institution, is kind and just; and that the necessary severity of military discipline is properly tempered in the hands which are here intrusted with its administration. The system in this respect presents nothing which the board would desire to see changed. On the contrary, they would take this occasion to reiterate what they have already said in regard to the necessity of maintaining the authority of the academic board at West Point, by respecting, except for very weighty considerations, the sentences of dismissal which are pronounced here.

The general administration of affairs at West Point has been examined by the board with particular attention; and for all matters of detail connected with it, such as the organization of the academic board, the number of professors and assistants, as well as for suggestions in regard to certain alterations, the board refer to the report of the committee on administration, which will be found in the appendix. In what they have already said, the board have testified their sense of the kindness, justice, and ability with which the affairs of the Military Academy are administered; and it is only necessary to add, on this point, that they fully accord with what the committee has said upon the subject.

There are, however, some matters to which the board have thought it proper to call your particular attention. These relate to the manner in which the cadets are supplied with board and necessaries. Under the present system, there is a purveyor who receives a regular salary, and whose business it is to buy whatever may be required for the mess-house, see to its proper preparation, control the waiters, laundresses, &c.; and, in fact, attend to all matters connected with this part of the establishment. The amount expended by him is ascertained every two months, credit is given for whatever may have been sold, such as offal, &c., and the balance is charged to the cadets, whose board accordingly varies with the markets from time to time; the average being about nine dollars per month. From the very minute investigations that have been made into this subject by a committee of the board, there is some reason to believe that this average may be sufficiently reduced to justify the experiment of a change in the present system—not that the board would be understood to doubt the propriety of the purveyor's conduct in the responsible position which he holds; but the present system is itself an improvement, and a very great one too, on that which preceded it, and the board see no reason to think that the minimum cost of supplying the cadets, with a fare equal in all respects to that which they now have, has been attained. The change which they would recommend would be the employment here of a commissary, an officer of the army, who should have the whole matter in charge, with such assistance as might be necessary for the proper management of the mess-house. The board believe that, in this way, the expenses of the mess-house may be brought more nearly on a par with similar expenses in many of our colleges. The board are aware that there is a difference of opinion on this subject. They hold, however, that the experiment which they now recommend is worth the making.

In like manner, the board would recommend a change in the mode adopted for supplying the cadets with such necessaries as they from time to time require. At present there is a single store on the Point, the prices of which are regulated by the council of administration, who, upon the

production of the storekeeper's invoices, add to them such profit as they deem reasonable, and he makes his charges accordingly. This seems perfectly fair, and in accordance with the general army regulations on the subject. But there is no reason why the cadets should pay this profit. They now obtain their clothing at the cost of making it. The materials are purchased by the quantity, of the best sort; the expense of the manufacture is added; and the cadet is clothed, as he should be, at prime cost of the article. There is no reason why the same system should not be pursued in regard to the few articles (comparatively speaking) other than clothing, which the cadet now purchases from the store, and for which he must have the previous order of the superintendent. The present storekeeper has been here many years, and, from all the board can learn, is a worthy and estimable man, in whom all reliance can be placed. But the reasons for the present recommendation are independent wholly of the individual.

In connexion somewhat with this part of the subject, and as materially affected by what has just been spoken of, the board, with a single exception, would recommend an increase of the pay of the cadets. They believe that, with the strictest economy, the present pay is not sufficient for their support. Those who have friends at home who can assist them do not feel this as those do who have nothing but their pay to feed and clothe them. That all may be on an equality, the pay should be increased. If it is not, West Point will remain an institution of a republican government, maintained at the public expense for the public good, where the boundaries of wealth are clearly and painfully drawn, and where the poor man's son, whatever may be his talent, whatever may be his future usefulness to his country, is subjected to constant mortification, and is daily made to feel that, in contradiction of the theory of his government, its practice is to permit distinctions, for the sake of an unwise parsimony, between the different classes of its citizens and their children.

The pay of the cadets amounted formerly to $28 20 per month. A few years since it was reduced to $24. The board recommend that it be raised to what it was formerly. They have examined the expenditures of the cadets, (it being easy to do so under the admirable system which exists in regard to them,) and they find that, after they have paid the two dollars per month which is required as a contribution to a fund for their equipment after graduation—a sound and wise provision—there does not remain sufficient for their decent support. True, matters would be better with them if the boarding were reduced and their purchases at the store cost less; but no probable reduction would suffice to make their present pay equal to their necessary wants.

In connexion with this part of their report, the board of visiters would reiterate the recommendation made by their predecessors in their report of June, 1848, that the pay of the superintendent be made that of a colonel of engineers. At this time it is the pay due to the rank of the officer in command. The present incumbent being a captain only, his pay is less than that of his subordinates—the professors and the commandant of cadets. His position as the head of the institution subjects him to charges from which, upon other duty, he would be exempt, and which, in the opinion of the board, the pay of a captain is inadequate to meet.

The board have carefully examined the old and the new barracks for

the cadets. The first are utterly unfit for occupation, and but one-half of the new barracks has been completed. It is unnecessary for the board to dwell upon the necessity of finishing the latter at the earliest day, for everything is being done, and well done, to this end; but they cannot refrain from expressing their satisfaction at the present escape of a part and the prospective escape of the entire corps from quarters which have for years been evidently in no condition for use.

The new barracks, the board are glad to say, are everything that could be desired, the arrangement being in all respects perfect, and the execution of the work itself being such as was to have been expected from the intelligence that has directed and superintended it.

Immediately in front of the new barracks stands the old mess-house, an unsightly edifice, very ill adapted to the purposes to which it is applied. This, however, is to be removed, and a new mess-house, in a more eligible situation, erected in its stead. When this shall be done, and the present building torn down, along with the old north and south barracks, and a new riding and drill house erected, for all which appropriations have been made in whole or in part, the accommodations of the academy may be considered as completed, for the first time, in a proper manner. For a more detailed account of the new barracks and the objections to the old ones, the board refer to the report of the committee on police, which will be found in the appendix.

As already mentioned in a previous part of this report, the board have been struck with the healthy appearance generally of the cadets. In connexion with this, they have carefully examined into the hospital department of the institution. They found everything here in excellent order, and apparently in very efficient hands. The change of the road in front of the hospital building, suggested in the report of the committee on police, will, when made, give a privacy to the hospital which it at present wants. There should also be a better supply of water, and hot and cold and shower-baths should be added to the establishment, if for no other reason than in reference to their character as curative agents. In the opinion of the board, a change in the mode of ventilating the building might also be made with advantage.

The alterations and additions here suggested have reference to the improvement of the present hospital; but the board are of opinion that a new building, on a better general plan, with better ventilation, in a more quiet place, and with all proper conveniences connected with it, should be erected; and they recommend the expediency of doing this to your consideration.

In what the board have said of the health of the cadets, they have spoken from their personal intercourse with them, and from their appearance during the examinations before them. The subject of health was one of such importance, however, that the board deemed it proper to make special inquiries of the surgeon in regard thereto; and they annex to their report the letter addressed by him to the chairman of the committee on police, to which they particularly invite your attention, and the suggestions of which have the full concurrence of the board.

They confide in the medical suggestions which are made by the surgeon, not only because they proceed from high medical authority, but because they have on their face the evidence of their correctness. A suggestion, however, which the surgeon makes, and which is uncon-

nected with mere medical experience, has struck the board as well deserving of notice. It is, that the causes of the complaints of the cadets should not be considered as communications protected as professional confidences, in those cases which show them to have been violations of the *express regulations* of the academy. The board refer particularly to the use of ardent spirits and tobacco. If it is the duty of an officer other than the surgeon to report the cadet whom he finds drinking or smoking, there is no reason why the surgeon's duty should not be the same. They can appreciate the high and honorable feeling which controls the surgeon; but there are cases where it may work great evil, and this is one of them.

The board could say much more on this subject, but they content themselves with again commending the communication of the surgeon to your most favorable consideration. It strikes the board as being replete with valuable suggestions.

It only remains for the board to call your attention to the fiscal affairs of the institution. These are included under the heads of, first, the Engineer department; second, the Quartermaster's; and third, the Treasurer's.

1. The Engineer department has charge of the erection of the new barracks, for which the appropriations by Congress, up to the 1st July, 1850, amounted to $147,500; and the expenditures, up to June 1, 1849, to $102,380 28; leaving an unexpended balance at the last date of $45,119 72. There is yet required for the completion of these barracks, together with the necessary out-buildings, according to the estimate of the engineer, the further sum of $48,500, to be supplied by an appropriation by Congress. Partial appropriations have, in like manner, been made for the commencement of the riding-house, the mess-hall, the barracks for the sappers and miners, and an hospital for the soldiers stationed at the post—all of them buildings which should be commenced and completed at the earliest day.

2. The accounts of the Quartermaster's department exhibit the appropriations for the academy, other than the pay of the cadets, and the disbursements therefrom. These appropriations, with an unexpended balance in hand, amounted, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, to $34,029 62; of which there remains on hand at this time the sum of $9,132 78. The board have examined the expenditures under this head, and believe them to have been wisely and prudently made, and essential to the interests and prosperity of the academy.

3. The accounts of the Treasurer exhibit the disbursement of pay to the cadets; and here the system seems to have been made eminently simple and efficient. The book of a cadet shows, at a glance, the condition of his account and the objects of his expenditure during his entire term; and the examination of a number of these books, taken at random, satisfied the board that the money of the cadet was most carefully husbanded, and none of it allowed to be spent in idle extravagance, or indeed for anything not absolutely necessary. The board make particular reference to the report of the committee on fiscal affairs, and the documents accompanying it, which will be found in the appendix.

In concluding this report, the board of visiters would reiterate the expression of their satisfaction with the condition of the institution. It has so happened that five of the attending members of the board, now and for many years engaged in the business of civil life, have at different times been pupils of the Military Academy; so that the board has had within itself an experience of affairs here, commencing upwards of thirty years

since, and continuing, at different periods in the interval, down to the present time. This has not been without its value in the investigations in which the board have been engaged. Means of instituting a careful comparison were always at hand; and with this, and a thorough examination of affairs, facilitated, in every particular, by the officers having charge of them, the board are able to bear testimony to the fact that the progress of the institution, through successive years, has been one of constant improvement, keeping pace with the times, often ahead of them, taking the lead in whatever was liberal and enlightened, and fulfilling, in all particulars, the great and important national purposes for which the Military Academy was originally founded. It has, in its practical operation, sown broadcast over the land an amount of knowledge of military affairs which has stood in the place of a standing army, when the exigencies of the republic required more men than the regular garrisons of its posts could furnish. It has established relations among its pupils from the remotest districts which may be ranked among the conservative influences affecting our union as one people; and, situated as it is among scenes consecrated by the cherished memories of our revolutionary day, and on the spot hallowed by the presence of Washington, it has, it is believed, created and maintained, in the bosoms of all who have been educated within its walls, a sacred love of country; and the great proportion of its pupils feel that it has also created a love of all that is truly good and great, and an abhorrence of all that is mean and vile.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *of Maryland, President of the Board.*
JOHN S. ABBOTT, *of Maine.*
HORACE MANN, *of Massachusetts.*
DANIEL TYLER, *of Connecticut.*
JEROME FULLER, *of New York.*
JOHN L. GOW, *of Pennsylvania.*
PATRICK M. HENRY, *of North Carolina.*
J. McCALEB WILEY, *of Alabama.*
R. W. BURNET, *of Ohio.*
H. A. BULLARD, *of Louisiana.*
W. T. STOCKTON, *of Florida.*
H. HOUGHTON, *of Iowa.*
A. H. KENAN, *of Georgia.*
RUFUS KING, *of Wisconsin, Secretary.*

Hon. GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Memorandum of matters specially suggested in the report.

Care in the selection of cadets, in reference to the capacity and previous acquirements.

Maintaining the authority of the academic staff and the discipline of the institution, by respecting, except in cases of clear wrong, sentences of dismissal.

Substituting physiology, to a limited extent, in place of logic, in the course of studies.

Dividing the duties now performed by the chaplain, and giving the course of international and constitutional law to a separate professor, who might instruct in regard to courts-martial and rules of evidence.

Putting the *materiel* of military instruction on the best footing, and increasing the number of horses to one hundred.

Changing the system of supplying the cadets with boarding and necessaries, in the manner recommended.

Increasing the pay of the cadets to what it was formerly—$28 20 per month.

Giving to the superintendent the pay of a colonel of engineers.

Dismissing, for deficiency in *all* the classes, at the January as well as the June examination.

Making it the duty of the surgeon to report the causes of disease among the cadets, when he becomes aware that they are to be found in the use of tobacco or liquor.

A new hospital, on a better site, and on a better plan of construction.

APPENDIX.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the instruction and education of the cadets at West Point, so far as their course of study coincides with that pursued at common literary or scientific institutions, and is exclusive of what is peculiar to the academy as a military school, submit the following report:

This subject may be considered under two heads:

1st. With reference to the efficiency of the instruction given to the cadets; and,

2d. With reference to the extent or comprehensiveness of the course which is studied by them, and the relative eligibility of the studies which the course embraces.

Methods of instruction are as various as teachers are numerous. The pupil soon learns the method adopted by his teacher; and, having learnt it, he conforms his course of action to it. The teacher's habitual method of questioning, or examination, is as present with the pupil when studying his lesson, as it is when he witnesses that method in full operation in the recitation or class room. The pupil remembers the manner in which he has been examined, and so anticipates the manner in which he will be. If the instructor's questionings are expected to have reference only to the *words* of the lesson, as contradistinguished from its ideas, then the pupil will seek to remember only the words, and become heedless as to the ideas. If a *verbatim* recitation is demanded, the words and the order of the sentences will be committed to memory; and with these the effort and the ambition of the pupil will cease. If leading questions are put by the teacher, or if all his questions are cast in the same mould, and indicate what answer is expected, then the pupil will watch the manner of the teacher, and will divine or prognosticate the answer which is to be given, not from any knowledge he has of the subject, but from the man-

ner in which the subject has been presented. If indefinite and ambiguous answers are accepted by the teacher, then the pupil will strive to conceal his ignorance under indefiniteness and ambiguity, and will endeavor to frame his replies in such a manner that, when the truth is at last discovered, his answer will be the oracle that had declared it. If the pupil is allowed to say, "I have the ideas, but cannot express it," or, as the schoolboy once said, "I know when you don't ask me," then all manner of excuses will be invented, all subterfuges will be resorted to, to avoid the one all-important, all-essential quality in study and recitation—exactly defined and clearly-expressed truth; in fine, that will be done by the student, out of the recitation room, which it is supposed will meet the demands of the teacher in it. If the teacher is known to demand ideas, and not forms of words; if he is known to be inexorable in this demand; if it is known that he will grant no dispensation beforehand, nor pardon afterwards, then the whole efforts of the pupil's mind will be concentrated upon the subject-matter of his study; he will seek to understand it, not only in its direct and immediate, but in its collateral and remote relations; and the mere words of an author, excepting those technical terms or phrases which are necessary to precision, will cease to be material. The idea, the sentiment, the thing as it exists in nature, will be sought out with assiduity and with energy. A merchant will as soon carry base metal to an assayer, and expect it to be received as genuine, as a pupil will carry words and sounds to a teacher who demands ideas, or will expect to tickle his ear with atmospheric vibrations, when it is known that he will listen to nothing but the eternal verities of science.

The effect of these different courses is indescribable: the one leads outright to a knowledge of the history of men and the works of God; the other leads to the land of dreams and shadows, to nothingness, and to shams, which are worse than nothingness. If a teacher allows a pupil to recite superficially, he encourages and invites him to study superficially; and a superficial student becomes a superficial man. Thus the teacher is responsible for sending out into the world superficies of knowledge, instead of cubical or solid contents. On the other hand, the pupil, accustoming himself at first, perhaps from necessity, to master his studies, will soon find unwonted pleasure in the exercise; for the pleasures which nature affixes to any acquisition always bear a proportion to the dignity and elevation of the faculties employed in acquiring; and the faculty of knowing things is indefinitely higher than that of remembering words. At last, habit and enjoyment will bind him to that superior method which the necessity imposed upon him by a faithful teacher may have begun.

The committee have had no opportunity to witness recitation or class exercises; but they have attended the general examination from day to day, and can say, without hesitation, that the mode of questioning which is pursued, and of study which is indicated, seem to them to be of the highest order. Of course, as the committee hold that the style of answering will correspond, in a great degree, to the style of questioning, it follows that the appearance of the cadets has generally done them great credit. With very few exceptions, (from which no institution can be wholly exempt,) the committee have rarely, if ever, seen anything better; and very rarely, too, have they seen anything so good. The entire self-possession of the cadets; their command, not merely of their mind, but of their muscles; their firm, erect, and manly bearing; the entire absence of all fidget-

ing and restlessness, of shuffling and shrugging, of shifting their weight from foot to foot, and from point to point, as though the centre of gravity beneath them was changing its place, and they were striving to find it: these and similar characteristics of self-dependence and manliness have been, in the highest degree, remarkable and creditable; and it is earnestly to be wished that, whatever opinion the instructors in other institutions may have of the peculiar character and objects of this, they would, in this respect, find a model here, and reproduce it in their own seminaries. It is most agreeable to see a scholar who has the self-possession of a soldier; who can fix his body to one spot, as well as his mind to one subject, and who can pay attention so exclusive and devoted to the thing in hand as to have no surplus attention left for annoying others or discomposing himself. It is believed that such physical habits would greatly add to the student's power of mental concentration.

In regard to the extent of the course pursued by the cadets, it seems to be sufficiently full; and when their age and their limited attainments at the time of admission are considered, it seems to be sufficiently severe. The committee see no opening through which they can wedge in a new study. If new studies are introduced, the only alternative is to displace some of the old ones. Notwithstanding this, the committee are constrained to say that there are some points in which the culture of an officer and a gentleman should be more extended and more critical. In the first place, there seems to have been at this institution no systematic cultivation of the voice. Hence not only a loss of those agreeable tones and modulations of which the human voice is capable, but an articulation so indistinct as often to be unintelligible. Neither does any standard for pronouncing our language seem to be recognised. The cadets, coming from the thirty different States of the Union, bring with them the various pronunciations and the provincialisms of each; and if not corrected here, they will carry away as many as they bring, fastened upon them as habits for life. Among accomplished English scholars, whether found in either of the three kingdoms of Great Britain or its colonies, or in any part of the United States, there are comparatively but few points of difference in orthoepy, or in enunciation. In a national institution like this, therefore, great departures from the common usage of the best English and American scholars and speakers is not creditable; and it would be a subject for regret if young gentlemen, so highly accomplished in many respects as the cadets certainly are, should carry out into the world provincialisms or vulgarisms of speech or of pronunciation, to be worn, like some unsightly blotch or tumor upon the face, and to give offence in educated and cultivated circles, wherever they may go.

But there is one branch of study of which no trace seems now to be found in the course, but which the committee deem to be pre-eminently worthy the attention of those who have the direction of this subject: it is that of human physiology, or the laws of health and life. Modern observation and research have made it certain that good and ill health, that longevity and premature death, are the consequences of fixed laws. These laws are as immutable in their operation, and as infallible in their results, as those which determine the order of the seasons, or the occurrence of eclipses. If the antecedents vary, the consequents vary also. Most of these laws are now discovered; hence the means of securing health and of enjoying long life, in the great proportion of cases, are also

discovered. Hence, too, in an equal proportion of cases, mankind are responsible for the want of health and of fullness of days; and those who have the power of teaching these laws, but abstain from it, may be justly held accountable for the cost, the pain, the loss of utility and the loss of life, consequent upon their neglect. Many of the ablest physicians in this country have certified it to be their opinion that, even in the present state of physiological science, at least one-half of all sicknesses and diseases, and of all premature deaths, are the result, not of any necessity, not of any fatality, but of sheer ignorance; of such ignorance as belongs to brutes, operating in conjunction with passions that belong to men. Sickness and bereavement are supposed to be what eclipses and earthquakes were once supposed to be—the effect of some arbitrary interference by a superhuman power, for some special purpose, and not as the invariable results of unchanging laws. But modern science has rescued this whole subject of health and life alike from the domain of chance, and from the dominion of arbitrary will. In the majority of cases, it has shown us why we are sick and how we may be well; why so vast a proportion of the human race die at an untimely age, and how their lives might have been prolonged. If we would have it well with us morally, everybody understands that we must obey the moral law; so, if we would have it well with us physically, it is just as certain that we must obey the physical law. In both cases, knowledge is a preliminary to obedience. We have no right to charge upon the providence of God what comes from our own improvidence.

The soldier is exposed to peculiar hardships and privations. In this wide-extended country, he is liable to be transferred from the climate of his birth and residence almost to another of the zones. He may be carried from the cold and bracing winds of the north, to the sultry and enervating heats of the south; from the seaboard to the interior; or from open, cleared, and highly cultivated regions, to those where the atmosphere is heavy with the miasma of stagnant waters in unbroken solitudes. It often happens that the soldier cannot command the kind of provisions most conducive to health. Many diseases are best treated, not by medicine, but by regimen; and the administration of this remedy requires a constantly presiding intelligence. Often the shelter of the soldier fails to protect him from the inclemency of the weather, and almost always is he exposed to more or less of dampness by night, which is a prolific cause of chronic, and, eventually, fatal distempers. The soldier, therefore, above all other men in the community, ought to be supplied with the shield of knowledge to ward off the dangers of his vocation. The mortality of the camp is found to be greater than that of the battle-field. This needs not to be so; and, with intelligence on the part of the soldier, in regard to the laws of living, it would cease to be so.

If these views are applicable to soldiers, they apply with greatly increased force to officers, who are to command soldiers. In selecting salubrious or insalubrious spots for an encampment; in directions given to the purveyor of provisions; in the time allowed and occupied not less than in the time selected for taking meals; in causing all noxious and fermenting substances to be far removed from quarters; in securing the personal cleanliness of the men by frequent ablution; in alternating exercise with rest, and selecting the appropriate seasons for each;—in these, and in kindred respects, the officer has as much power over the lives of

his men when pursuing a march, or reposing in a camp, as on the day of battle; and it seems hardly more preposterous to send a commander into the service who knows nothing of the profession of arms, than to intrust the lives and health of men to one who is ignorant of hygiene. The committee, therefore, would earnestly recommend the incorporation of human physiology into the course of studies pursued at the academy; and, as some existing study must give way for its admission, they would propose the discontinuance of what is now taught at the academy under the name of logic.

The committee have listened attentively to the examination of the cadets on the subjects of constitutional law, on the law of nature and nations, and on ethics. These branches are all taught by the chaplain of the academy, or under his supervision. The last, that of ethics, falls most appropriately within his sphere of duties; but if there is any reason for having the military art taught by a military man, there seems to be a reason at least of equal cogency for having constitutional law, and the law of nations, taught by a jurist. The committee intend not the slightest disparagement of the reverend chaplain by these remarks: he seems to have done even better than could have been reasonably anticipated. But this admission, which the committee most cheerfully and conscientiously make, takes but little from the weight of their suggestion. The duties of the chaplain, as a minister of the Gospel and as a teacher of morals, are abundantly sufficient to occupy the whole time, and to exhaust the whole energies of any one man; and the committee are of opinion that studies widely diverging from his profession, and requiring such a broad basis of legal knowledge, should not be imposed upon him. In ethics, the text-book of Dr. Weyland is used; but, in compliance with an order issued by some former department of the Executive, the chapter on war is omitted. If any difficulties are presented by considering the profession of arms, in its relation to the moral law, it seems not *soldierly* to avoid them, or go round them. From an enemy it may be lawful to escape; but not from obligations that are interwoven with the heart of man, and bind him, in indissoluble and eternal connexion, with the throne of God. If anything pertaining to war deserves to be studied and pondered long and deeply, those considerations which show its relations to morality, and to the Gospel, deserve attention first and last, and most.

On the subject of our duties to our fellow-men, the committee would have been highly gratified could the examination have been more full. On the second of those great commandments, without which neither the law nor the prophets have any support—the commandment that we shall love our neighbor as ourselves—and upon the point, also, that within the true scope and meaning of this command, the border Samaritan, however despised or however despicable he may be, is our neighbor—upon these points nothing was said. This may have been accidental, but we deem it an omission; for it is incompatible with the highest obligations of a Christian people to support any institution which cannot bear exposure to the clearest and directest light of Christian ethics. If what Lord Wellington is reported to have said in the British House of Lords be true, namely, that a man of refined, religious sensibilities has no right to be a soldier, then ought the business of the soldier to be forever struck from the catalogue of human vocations.

In conclusion, the committee would express the opinion that when they consider the length of the course and the severity of the studies pursued at the academy, they have rarely, if ever, seen anything which equalled either the excellence of the teaching or the proficiency of the taught.

HORACE MANN.
RUFUS KING.
H. A. BULLARD.

Report of the Committee on Administration.

The administration of the United States Military Academy is conducted by a military and academic staff, composed as follows, viz:

1 captain of engineers, superintendent.
1 professor of engineering, and two assistants.
1 professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and three assistants.
1 professor of mathematics, and six assistants.
1 professor of chemistry, &c., and two assistants.
1 professor of ethics, and three assistants.
1 professor of drawing, and two assistants.
1 instructor of practical engineering, and four assistants.
1 instructor of infantry tactics, and four assistants.
1 instructor of artillery and cavalry, and two assistants.
1 professor of French, and two assistants.
1 surgeon, and one assistant.
1 adjutant.
1 instructor of the sword exercise.
1 treasurer.

Of these forty-six persons forming the staff, thirty-eight are officers of the army, and are employed in discharging various duties connected with the institution.

The organization of the academic and military staff seems well adapted to the wants of the institution, and the system of calling to the aid of permanent professors officers of the army as assistants, commends itself to your committee as one of great wisdom, and as conferring great benefit not only to the officer, who returns to the institution to revise and extend his course of studies, but to the cadet, who receives instruction from officers who combine both the theory and practice of the profession.

The administration of the academy is closely connected with the discipline, and it seems difficult to draw a dividing line between the different committees without possibly omitting matters of great importance to the institution. Your committee would refer to punishment awarded by courts martial, (which may be treated by the committee on discipline,) and on mature consideration they are obliged to come to the conclusion that in every case where dismissal is awarded, the sentence should be carried into full execution. It is no great hardship for a young man from 16 to 20 years of age to change his occupation and settle himself in private life; while it is believed that every *suspended* or *dismissed* cadet who returns to the academy, inflicts an injury which is *felt* by the institution. As the expense of the education is borne by the country, and as the applicants pressing into the institution exceed by far the wants of the army,

it is right and best that every young man unwilling to submit himself unreservedly to the regulations of the academy, and to exert himself to acquire a full knowledge of the course, should return to private life, where the injury which results from insubordination and indolence will be less felt than at the Military Academy.

Your committee, in connexion with the administration of the institution, has been led to examine into the expense that would attend increasing the number of cadets so as to add two for each State. As the law now stands, each Congressional district is entitled to send one cadet, and the good effect of this provision is very manifest. Not only every State is represented, but the sections of each State; and your committee would suggest that an additional expenditure of $20,000 annually would give to each State a number of cadets equal to its senators and representatives in Congress. It remains with the Executive to determine whether the increase will be called for by any prospective increase of the army which the extended territories of the Union may demand; but your committee beg leave to express to the board the opinion that every dollar expended in sustaining and extending the institution to the full extent of the wants of the army, and, to a partial extent, to the wants of the militia, will form part of a judicious investment made for posterity.

In looking into the administration of the academy, the attention of your committee has been called to the expenses incident both to the government and the cadet, and the conclusion is forced on it that, if the government intend to place an education here within the reach of every young man joining the institution, and to put the cadets, rich and poor, on a perfect equality, that object is not *now* accomplished. Means beyond the pay allowed by the government are absolutely necessary to support a young man at the institution for *four* years, even *provided* he denies himself the high privilege of *visiting his friends once* during that time. One hundred dollars appears the least possible amount, over and above the pay allowed, (viz: $24 per month,) to carry a young man respectably through; and small as the sum is, instances are within the knowledge of your committee where it could not be had. While it is hard for the young man who has rich parents to curtail his expenditures, as he is obliged to do, to articles strictly necessary for his support, it is harder still for the high-spirited young man, whose friends may be poor and unable to assist him, to lack those things absolutely necessary to feed and clothe him.

The subject of compensation does not seem to come naturally in charge of the committee on administration; but from the system of supply which is thought necessary to carry out "the administration, &c., of the academy," this subject presents itself to your committee as one for its consideration. So long as but one storekeeper, one tailor, one baker, and one butcher, is allowed, each monopolizing in his own business all the transactions of the place, take such measures as you will, there will be a monopoly, which will affect the pockets of the population.

The effect here *now* is to make New York a standard for prices; and the butcher, storekeeper, tailor, and shoemaker here, *where he pays no rent*, demands the prices, and more, that he would in New York. This system operates severely on all connected with the Military Academy—commandant, professors, officers, and cadets—each paying in proportion to his necessary expenditure. This works injuriously, as well as unjustly; and it

does appear to your committee that the system of furnishing should be changed, to meet the case. It has suggested itself to your committee that the commencement should be made by bringing to the academy an additional commissary of subsistence, to be put on the academic staff, and to have charge of providing the cadets with provisions and such things as are now furnished from the store; and, as the system shall be perfected, to extend all the privileges to the professors and officers at the institution. There may be difficulties in working out the system, but your committee believe it to be practicable; and if it is put into the hands of a competent commissary, who would feel that it was practicable, it is believed it would eventually be perfected. At all events, the effect of bringing the entire responsibility on one man, and he a commissioned officer, would prepare the way for a successful change in these matters, which interest not only the government, but every person at West Point.

Whether this system is carried out or not, it does appear to your committee that the pay of a captain is in no way adequate to the support of the superintendent, and that, if more rank is not to be accorded to the meritorious officer now in command, and the pay *consequent to that rank*, additional pay in some way or other should be accorded, to enable him to meet the expense necessary to sustain him respectably in the position in which the government has placed him.

The pay of regimental adjutant should be allowed, *as a matter of justice*, to the post adjutant, whose duties are by far more onerous and responsible than that of any regimental adjutant in service.

One of the most important subjects in the administration, as it strikes your committee, is connected with the examination, which takes place every six months, of all the classes at the Military Academy. At these examinations, not only the relative positions of the cadets are fixed with great justice by the academic board, but the cadets found deficient, who are either turned back or discharged, are designated. On a careful review of the examination just passed, the opinion has fixed itself on your committee that cadets found deficient in January, *on their first examination*, should be discharged, and that the examination should be close and rigid. In very few instances do those cadets approaching deficiency in January pass the June examination; and your committee would recommend, as an *act of kindness to the young man*, that where the prospects of passing are decidedly against him, he should be returned as early as possible to his home. Six months' absence will hardly have changed his home relations, and he returns to them as from a visit, benefited, no doubt, by the instruction he has received, and immediately resumes his previous avocations. Keep him a year or eighteen months, and the case is changed, and it is with difficulty he resumes his previous position and pursuits. It is believed by your committee that the best interests of the government and the cadet demand that the connexion which is not to be *to a degree permanent* should be severed at as early a day as practicable.

While on this subject, your committee would recommend that dismission in the different classes for *deficiency* should be made by the academic board in January, as well as in June. Under the impression that the January examination is of little account, many young men of fine talents neglect their studies during the first six months, with the intention of making it up on the last. Sometimes they are successful; but example has a bad effect on their fellow-students of less capacity, and is injurious

to their own character. The habit of unequal exertion in every profession is a bad habit; and the young men who in early life may be successful in the practice of it seldom arrive at any subsequent distinction. In every view of the case, your committee would recommend that the January as well as the June examination should decide whether a young man is to remain at the academy.

The laws, and their resulting regulations, which govern the administration of the Military Academy, seem to your committee admirably adapted to the nature and purpose of the institution; and everything at the present moment seems to have assumed a permanent shape, and only awaits that development which time and progress will give to make the institution all that the government or the country can wish.

Your committee cannot see at this time that any further legislation is required. The firm, steady, and uncompromising support of the academic authority, with judicious and liberal appropriations, seems all that is required to work out the progress and perfection of the institution. Should any change be made, by adding another year to the course of studies or otherwise, no additional legislation will be required, as this is entirely within the control of the Executive; and no additional professorships will be required, as the additional studies can be conveniently divided among the present professors.

In closing this report, your committee would remark that the main object of the *administration, as a whole,* is to conduct and complete the moral, military, and scientific education of the cadets, so as to fit them to conduct the military affairs of the republic. Your committee, on full examination, believe that it effects this important purpose, and that at no previous time has this great object of the academy been better cared for and secured than at the present. The zeal and talents of the superintendent and of the academic board, the great interest expressed and shown by all concerned in the administration, show that the trust is reposed in safe and able hands; and the events of the late conquest of Mexico have demonstrated that heretofore the practical results of the institution have conferred honor and glory on the country; and we believe that the future is full of hope and confidence.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL TYLER,
JEROME FULLER,
JOHN S. ABBOTT.

Report of the Committee on Discipline to the Board of Visiters, West Point, June, 1849.

The committee appointed to inquire into the discipline of the United States Military Academy respectfully submit the following report:

No department of the academy is more important, or demands higher requisites in its administration, than that which is charged with the military instruction and discipline of the cadets. Their first and strongest impressions of military life are received from the deportment of the officers placed over them. To this source they look for those examples of morali-

ty and gentlemanly bearing so becoming the profession of arms; while their efficiency and standing in the public service must depend, in no small degree, upon the fidelity and capacity of those at whose hands they receive their earliest instructions. Impressed with this belief, your committee have deemed it their duty to inquire minutely into all matters pertaining to this department; and they take pleasure in saying that they have been greatly aided in their researches by the members of the academic staff, who solicited, and seemed anxious for, the most thorough and comprehensive investigation. The deliberate judgment at which your committee have arrived is, that no system of discipline could be established on sounder principles, or administered with greater kindness, discrimination, and decision, than that now in force at the Military Academy. The rules for conferring rewards, or inflicting punishment, are clear, explicit, well settled, and well understood by the cadets, and none can incur censure without previous and ample warning. While power is exercised in the most paternal manner, and with the strictest justice, it is gratifying to know that the professors and officers are very generally respected and esteemed by the cadets. The strict and uniform observance of the articles of war, the regulations of the army, so far as applicable to this institution, and the regulations for the government of the academy itself, as adopted by the academic board and approved by the President of the United States, has contributed most efficiently to the high discipline of the corps. Some indeed have questioned the policy of throwing so many restrictions around the cadets; but, after a careful examination of the rules referred to, your committee feel it their duty to testify to their general excellence, and their peculiar adaptation to the wants and purposes of the institution. Without the restraints thus imposed, there could be no discipline; and without discipline, the academy would be well nigh, if not altogether, useless to the country.

The military instruction of the cadets, more especially in the light artillery, cavalry, and infantry branches of the service, was the subject of minute inquiries on the part of your committee. As it is the design of the academy to provide the country with officers competent to the duties of the different arms of the service, your committee are of opinion that more extended facilities should be given for instruction in light artillery and cavalry. There should be at the academy a full set of equipments, horses, &c., for a company of light artillery. There are, at this time, some forty-five horses and thirty dragoons at present at the Point employed in the practical instruction of the cadets. But these horses are also used in the cavalry drill of the corps; and, being overworked and employed in both branches of instruction, cannot be properly trained or efficiently used in either. Nevertheless, under all these disadvantages, the proficiency of the cadets in the light artillery drill is quite remarkable; and their instruction in the management of the field-piece and the movement of the battery is thorough and practical.

Your committee attended a platoon drill of cavalry in the field, as well as the riding exercises of the first class in their hall. The same disadvantage exists as to the instruction in cavalry drill, that has already been adverted to in relation to the light artillery. There are too few horses to serve the wants of the class; and those now here, being used both for cavalry and artillery drill, are unfitted for either. It would re-

quire one hundred horses to supply the wants of the corps in this respect, and to extend the riding exercise occasionally to all the cadets. Your committee would, therefore, suggest to the board that they recommend the purchase of an additional number of horses—say sixty—for the use of the cadets. It affords us pleasure to say that, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the cadets display great proficiency in the cavalry drill, ride with ease and confidence, sit well and firmly in their saddles, and manage their horses and weapons with creditable skill. All this has been accomplished with insufficient means and in limited time, and in a riding hall wholly unsuited to the purpose for which it was designed. It is to be hoped that an addition to the number of horses and the erection of a new riding hall will enable the academic board to place this necessary branch of military education on a proper footing.

For the purpose of instruction in infantry tactics and the discipline of the cadets generally, the corps is organized into a battalion of four companies—each having a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, and four corporals. There is, besides, a battalion staff, consisting of an adjutant, a quartermaster, a sergeant major, and a quartermaster's sergeant. These commissioned and non-commissioned officers are all appointed by the superintendent upon the recommendation of the commandant of cadets; and those are selected to fill these honorable stations who have been most active and soldier-like in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment. The captains and lieutenants are taken from the first class, the sergeants from the second class, and the corporals from the third class. The instruction of the cadets in the school of the soldier, of the company, and of the battalion, is careful and thorough. Your committee had the pleasure of attending a battalion drill, and frequent parades and reviews of the corps, during the past fortnight; and they cannot refrain from expressing their high admiration of the proficiency and skill evinced by the corps generally, and of the military bearing, the easy and graceful movements of the cadets individually. Thus carefully instructed themselves, the cadets in turn are prepared to teach others, when occasion serves or duty requires, and to set, in their own persons, examples of gentlemanly conduct and soldier-like qualifications to all with whom they may be associated in the service of the republic.

As coming properly under their notice, your committtee made various inquiries into the modes and degrees of punishment inflicted upon the cadets for disobedience of orders, disrespect to superior officers, or any other violations of the regulations of the academy, as military law and usage. The cadets are subject to the rules and articles of war, and may be tried by regimental or garrison courts martial. The punishments to which they are liable are thus classified:

1st. Privation of recreation, extra guard duty, reprimand, arrest, and confinement in room or tent.

2d. Confinement in light or dark prison.

3d. Dismission, with privilege of resigning; public dismission.

The punishment of the first class may be inflicted by the superintendent, or with his approbation; but those of the other classes only in virtue of a sentence of a general court martial, except in cases of breach of arrest or mutinous conduct. As to rewards for good soldiership, the only system practised is that of bestowing appointments, as commissioned or non-

commissioned officers, upon the most soldier-like and most exemplary in their general deportment—a system which creates a very commendable spirit of emulation among the cadets. Personal difficulties among the cadets are of rare occurrence, and in several instances have been adjusted by the kind interposition of the commandant of cadets. No cadet is permitted to send, accept or carry a challenge, written or verbal, nor in any way be a party to, or promote, a duel, on pain of dismissal from the service of the United States; and any cadet using provoking or reproachful gestures to another, or who shall strike, or traduce, or defame another, is liable to be dismissed, or otherwise less severely punished, according to the nature of the offence. All combinations are strictly forbidden—an excellent feature in the code of regulations prescribed for the government of the corps. Your committee are satisfied, from their investigation, that the present high discipline and general good conduct of the cadets results not only from a rigid enforcement of these various rules, but also from the kindly intercourse between the academic staff and the corps, and the excellent relations existing among the cadets themselves. Occasionally, the necessity arises of inflicting the punishment of dismissal upon the delinquent. This, though always to be regretted on account of the friends of the delinquent, and sometimes of the delinquent himself, involves a duty to the country which ought not to be neglected. It cannot be supposed that officers who feel so deep an anxiety in the success of this institution would thoughtlessly or wrongfully send home a young man in disgrace to his parents or guardians, to poison their minds against the academy. Your committee cannot, therefore, doubt that the academic staff are guided in these, as in all other instances, by a high sense of duty and the strictest justice; and they are strongly of opinion that, when such a decision has been pronounced against a delinquent cadet by competent authority, it should not be interfered with. Nothing is so well calculated to beget a feeling of insubordination among the cadets as the setting aside the findings of courts martial, or the decision of the superintendent and officers in charge, upon insufficient grounds; satisfied, as we are, that the authority vested in the officers of the academy is exercised with the kindest feelings and the best motives, and that the infection of one insubordinate cadet works infinite mischief in the whole corps. Your committee are decidedly and unanimously of opinion that, except in extraordinary cases, the decrees of courts martial, and the decisions of the academic staff, ought not to be set aside or altered.

Your committee have received no little aid in their inquiries from the full and satisfactory statements furnished by the academic staff, touching the principles upon which every part of the instruction and discipline of the academy is conducted. In all these details they see little or no ground for improvement; and the excellence of the general system is abundantly proved by its fruits. Your committee observe, with great satisfaction, the correct deportment and manly bearing of the cadets whilst undergoing their several examinations; their confidence in themselves and in their professors, the good order and cleanliness of their quarters, and the neatness of their dress and persons. The employment of time during the day was carefully looked into, and your committee think it so well systematised, as to render any suggestions from them unnecessary. The excellent methods of classifying the cadets according to their proficiency in their studies and general correctness of conduct can-

not be improved. In fine, your committee are unanimously of opinion that the military instruction, general discipline, and internal police of the academy, at the present time, are in the best condition; and, while they contribute most efficiently to the public interest, reflect the highest credit upon the faithful and competent officers who are charged with their supervision.

One or two general remarks will close our report. While many regard standing armies as dangerous to a nation's liberties in time of peace, few will question their advantages in time of war. To reconcile the dangers and advantages, then, of standing armies, they should be so organized that, from a very moderate, they may, upon emergency, be increased to a very large size. This desideratum can only be obtained through the medium of a military academy, where the strictest discipline is enforced, and the highest branches of military science are carefully taught. The knowledge thus imparted, if not immediately available by reason of a general peace, is diffused among the people, and while highly useful when war does break out, becomes at once a valuable auxiliary in the prosecution of those various works of internal improvement upon which the growth and prosperity of our country so largely depend. Those who remember the humiliating disasters, the loss of life and treasure, at the commencement of our last war with Great Britain, and contrast with these the brilliant results, uninterrupted by a single reverse, of the late campaigns in Mexico, will need no other arguments than these facts and the inferences fairly deducible from them furnish, to make them appreciate properly the advantages of such an institution as the academy at West Point. Through its agency, a knowledge of the science of war, in principle and practice, is imparted to a sufficient number of our citizens to enable us to cope, on a footing of equality, with the most powerful and skilful enemy. Nor are the benefits of the academy confined to the regular army. It is all-important as a seminary for the instruction of officers of the militia. If we observe the organization of the volunteer and uniform corps in the principal cities of the Union, we find among their best officers graduates of the Military Academy, who, after a longer or shorter period of public service, have retired to the pursuits of civil life, only, however, to be sought out there and summoned to take high and responsible stations in the line and staff. The recent campaigns in Mexico afford frequent and gratifying instances of graduates of the academy returning from private life to the public service, and by their brave and skilful conduct as officers of volunteers, and in other capacities, repaying the debt they owed their country, and reflecting lustre upon their *alma mater*.

In conclusion, your committee desire to bear the strongest testimony to the admirable organization and management of the academy, and to the fidelity and ability with which the officers intrusted with this responsible duty discharge their several trusts; and they entertain an abiding conviction that, while it continues to fulfil, as well and satisfactorily as now, the purposes for which it was established, it will enjoy, as it well deserves to do, the good opinion and the liberal support of the American people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. McCALEB WILEY, *Chairman.*
RUFUS KING.
PATRICK M. HENRY.

Report of the Committee on Police.

The committee to which was assigned the duty of examining into, and reporting upon the system of police adopted by the various departments of the United States Military Academy, beg leave to report:

That the various officers to whom they have applied for information in relation to their appropriate duties, have not only treated them in the most courteous and gentlemanly manner, but extended to them every facility necessary for the accomplishment of their object.

Your committee beg leave to report, for the information of the board, that the old north barracks, which will necessarily be occupied by the cadets until the completion of the new quarters, are in a dilapidated condition. Owing to the natural decay of timber, bad ventilation, and the immediate vicinity of out-buildings provided for the use of the corps, an atmosphere is generated which is quite offensive, and necessarily prejudicial to the health of the young men, in spite of every precaution which can be used. Particularly will this apply to the lower floor. In this connexion, your committee would suggest that the board should urgently recommend to the attention of Congress the necessity of an appropriation, at its next session, sufficient to complete the new quarters. No reference is necessary to the old south barracks, which have been so much objected to by previous boards, as they will be so soon vacated. The new quarters, as far as completed, are built of the best materials, and in a style which reflects honor upon the government and credit upon the projector. From information obtained from the officers in charge of the building, your committee would state, that one wing or portion of the new barracks, containing one hundred rooms (for officers and cadets,) will be completed on or before the first day of September next, and the remaining portion in a year, or at most eighteen months, if a sufficient appropriation be made by Congress at its next session.

The basement story contains a room for fuel, bath rooms, and a furnace, all of which are well constructed. The apartments for the officers and cadets are peculiarly calculated for their health, comfort, and convenience. Especially would your committee refer with high approbation to the recesses in the rooms for sleeping and dressing. The arrangement enables the cadet to maintain a privacy well calculated to inculcate and preserve feelings of delicacy and propriety so characteristic of gentlemen. Independent of the furnace, which is intended to convey heated air, by means of flues, to every part of the building, the rooms are furnished with fireplaces, which are designed to be used in the event of the failure of the furnace or any part of the apparatus. Your committee cannot dismiss this subject without again referring to the baths, which they deem of great importance in a sanitary point of view, as they are so constructed that either the cold or warm bath can be used at pleasure. They would, however, recommend, in addition to those already supplied, a shower bath in each bathing room, as the cost would be very trifling; and in the event of a partial failure of the water, they could be substituted for the other baths.

The mess hall is in a state of decay, and insufficient for the health, comfort, and convenience of the cadets; and, although every means are

used to remedy the defects, your committee are of the opinion that it cannot be accomplished. A new building for the purpose is the only resource. With regard to the hospital for the cadets, your committee were pleased to find the rooms in admirable condition, and the bedding and furniture ample, and in good order. Your committee were satisfied, from their own observation, as well as from information supplied by the accomplished surgeon in charge, that every attention was rendered to the sick with reference to their comfort and restoration to health. It is deemed indispensably necessary that baths should be arranged in the hospital, not only as a sanitary measure, but as a remedy for many diseases incident to the cadets.

In consequence of the proximity of the road to the hospital, the condition of the sick is at times extremely unpleasant on account of the noise and dust; your committee would suggest, therefore, the propriety of changing it, so as to have it more immediately under the brow of the hill, which they are informed can readily be done.

The quarters of the engineer, artillery, and dragoon detachments were inspected, and found in excellent order; their food is of good quality, very substantial, and, from information derived from the men themselves, well prepared for the table.

But, unfortunately, there is no hospital to which they can be removed when sick; consequently, the indisposed are subjected to privations, and the surgeon of the post to great inconvenience. In the event of an epidemic or general disease, it would be impossible to provide them with quarters. Your committee would, therefore, earnestly recommend to the consideration of the board the necessity of establishing suitable buildings, as above indicated.

As an appropriation has already been made for a new riding hall, it is to be presumed that the government will prosecute it to completion without unnecessary delay. Your committee would, however, remark that the building now occupied for that purpose is insufficient and hazardous to both men and horses, and would therefore recommend to the attention of the board the necessity of abandoning it as soon as practicable.

The attention of your committee has been called to the importance of erecting a suitable guard-house for the soldiers on duty at the Point. Its best location would probably be at the public dock. There is a large amount of public property, for the protection of which there is no shelter. There is no sufficient place of confinement for soldiers who have made themselves liable to punishment for violation of orders or insubordination. For these reasons, your committee believe that the erection of a suitable building is necessary.

Your committee are pleased to observe the order and neatness maintained in the public buildings and grounds.

Though last, not least in importance, your committee are highly gratified by the general appearance of the cadets, not only as regards their health, but also that soldier-like and manly bearing which accords so well with those elevated qualities of the mind which pre-eminently fit them for usefulness to the country and ornaments to society.

In conclusion, your committee would remark, that they have given the subjects committed to their charge a full and thorough investigation. The

result is, the report which they now beg leave to submit to the consideration of the board.

H. HOUGHTON,
W. T. STOCKTON,
R. W. BURNET.

West Point, *June* 15, 1849.

West Point, *June* 15, 1849.

Sir: Since I had the pleasure of conversing with you, on the morning of the 12th instant, in reference to matters connected with the medical department of West Point, it has occurred to me that it was my duty to enter more fully into the character and causes of the complaints, on account of which cadets are most usually excused from duty, inasmuch as I feel persuaded that some of the causes may be measurably obviated, and as I am satisfied that their removal would cause the number of those who report sick to be diminished, and exert a salutary influence upon the character and standing of many of the young gentlemen assembled at this institution.

It has been a source of regret, and I may add of vexation, to every medical officer who has been stationed at West Point, to observe how large a number of the cadets evince a disposition to get excused from their military and academic duties, on the plea of indisposition, so trifling as hardly to be evidenced by any of the signs of disease. It has, moreover, been the experience of every medical officer, that the most faithful students and best soldiers are the most rarely to be seen at "surgeon's call," and it would hardly be an error to assert that, as a general rule, they who have the largest number of "demerits" most frequently request relief from duty on account of trifling indisposition—so trifling, if it really exists at all, as not to merit the appellation of disease. It gives me pleasure, however, to express my belief that a large majority of the corps of cadets stand on more elevated ground; and, doubtless, there are many who prefer attending to their duties, although even more unwell than those excused by the surgeon. The former usually take a high stand as soldiers and scholars; whilst the latter are found deficient, or, if they linger on through the period of four years and receive commissions, too often look back with regret at time misspent and opportunities for improvement neglected. It has frequently been a subject of serious consideration with the medical staff of the Military Academy, whether any means could be devised to break up this system of running to the surgeon on every trifling occasion—a system injurious to the cadets who adopt it, unfair for other cadets upon whom additional duty is thereby imposed, and a tax upon the patience of the medical officer, which, in addition to his other arduous duties, is well calculated to disgust him with his position and induce him to seek a change.

A reference to the register of sick, kept at the hospital, will show that "headache" stands opposite to the names of nearly one-fifth of the number recorded. In the spirit of the most extended charity, let us suppose that four-fifths of the cases reported as headache are *bona fidé* cases of

that complaint! To what causes may they be legitimately referred? There are several which doubtless exert an influence. At the head of these may be placed the use of tobacco. This powerful narcotico-acrid luxury is, it is to be believed, in very general use by the corps of cadets, although positively forbidden by the academic regulations. How often may its noxious odor be detected in the breath of cadets who report "sick." To communicate the fact to the superintendent, when it is believed to be the cause of a cadet's indisposition, would seem to be nothing more than the duty of the medical officer. Unfortunately, an erroneous custom has acquired, by long continuance, the footing of a principle with the medical officers of West Point. The surgeon is looked upon as confidentially intrusted with the secrets of sick cadets, so far as their illness is concerned; and if an inquiry into the etiology of disease, with a view to its more successful management, should lead to the discovery that either the use of tobacco or of intoxicating drinks was the exciting cause, he is expected to confine the knowledge within his own bosom. A confidential friend the medical officer should assuredly be, under all proper circumstances; but never if that confidence induces him to run counter to the laws of the institution and the interests of cadets themselves. It is my deliberate opinion that this time-honored principle should be annihilated by an academic regulation making it a point of honor, from which there can be no appeal, for the surgeon to report every such case to the superintendent. It is due to the cadets themselves, to the discipline of the institution of which they are members, and to the government, the recipients of whose bounty the young gentlemen here assembled most certainly are. To enlarge upon the deleterious influence of tobacco upon the economy of man, especially whilst that economy is in process of development and before it has attained its full maturity, would here be out of place. Suffice it to say, that the most reliable authority will sustain me in asserting that its influence upon the nervous system of animal and organic life is primarily exciting, secondarily depressing—that it vitiates the character of the salivary secretion; impairs the functions of the stomach; produces mental as well as physical unsteadiness; creates a thirst for other stimulants; induces a desire for slothful indulgence; and, with few exceptions, slowly but surely disarranges the nervous harmonies of the system.

It is my professional conviction that if the use of this noxious drug could be effectually suppressed, the cases of headache would be very materially diminished. Another cause which I believe to be influential in the causation of headache, is the injurious tightness around the waist of the cadet uniform. I mention this with no wish to go beyond the limits of my peculiar province; but, satisfied as I am that it is a powerful predisposing and exciting cause of this complaint, I deem it my duty to embrace it in this communication. The erroneous notion that a small waist is essential to a correct military figure, seems to be very generally entertained by the corps. Hence, comfort is too often sacrificed to attain this, to them, most desirable object. The uniform coat is in a great many cases so confined in its dimensions around the waist that a mechanical obstacle is presented to the free play of the thoracic and abdominal organs. Hence result imperfect circulation through the chest and fullness of the vessels of the head, giving rise to headache, occasional feelings of vertigo, and other uncomfortable sensations. In addition, as a result of the same cause, we have

impeded action of the stomach and bowels, leading to constipation—itself a most efficient cause of headache. It is my conviction that if the waist measure of the cadet uniform were taken during a moderately full inspiration, so that their clothing would not produce injurious compression arround the chest and abdomen, and the use of tobacco at the same time effectually suppressed, headache would nearly disappear from the corps. It is true that the exercise of the brain in the severe studies of the academy, for which many have but little natural aptitude, would occasionally produce it, but it would rarely attain that severity which would induce them to apply for relief from all duty, academic and military.

The next most common complaint appearing on the register is catarrh. This, depending on atmospherical changes, is but little subject to our control; but it is believed that it will be much less common when the cadets shall occupy the new barracks now in progress of erection, especially as they will have the benefit of occasional bathing, which, by its salutary action upon the skin, will unquestionably diminish the tendency to catarrhal disorders. Constipation is likewise a very frequent subject of complaint, and was referred to incidentally, whilst on the subject of headache, as standing in the relation of cause and effect with that very common complaint.

In addressing you, sir, it is not necessary to dwell on the influence of this form of functional derangement upon the moral, intellectual, and physical condition of man. There are few individuals who have not had a personal experience of its depressing influence over the powers of the mind, its saddening effects upon the spirits, and its enervating power over the physical health. When we reflect that it has its seat in that system of organs which, by their associated action, constitute the great laboratory in which are prepared all the elements for the building up and repair of the system, that any derangement of that system irradiates an unwholesome influence throughout the whole economy, its great importance in relation to individual hygiene will be at once appreciated. It is obvious that in the corps of cadets there are causes in operation very influential in producing the derangement under consideration. It has always been the bane of the student's life; and to obviate it, and insure a regular functional action, requires a religious observance of custom which few have the firmness to persist in.

So vitally important, however, do I deem it to be in relation to health, and so common is habitual constipation in the corps, that the question may be seriously entertained whether it is not the duty of those charged with the various interests of cadets to prescribe some regulations which might indirectly aid in the removal of this very common and distressing complaint. An enlarged view of our responsibilities to the young men here assembled, would certainly induce us to look to all their interests, moral, intellectual, and physical; and as they are at a period of life when habits are being formed which will tell for weal or wo upon their future career, it is certainly our duty to promote the formation of such as will best secure their own health and happiness, and render them most useful to the country for whose service they are educated. Constipation, I am satisfied, would not be so frequently complained of, if the use of tobacco were effectually suppressed; and it is believed that the addition to the cadet fare of stewed fruits three times a week would be of great advan-

tage in promoting that regular condition of the alvine canal so vitally essential to the maintenance of general health.

Such an addition to their diet would, it is believed, measurably obviate that tendency to painful boils which interferes so frequently with their military duties.

Inflamed corns and excoriations of the feet mostly complete the catalogue of their ills. These depending in a great measure upon the faulty construction of their shoes, a diminution of them would speedily follow a more correct manufacture of that article of uniform. A superficial view of the matters above referred to might lead to the impression that they are but of little moment. But an experience of nearly four years at the Military Academy has satisfied me that the standing of many cadets is influenced by the facility with which they secure an excuse from duty for their many complaints, some of them of a very trifling character; a habit of running to the medical officer is contracted; studies are neglected at night because there is a "surgeon's call" in the morning to which they can flee for refuge. A slight headache, or a trifling feeling of indisposition, is sufficient to make them close their text books. This is, perhaps, the commencement of a retrograde movement in their studies: they proceed slowly, but surely, from bad to worse, until finally it is to be feared that, in some cases, painful as the supposition may be, deception is deliberately practised, in order to secure an excuse from duty. A cadet who can so far forget himself as to practise such deception, surely should not be deemed a person fit to hold a commission in his country's service. Let the provisional code of honor established for his guidance, and as a shelter for his conscience, be what it may, the practice of such deception evinces a perversion of the moral sense which augurs no good for the future.

I look upon our whole system as radically defective. "Surgeon's call" is plainly an inducement for the indolent to indulge their indolence. "Sick in quarters" is an absurdity which should no longer be tolerated. With our present box of a hospital, it cannot be otherwise.

There should be constructed a building on the proper plan, large enough to accommodate the maximum number of sick. Every cadet who reports sick should at once be sent to hospital, and there remain until fit for duty. All unnecessary visiting to sick cadets should be positively forbidden. In case of serious illness of a cadet, the presence of his select friends would be always permitted, to comfort and nurse him. If such a system were established, I am satisfied it would exert a salutary influence. They—and, unfortunately, there are some, who avail themselves of an excuse from duty to pursue their own pleasures—would avoid the confinement of a hospital. The really sick would gladly seek the comfort and repose of a well regulated establishment. If any reported sick without cause, they could be safely subjected to the treatment appropriate to the sickness of which they complain. There would be nothing harsh in this system, and I am persuaded that it would speedily commend itself to the good sense of the corps.

I know, for a certainty, that there have been sensitive and highly organized young gentlemen at the institution who have suffered from indisposition for fear of being confounded with those who they knew were trifling.

When it is considered that, during each quarter of the year, some four

hundred and fifty report sick, and this in a corps every individual of which undergoes a strict physical examination previous to admission, and at a post notorious for its salubrity, the suggestions I have made will not be deemed unworthy of consideration. I am convinced that great benefit would result from a change of system; that much precious time would be saved to the cadets; that habits of indolence would not be so frequently contracted, and that many who, under the present system, are forming habits which may tell most unfavorably upon their prospects of success, would take a stand honorable to themselves, and creditable to the institution of which they are members. The position of a medical officer at West Point is one of great delicacy; he has to deal professionally with a large number of young men of various dispositions, temperaments, and moral feelings, who have left their homes and entered upon untried and trying duties. They must be treated with firmness, yet with kindness. Great allowances should be made and are made for them. But experience unfortunately teaches that some will deliberately deceive and impose upon the medical officers of the post. How to discriminate the innocent from the guilty is a most difficult matter. If the approaches of disease were not often insidious, but always assumed a distinguishable garb, our embarrassment would not be so painful. As it is, our duty plainly is to err on the side of safety; but in so doing, I am satisfied we indirectly encourage habits which militate powerfully against the success of many cadets at this institution. Were the proposed modification adopted, so far as allowing none to be "sick in quarters," and placing every one reporting sick immediately under hospital surveillance, the difficulty would be in a great measure obviated. It had been my intention to touch upon some other matters which appertain to my department; but this communication has been already so extended as to trespass, I fear, upon your time.

After a long delay, justice has at length been done to the enlisted men at this post. An appropriation for the building of a hospital has been secured, which it is hoped will soon be used in its construction. I have latterly most painfully felt the want of suitable accommodations for the sick soldier, who is as fairly entitled to them as a cadet or a commissioned officer.

A severe epidemic of small pox appeared last winter in miserably crowded barracks, during the prevalence of which, for four weeks, I was compelled to breathe the concentrated poison of virulent small pox. My own personal exposure was a matter of small moment compared with the amount of suffering I witnessed at that time, which I felt was much aggravated by the want of suitable accommodations for the sick.

I cannot conclude without alluding to the growing evil of the vast accumulation of families in Logtown and Camptown, dependencies of this post. Every enlisted man feels himself privileged to get married, and no check or limit is opposed to it. The consequence is, that the quarters are crowded with women and children—the latter, from the very necessity of the case, feeble and unhealthy. The humanity of the medical officers is painfully taxed in giving medical attendance to so many who have no official claims upon them; and their time, which is clearly their own when not officially employed, is so cut up that no systematic course of study can be prosecuted with a view to professional improvement. But this is part only of the evil resulting from the existing state of things. I am

convinced that contagious and infectious diseases have been occasionally introduced at West Point through the visits of acquaintances and friends of the families of enlisted men; these acquaintances and friends frequently levying an additional tax upon the time and attentions of the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the post. The commencement of this evil dates very far back, and no one now at the academy can be considered responsible for it; but it has now attained such dimensions as imperiously to demand the pruning-knife of reform. The surgeon and assistant surgeon are prepared to respond to all reasonable calls upon their humane feelings; but there is a limit beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue, and it is time for them to act in self-defence. In justice to myself and those who may succeed me at this post, I would suggest either that the number of families of enlisted men at this post should be reduced to the legal standard; or, if it should be deemed expedient that all now present should remain and an increase still encouraged, that medicines and suitable medical attendance be provided for them out of the funds of the Military Academy. The duties of medical officers at West Point are sufficiently arduous without having extra burdens imposed on them; and simple justice requires that some steps should be taken, if not to diminish the evil complained of, at all events to arrest its further progress.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

ROBERT SOUTHGATE,

Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., acting Surgeon Military Academy.

Dr. H. HOUGHTON,

Chairman of the Committee on Police, &c.

Of the Fiscal Affairs.

The undersigned committee, appointed by the "board of visiters," to investigate and report upon the fiscal concerns of the United States Military Academy, respectfully report:

That, in accordance with the duty imposed upon them, they proceeded to make such inquiries, at the proper offices connected with the academy, as were naturally indicated by their appointment; and have the pleasure to state, that in the discharge of their functions they have received from every department and from the several officers in charge every facility of investigation, accompanied on their part by a deportment and civility becoming the officers of such an institution, beyond which in commendation nothing need be said.

The information sought has been developed under three distinct branches; that of the engineer department, the quartermaster's, and the treasurer's.

The engineer department has charge of the erection of the new barracks, and the disbursements necessary therefor.

The appropriations by the government for this purpose, up to the 30th June, 1849, make the aggregate amount of -	$107,500 00
Add to this the amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850 - - - - -	40,000 00
Making - - - -	147,500 00

The amount of the appropriations expended to the 1st of June, 1849, was - - - - -	$102,380 28
Leaving an amount of former appropriations remaining on hand on the 1st June, 1849, of - - - -	45,119 72

Although your committee are aware that the completion of the new barracks is not a subject strictly within their purview, they cannot refrain from expressing their opinion upon the excellence of the work—now so far advanced as to afford accommodation for 18 subaltern officers and 128 cadets, besides an office for the commandant of cadets, guard rooms, bathing establishments, &c. The building, so far as erected, your committee conceive to be worthy of the United States. Built of hewn granite and elegant in its architectural proportions, it is light, airy, every way convenient, and by reason of any common casualty indestructible.

There is yet required for the completion of these barracks, and the necessary outbuildings, agreeably to the estimate of the engineer, the further sum of $48,500; and we would suggest to the board, therefore, an urgent recommendation to Congress for a speedy appropriation for the completion of the work. When finished agreeably to the plan designed, it will accommodate 128 cadets more, and furnish a large hall for the Dialectic Society connected with the institution.

The department of the quartermaster exhibits the amount of appropriations for the academy, (not including the pay of the cadets,) and the disbursements of the same; being for repairs and improvements of the buildings, fuel, apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, &c.

Added to these are the miscellaneous and incidental expenditures of the different departments of engineering, mathematics, philosophy, chemistry, &c., all of which are particularly set forth in the paper (marked A) herewith submitted to the board.

The aggregate amount of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, is $31,655; in addition to this there was unexpended at the close of the fiscal year the sum of $2,374 62; of this amount there is unexpended and available for the residue of the fiscal year $9,132 78.

These appropriations your committee regard as wisely made, prudently expended, and essential to the interests and prosperity of the academy.

All the items of expenditure are subjected to rigid investigation, even to the passing of every individual account. The vouchers of disbursements from the quartermaster's office are forwarded to the office of the Chief Engineer, at Washington city, where they are critically examined; after which they are sent to the Third Auditor and again examined; then to the Second Comptroller for adjustment, by whom they are returned to the Third Auditor, in whose office they are retained; and if not found correct, a statement of differences or errors is immediately forwarded to the office here for explanation or correction.

The treasurer's office exhibits the disbursement of the pay of the cadets. The pay of the cadet is $24 per month without rations, and the disbursements embrace his board, clothing, and incidental expenses of every kind.

Each cadet on entering the institution is required to deposite his money on hand with the treasurer, for which he receives a check and credit upon his account. And thereafter the cadet is not allowed to be supplied with

pocket money or funds from home or elsewhere, for any purpose whatever, except with the approbation of the superintendent, who has the personal inspection and control of the expenditures of each individual cadet, however small.

All the members of the institution, whether rich or poor, are thus placed upon an equality. All the wants of the cadet are cared for and supplied to the extent of their means, but all supplies are furnished under the discretion and by order of the superintendent. The further operation of this rule is not only to exclude all unnecessary and improper indulgences, but to inculcate and enforce those principles of rigid economy not more essential to the welfare of the individual, than to the character of every one intrusted with the concerns of others, and more especially the financial interests of the government, however humble the sphere in which he may be called to act.

Paper B, hereto also appended, sets forth the various items, or branches of expenditure, absorbing the pay of the cadet. It is an exhibit of the settlement of accounts every two months, and running through an entire year from the 1st May, 1848, to 1st May, 1849. From this is readily obtained the average monthly expenses of board, clothing, and incidentals, arranged under the respective heads, of the whole corps of cadets, and the average amount for two months paid and retained from each, the whole number being 230.

So far as the mode of keeping the accounts in this department is concerned, your committee cannot but regard it as well ordered and effective, presenting proper aggregate results and accurate in detail; but, from their investigations in the treasurer's department, they are satisfied that the pay of cadets, under their present expenditures, is generally insufficient for their support. A large portion of the cadets, notwithstanding the most rigid economy and the constant and careful supervision of the superintendent, find themselves in debt more or less at the close of their academic career.

This committee therefore hope that the committee of administration, who have this subject under their special charge, may be able to report some method by which the boarding of the cadets may be reduced in price, without reducing its quality or abridging in any way the comforts of the corps.

If this should be thought impracticable, your committee are decidedly of opinion that the board of visiters should recommend the restoration of the former pay of the cadets, which is understood to have been $28 per month.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. L. GOW,
JEROME FULLER,
H. HOUGHTON,
} *Fiscal Committee.*

WEST POINT, *June* 13, 1849.

A.

Statement of funds available and disbursements made by Captain Henry Brewerton, Corps of Engineers, Superintendent United States Military Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

Heads of appropriations.	Unexpended at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.	Additions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.		Aggregate available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.	Expended to June 8, 1849.	Balance available June 9, 1849.	Due sundry creditors on June 30, 1849.	Available for remainder of fiscal year, 1849.	Remarks.
	Amount.	From appropriations.	From other sources.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	
Repairs and improvements.	$527 91	$9,000 00	$58 14	$9,586 05	$7,700 09	$1,885 96	$1,173 55	$712 41	
Fuel and apparatus.....	.....	7,200 00	637 89	7,837 89	5,425 63	2,412 26	785 00	1,627 26	
Forage.....	.....	1,700 00	22 43	1,722 43	1,241 08	481 35	.....	481 35	
Postage	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	22 31	27 69	8 00	19 69	
Stationery.....	.....	375 00	17 18	392 18	207 96	184 22	100 00	84 22	
Transportation.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	1,431 42	68 58	.....	68 58	
Printing.....	.....	550 00	.....	550 00	120 50	429 50	64 50	365 00	
Clerks.....	.....	1,730 00	40 00	1,770 00	1,502 49	267 51	227 51	40 00	
Miscellaneous and incidental.....	1,400 84	1,140 00	4 62	2,545 46	2,457 80	87 66	28 62	59 04	
Department of engineering.	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	For purchase of models.
Department of philosophy.	.....	150 00	.....	150 00	98 81	51 19	.....	51 19	For repairs of apparatus, &c.
Department of mathematics	.....	370 00	.....	370 00	.....	370 00	.....	370 00	For purchase of theodolite, &c.
Department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.	.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	2,321 92	178 08	3 00	175 08	For purchase of chemicals.
Department of ethics.....	.....	100 00	.....	100 00	30 00	70 00	.....	70 00	For purchase of maps, &c.
Department of drawing...	.....	310 00	.....	310 00	15 53	294 47	200 00	94 47	For purchase of models.

Department of artillery and cavalry	.....	2,203 00	.....	2,203 00	19 14	2,183 86	.....	2,188 86	$2,000 for a gun shed.
Department of fencing	.....	200 00	.....	200 00	57 22	142 78	45 50	97 28	For purchase of foils, gloves, and masks.
Department of infantry tactics	.....	577 00	.....	577 00	115 53	461 47	.....	461 47	For purchase of fire engine, hose, &c.
Gradual increase and expense of library	445 87	1,500 00	.....	1,945 87	265 19	1,680 68	8 80	1,671 88	Will be expended the present summer.
	2,374 62	31,655 00	780 26	34,809 88	23,032 62	11,777 26	2,644 48	9,132 78	

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, *New York, June* 11, 1849.

HEN. BREWERTON
Captain Corps of Engineers, Superintendent Military Academy.

To JOHN L. GOW, Esq.,
President Finance Committee, Board of Visiters.

B.

Statement of authorized amounts paid the following by the treasurer of the United States Military Academy, on account of cadets, from May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849.

	May and June, 1848.	July and Aug., 1848.	Sept. and Oct., 1848.	Nov. and Dec., 1848.	Jan. and Feb., 1849.	Mar. and April, 1849.	Total amount for one year.	Average amount for two months.	Average amount, for two months, paid and retained from each cadet (numbering 230) by treasurer of U. S. Military Academy.
Purveyor of cadets' commons	$4,079 20	$4,106 35	$4,410 04	$4,627 65	$4,265 79	$4,178 93	$25,667 96	$4,277 97	$18 59
Storekeeper	1,382 02	2,200 22	1,862 46	1,358 08	1,324 47	1,028 25	9,155 50	1,525 91	6 63
Commissary of cadets' clothing	1,598 63	4,477 25	1,949 68	1,674 81	1,577 85	1,439 02	12,717 24	2,119 54	9 21
Shoemaker	301 42	922 87	547 11	475 27	368 15	373 43	2,989 25	498 20	2 16
Barber, shoe-blacking, and varnishing	176 66	164 39	170 83	165 12	150 35	168 68	996 03	166 00	72
Postage	227 69	244 82	261 32	355 13	297 37	261 19	1,647 52	274 58	1 19
Making fires and policing barracks of cadets	99 71	69 33	142 58	207 86	198 54	187 65	905 67	150 94	65
Baths used by cadets	.....	.....	.....	53 05	77 95	74 50	205 50	68 50	29
Damages of public property	25 87	1 37	15 93	9 28	1 84	1 19	55 48	9 24	4
Washing done for cadets	920 89	864 12	989 11	960 82	883 55	862 98	5,481 47	913 57	3 97
Equipment fund (retained by treasurer)	924 00	948 00	980 00	956 00	880 00	868 00	5,556 00	926 00	4 00
Miscellaneous payments	410 62	1,081 08	447 76	466 53	266 33	357 58	3,029 90	504 98	2 19
* Balance paid cadets when graduating or resigning	7,611 60	520 58	258 18	311 98	591 41	339 03	9,632 78	1,605 46	6 98
	20,758 31	15,600 38	12,035 00	11,621 58	10,883 60	10,140 43	78,040 30	13,040 89	56 62

* The miscellaneous payments embrace the "lithographic fund," "rules and triangles fund," "Dialectic Society fund," "the use of cap-plates and plumes," "*band fund*," being a stoppage of *twenty-five cents per month;* the use of iron *bedsteads and tables, twenty cents per month,* (*charged the fourth class only;*) dentist, dancing-master, subscription to newspaper, &c.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WEST POINT, N. Y., *June* 9, 1849.

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Treasurer of Military Academy.

Tabular statement exhibiting the condition in life of the cadets at the Military Academy, West Point, for the last seven years, from 1842 to 1848, inclusive.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Parents are or were farmers or planters		59	61	61	68	72	67	69
Parents are or were mechanics		14	12	15	22	22	25	22
Fathers are or were lawyers or judges		27	25	30	35	33	30	29
Parents are or were merchants		18	15	23	27	29	29	31
Parents are or were boarding-house or hotel keepers		5	2	4	3	7	6	4
Fathers are or were physicians		12	15	15	13	21	19	21
Fathers are or were of the army, navy, or marine corps		14	16	16	13	11	13	17
Fathers are or were clergymen		4	6	6	6	5	3	3
Fathers are or were in the civil employment of the general or State governments		5	15	16	9	5	2	3
Miscellaneous, as bank officers, editors, professors, engineers, masters of vessels, &c		15	11	15	23	35	36	41
Occupation not stated: *these have mothers only, or no parents*		48	34	*23	†17	1	2	2
Total		221	212	224	236	241	232	242
Of these numbers, there are without fathers living		26	57	44	48	42	41	54
Of these numbers, there are without either father or mother living		22	16	18	15	21	20	18
Total orphans		48	73	62	63	63	61	72
Of these numbers, the parents are stated to be in moderate circumstances, of	182	156	150	164	192	182	193
Of these numbers, the parents are stated to be in reduced circumstances, of		26	37	36	35	38	40
Of these numbers, the parents are stated to be in indigent circumstances, of		6	8	8	8	8	4
Of these numbers, the parents are stated to be independent in life, of	.....	6	10	12	6	4	5
Of these numbers, the parents are stated to be in unknown circumstances, of	39	18	19	16	.....	.....	.....
	221	212	224	236	241	232	242

*Two of these have parents.

†Three have parents.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Visiters at West Point, June, 1849.

FIRST DAY.

WEST POINT, *Monday, June 4.*

The board of visiters invited to attend the annual examination at West Point Military Academy having convened at the hotel, at 10 a. m., the following members appeared and took their seats:

John H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland.
J. McCaleb Wiley, of Alabama.
Jerome Fuller, of New York.
Henry S. Bullard, of Louisiana.
John F. Gow, of Pennsylvania.
William T. Stockton, of Florida.
Rufus King, of Wisconsin.
Henry Houghton, of Iowa.

On motion of General Wiley, of Alabama, the board was temporarily organized by the appointment of

John H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland, president *pro tem.;*

Rufus King, of Wisconsin, secretary *pro tem.*

The board was then waited upon by the superintendent and the members of the academic staff, and, attended by them, proceeded to examine the library, barracks, recitation rooms, mess hall, and other buildings connected with the institution. They afterwards received the honors of a military review, and partook of the hospitalities of the superintendent's mansion.

In the afternoon a communication was received from the post adjutant, covering a copy of the order of exercises for the annual examination; which was laid before the board for their information and government.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

SECOND DAY.—*Tuesday, June 5,* 1849.

The board met at 8 a. m., in the visiters' room at the hotel.

Messrs. R. W. Burnet, of Ohio, Daniel Tyler, of Connecticut, Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, and P. M. Henry, of North Carolina, appeared and took their seats as members of the board.

The president *pro tem.* announced as the first business in order the selection of officers.

Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Mann, it was unanimously

Resolved, That John H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland, be chosen president, and Rufus King, of Wisconsin, secretary of the board.

The board then proceeded to the library, where the first class was examined, from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m., in military and civil engineering, under direction of Professor Mahan and Lieutenant Eustis.

8 o'clock p. m.

The board met pursuant to a notice from the president.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, it was

Resolved, That committees of three each be appointed, to whom shall be referred the subjects, respectively, of the instruction, administration, police, discipline, and fiscal affairs of the Military Academy, with instructions to examine and report upon the same, in writing, to the board.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the president announced the following standing committees:

Committee on Instruction.—Messrs. Mann, Bullard, and King.

Committee on Administration.—Messrs. Tyler, Burnet, and Gow.

Committee on Police.—Messrs. Houghton, Stockton, and Burnet.

Committee on Discipline.—Messrs. Wiley, King, and Henry.

Committee on Fiscal Affairs.—Messrs. Gow, Fuller, and Houghton.

On motion of Mr. Mann, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it would be agreeable to the views and wishes of this board to have the regulation prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors in the hotel, extended to the room occupied by them.

On motion of General Wiley, it was

Resolved, That regular meetings of the board be held, daily, at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., until otherwise ordered.

Adjourned.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

THIRD DAY.—*Wednesday, June* 6, 8 *a. m.*

The board met pursuant to rule.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

There being no business before them, the board proceeded to the library, where the examination of the first class in engineering was concluded, and that of the second class in philosophy, under the direction of Professor Bartlett and Lieutenant Roberts, was commenced and continued, with the usual intermission, until 5 p. m.

At a quarter past 5, the board attended a light artillery drill by the first class, under the charge of Captain Clark.

8 *o'clock p. m.*

The board met pursuant to rule.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Colonel A. H. Kenan, of Georgia, appointed in lieu of General Clinch, who declined, appeared and took his seat as a member of the board, and was appointed a member of the committee on administration, in the place of Mr. Gow.

Adjourned.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

FOURTH DAY.—*June* 7, 8 *a. m.*

The board met pursuant to rule.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

There being no other business before them, the board proceeded to the library, where the examination of the second class in philosophy was resumed, and continued till the usual hour of adjournment.

The board met again at 8 p. m., and after a brief session, adjourned till 8 a. m., to-morrow.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

FIFTH DAY.

The board met pursuant to rule.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

The board then proceeded to the library, where the examination of the second class in philosophy was resumed and concluded, and that of the first class in ethics, under charge of the Reverend Mr. Sprole and Lieutenant Deshon, was commenced and continued till the usual hour of adjournment.

The board next attended the riding exercise of the first class.

8 *o'clock p. m.*

The board met pursuant to rule.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The president announced the classification of subjects for the consideration of the different committees.

On motion of Mr. Mann, it was

Resolved, That the superintendent be respectfully requested, at as early a period as may be practicable and convenient, to call the first class of cadets into the drawing academy, and there inform them that they are expected forthwith, under the charge of a suitable person deputed for the purpose, and in his presence, each for himself, and without advice or assistance from any other person, to date, address, write, subscribe, fold and superscribe a letter, of not less than one letter-paper page in length, on whatever subject the writer may himself select, and address the same to the president of the board of visiters.

Resolved, That the time allowed for preparing the letters, as above described, be one half hour.

Resolved, That the president of the board be charged with the execution of these resolves.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, it was

Resolved, That the board will pay their respects, in a body, to Major General Scott, of the U. S. army, at 12 m. to-morrow.

Adjourned.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

SIXTH DAY.

The board met pursuant to rule.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

The board then proceeded to the library, where the examination of the first class of ethics was concluded, and that of the third class in mathematics, under charge of Professor Church, was commenced and continued till 1 p. m., when the examination was adjourned over till 9 a. m., Monday.

At 12 m., the board, pursuant to resolution adopted yesterday, waited in a body upon General Scott, and were received by him with great cordiality. Before leaving the library the president of the board received from

the adjutant the letters written by the first class, in conformity with the resolution adopted last evening.

The board re-assembled at 8 p. m., and there being no business before them, adjourned over till 8 a. m., Monday next.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

SEVENTH DAY.—*Monday, June* 9, 8 *a. m.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Mann, it was

Resolved, That the letters which have been received from the members of the first class, testing their composition, be returned to the respective writers, through some member of the class who may be deputed to receive them.

The board then proceeded to the library, where the examination of the third class in mathematics was resumed and continued till 5 p. m.

At quarter past 5 the board attended a battalion drill, by the corps of cadets, under the command of Captain Alden.

At 8 p. m., the board had a long interview with the superintendent, and discussed at much length various topics relating to the administration and fiscal affairs of the academy.

Subsequently the board paid their respects in a body to the honorable Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States.

Adjourned.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

EIGHTH DAY.—*Tuesday, June* 12, 8 *a. m.*

The board met pursuant to rule.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Tyler, it was

Resolved, That a general report be prepared by the board, to which the reports of the several committees be added by way of appendix.

Mr. Abbott, of Maine, who arrived yesterday, appeared and took his seat as a member of the board, and was assigned to duty on the committee on administration, in lieu of Mr. Burnet.

The board then proceeded to the library, where the examination of the third class in mathematics was resumed and concluded, and that of the first class in mineralogy and geology, under Professor Bailey and Lieutenant Clarke, commenced, and completed at 4½ p. m.

At 5½ p. m., the board, by invitation, attended a ponton drill by the company of sappers and miners, under command of Captain Cullum and Brevet Captain McClelland.

8 *o'clock p. m.*

The board met pursuant to rule.

There being no business before them, the board, after a discussion of various matters relating to the institution, adjourned till 8 a. m., to-morrow.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

NINTH DAY.—*Wednesday, June* 13, 8 *a. m.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gow, from the committee on fiscal affairs, reported at length upon the matters referred to them; which report was unanimously adopted.

There being no other business before them, the board then adjourned to the library, where the examination of the fourth class in mathematics, under the charge of Professor Church and assistants, was commenced and continued, with the usual intermission, until 5 p. m.

At 8 p.m., the board met, and having no business before them, adjourned till 8 a. m., to-morrow.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

TENTH DAY.—*Thursday, June* 14, 8 *a. m.*

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Mann, from the committee on instruction, submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted.

After a brief discussion of various matters relating to the institution, the board adjourned to the library, where the examination of the fourth class in mathematics was concluded, and that of the first class in tactics was commenced and continued till 5 p. m.

At 11 a. m., the board attended the cavalry drill, and at 5 p. m., artillery practice by the first class.

8 *o'clock p. m.*

The board met pursuant to rule.

Leave of absence was granted to Colonel Kenan for the remainder of the session. Mr. Fuller was placed upon the committee on administration, in lieu of Colonel Kenan.

Mr. Houghton, from the committee on police, submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Henry, from the committee on discipline, submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

ELEVENTH DAY.—*Friday, June* 15, 8 *a. m.*

The board met pursuant to rule.

Minutes of yesterday's meeting read and approved.

Mr. Tyler, from the committee on administration, submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted.

The board then proceeded to the library, where the examination of the first class in tactics was resumed and concluded.

At 5 p. m., the board attended the mortar practice of the first class, and at 8 p. m. had the pleasure of listening to an address delivered before the corps of cadets, by the honorable Horace Mann.

Adjourned.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

TWELFTH DAY.—*Saturday, June* 16, 8 *a. m.*

The board met pursuant to rule.

The minutes of yesterday's meetings were read and approved.

The president submitted the draught of the general report of the board, which was read, considered, and laid on the table until this evening.

The board then proceeded to attend the examination of the third class in French, under the charge of Professor Agnel.

At 11 a. m., the board was present at a review of the corps by Major General Scott; also, at 12 m., attended a drill of the sappers and miners.

8 *o'clock p. m.*

The board met, and minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A letter was received from Dr. Southgate, acting surgeon of the post, which was read and ordered to be included in the documents accompanying the general report; as was also a table showing the condition in life of the cadets, at the time of their appointment, for each year during the last seven years.

On motion of Mr. Gow, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the board be and they are hereby presented to the president and secretary, for the fidelity and urbanity with which they have discharged their respective duties.

Adjourned till 8 a. m., Monday.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

THIRTEENTH DAY.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The general report of the board was called up, adopted, and signed by all the members.

The board then proceeded to the library and academic building, where they attended the examination of the third class in French and the fencing exercise of the first class.

At 1 p. m., the board, having completed their business, after a session (Sundays included) of fifteen days, adjourned *sine die*.

RUFUS KING, *Secretary.*

The average amount of cadets' board at cadets' commons at West Point, N. Y., from March 1, 1837, *to May* 1, 1849.

March 1, 1837, to	December 31, 1837	$11 12
January 1, 1838, to	31, 1838	11 08
1, 1839, to	31, 1839	10 10
1, 1840, to	31, 1840	8 54
1, 1841, to	31, 1841	8 75
1, 1842, to	31, 1842	8 54
1, 1843, to	31, 1843	8 08
1, 1844, to	31, 1844	7 91
1, 1845, to	31, 1845	9 08
1, 1846, to	31, 1846	8 87
1, 1847, to	31, 1847	9 18
1, 1848, to	31, 1848	9 24
1, 1849, to April	30, 1849	9 50

The cadets boarded by Jacob H. Holt from the 1st of April, 1837, to the 30th of April, 1839, and by William H. Clark since the 1st of May, 1839.

Average amount of board by J. H. Holt, $40 76.

Average amount of board by W. H. Clark, $8 76.

Mr. Holt made an error against himself on account of cadets' board, which was recharged them, making the amount of board as above stated.

Under Colonel R. E. De Russy's administration from March 1, 1837, to September 1, 1838.

Under Major R. Delafield's administration from September 1, 1838, to August 14, 1845.

Under Captain H. Brewerton's administration from August 14, 1845.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
June 16, 1849.

Statement of the number of cadets that boarded at the mess commons, from May 1, 1848, to May 1, 1849, and the amount audited by the board of survey during the same periods, together with the amount of cash received by the purveyor for sale of hides, tallow, bread, &c., credited the account of cadets' commons on the books of the treasurer's office, at West Point, New York.

	Number of cadets present and absent during the month.	Number of cadets absent during the month.	Number of cadets present during the month.	Number of cadets boarding at Mrs. Thompson's.	Total number of cadets boarding in mess commons.
Number of cadets during the month of May, 1848	233	3	230	12	218
Number of cadets during the month of June, 1848	229	113	116	12	104
Number of cadets admitted to board in June, 1848	71	.....	71	.....	71
Number of new and old cadets in July, 1848	249	63	186	12	174
Do.....do.....in August, 1848	253	63	190	12	178
Do.....do.....in Sept., 1848	257	11	246	12	234
Do.....do.....in October, 1848	256	13	243	12	231
Do.....do.....in Nov., 1848	246	5	241	12	229
Do.....do.....in Dec., 1848	241	6	235	12	223
Do.....do.....in Jan., 1849	237	19	218	12	206
Do.....do.....in Feb., 1849	230	13	217	12	205
Do.....do.....in March, 1849	226	10	216	12	204
Do.....do.....in April, 1849	225	10	215	12	203
	2,953	329	2,624	.....	2,480
The average number for one month...	246 1-12	27 5-12	218¾	12	206⅔

Days 75,433.

113 cadets absent from June 19, 1848, viz: graduating class, 50; furlough class, 63. The average time of the arrival of new cadets at United States Military Academy, June 8, 1848.

To amount of cash received by the purveyor for the sale of hides, tallow, bread, &c., during the following months, credited the account of the cadets' commons on the books of the treasurer's office:

For May and June, 1848	$357 15
For July and August, 1848	300 00
For September and October, 1848	379 48
For November and December, 1848	303 02
For January and February, 1849	350 51
For March and April, 1849	333 16
Total amount	2,023 32
Average	337 22

To amount of board audited by the board of survey, from May 1, 1848, to April 30, 1849, viz:

For the months of	May and June, 1848	$3,715 40
Do.	July and August, 1848	3,427 38
Do.	September and October, 1848	3,836 61
Do.	November and December, 1848	4,076 18
Do.	January and February, 1849	3,919 36
Do.	March and April, 1849	3,726 65
Amount		22,301 48
Average, two months		3,716 91⅓

Treasurer's Office, West Point, *June* 13, 1849.

Statement of balances due by and in favor of cadets United States Military Academy, on settlement of their accounts in treasurer's office from 1st May, 1848, to 30th April, 1849.

	Storekeeper.	Clothing department.	Shoemaker.	Treasurer.	Total amount.	Balance in favor of cadets.	Remarks.
For May and June, 1848.....	$882 00	$1,059 36	$107 28	$16 27	$2,065 13	$866 10	The balance due by the cadets, excludes their "equipment fund," that being a stoppage of $2 per month, which amount is reserved agreeably to article XI, Regulations of the United States Military Academy, and paid them when graduating, resigning, or being discharged from the Military Academy.
For July and August, 1848.....	1,650 26	2,266 67	211 90	2 89	4,131 72	1,066 73	
For September and October, 1848..	1,795 73	1,960 88	157 29	.....	3,913 90	1,489 59	
For November and December, 1848.	1,376 31	1,441 81	115 92	13 05	2,947 09	1,798 45	
For January and February, 1849...	1,080 02	1,359 70	47 00	.....	2,486 72	2,562 26	
For March and April, 1849.....	825 31	1,042 57	37 31	.....	1,905 19	3,385 21	
Average.....	1,268 30	1,521 83	112 78	5 37	2,908 27	1,861 39	

TREASURER'S OFFICE, *West Point, N. Y., June 9, 1849.*

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant Engineers and Treasurer Military Academy.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., September 30, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with the circular of the department of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of funds required for the United States Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

The sums asked for a hospital for the enlisted men of the post, the new mess-hall, and riding-hall, are for the completion of those buildings, in addition to the grants already made by Congress for those objects. An appropriation of $3,000 is asked for the erection of a building for a permanent guard-house and commissary store, which is much needed at the post, having no proper building for that purpose. The amount asked for under the head of *repairs and improvements* is increased $2,000, the greater portion of this sum being necessary for a building to replace the old quarters recently occupying the site of the new mess-hall, and which has been demolished preparatory to constructing the latter building. In consequence of the number of halls in the new cadet barracks, the quantity of oil necessary for lighting will require to be very much increased, which has added considerably to the amount asked for under the head of *miscellaneous and incidental expenses*. The sum necessary to complete the new cadet barracks has not been included in this estimate, it having been usual for the officer having the immediate construction of the building to ask for such amounts as may be required from year to year. The western portion of the new barrack already completed, has been occupied by one-half the corps of cadets since the 31st ultimo. Although not included in my estimate, I would recommend an appropriation of $2,500 for apparatus, and making the necessary alterations for warming the academic building, the library, and chapel, by heated air. This, besides being more economical in the end, would add much to the police of the buildings, and make them more safe as to fire.

All which is very respectfully submitted.

HEN. BREWERTON,
Captain Corps Engineers, Superintendent Military Academy.

Brig. Gen. JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.

Report of Lieut. W. H. C. Whiting, Corps of Engineers, of the exploration of a new route from San Antonio de Bexar to El Paso.

SAN ANTONIO, *June* 10, 1849.

Gen. J. G. TOTTEN, *Chief Engineer of the United States:*

GENERAL: The party organized by order of General Worth as an escort to Lieutenant Smith, topographical engineer, and myself, on our reconnaissance to El Paso, and under my command, consisted of nine men, regarded as well versed in frontier life and experienced as woodsmen and hunters.

We left San Antonio the evening of the 12th February, and, owing to the very severe weather, a wet norther having rendered the roads very heavy, and the fact that our mules, both pack and saddle, were many of

them wild, and gave great trouble and delay, only reached Fredericksburg on the 19th.

This town is the last settlement on our route, and distant from San Antonio about seventy-five miles, in a direction a little west of north. The road between these places is through a limestone country, generally well watered, and at convenient distances, but often hilly and stony. Two days were necessarily consumed here in procuring additional animals and provisions—our hasty outfit being found incomplete, and several of the mules unfit for the journey before them.

We started from Fredericksburg on the evening of the 21st of February, and the general direction of the courses of the march having been intrusted by me to Richard Howard, esq., the volunteer guide of the party, we made the best of our way towards the head of the river San Saba. To his extensive and accurate knowledge of the country traversed, we were indebted for a march through pleasant and well-watered valleys, admirably adapted for the purposes of a road, and presenting but little labor to the pioneer.

The general formation of this part of the country is secondary. We met with but few evidences of the primary stratifications, and those chiefly on the Llano and on the right bank of the San Saba. I should not judge, from the necessarily hasty and imperfect examination afforded by the march through, that the region is at all rich in mineral products; although we met with evidences that the enterprising Spanish adventurers, in their search for silver, had traversed the country many years before us. The interesting ruins of the San Saba fort, their position and extent, and the vague traditions among both Indians and white men of its establishment, and the existence in its vicinity of rich silver mines, seem to contradict this idea; but, though search has often been made for the locality in question, I have heard of no success, nor can I, in anything to which I have access, obtain authentic information as to the object, commencement, and final destruction of this fortress.

Leaving the head of the San Saba river in the morning of the 2d of March, we camped at night upon a little water found in a hole about fifteen miles west, and barely sufficient for the purposes of our small party. It was the last we were to see until one o'clock on the night of the 5th. We emerged on the morning of the 3d upon the elevated table plain, a vast limestone formation, extending many hundred miles, arid and barren, and thinly clad with scattering mezquite, affording a home for the prairie dog and antelope alone.

The singular accuracy of Mr. Howard's judgment was here evident, and in a track he had never traversed. Leading the trail, he brought us, with the instinct of a bee, to the precise spot where the party under Hays and Highsmith had separated on their return to San Antonio. Here, we had been told we could have water, and from this point it would be abundant until we reached the Pecos. We passed many places where water once had been, but for three days, starting at daylight, and the last day marching until twelve at night, our panting animals, alike with their riders, were unrefreshed by a single drop. A slight mist, which moistened the grass on the night of the 3d, together with the fortunate occurrence of cool and cloudy weather, I believe alone enabled the party to get through.

Here we struck a creek of the Pecos river, and saw the strange manner

in which the rivers and creeks break through the vast limestone strata that many feet above their beds form the great table land. The descent from the latter is generally difficult, often impracticable—perpendicular limestone bluffs, bounding the level plain and rising like steps from the river, and cut by deep ravines, which show the whole elevation in the form of truncated cones, are the general obstacles. Occasional passes are found, however, and on one of these we were fortunate to hit.

This remarkable river, of which so little is known, rises in the mountains near Santa Fe, and, entering the limestone formation in about the latitude of 31° north, its valley gradually contracts until at length it is found near its mouth winding amid perpendicular cliffs; for hundreds of miles it rolls a red and turbid stream, by a channel of only forty feet in width, and rarely varying, with great rapidity and intricate windings, to the eastern point of the large bend of the Rio Grande.

The fords are not numerous or easy.

I found it necessary to construct a small foot-bridge of live-oak logs for the passage of our packs. The water at first is not pleasant, but the taste soon becomes accustomed to it. This is probably owing to the vast salt and mineral plains through which it runs further to the northward.

Our route lay up the bank for some forty miles. As it advanced, nothing could exceed the appearance of desolation and barrenness gradually assumed by the neighboring country. Bare and bleak hills of the same monotonous table formation, and the almost entire want of timber or even foliage, make the landscape a desert. The only wood to be had here for travelling purposes is the stunted mezquite, which here and there furnishes sufficient for cooking. Much travel would soon exhaust that.

The weary march without water had rendered it necessary to recruit the mules by short marches and long rests; and it was not until the 12th that we left the river by a west course. Twenty-five miles of prairie, occasionally intersected by dry gullies and clothed with a growth of chaparral, brought us to a spring, the first of a remarkable range. They appear to extend along the base of the Charrate Sierra. Strongly mineral in their character, large quantities of various kinds of salts are found encrusted on the grass near them. They are pleasant to the taste. Destitute of any mark by which it may be known there is water at hand, the traveller, before he is aware of it, finds himself immediately upon a clear and refreshing spring. There are five of these as yet found by us, though many more may exist, generally from ten to twenty miles apart, and about fifteen from the base of the mountains. Small creeks generally flow from them for a short distance, and then sink into the prairie. Want of proper facilities prevented an analysis of the salts which appeared on the grass hard by. Two of these springs are designated on the maps of Wislizenus, the intelligent and learned gentleman who accompanied the expedition under Doniphan, as the Ojo Leon and Ojo Escondido; but, put down probably from report, or the maps of the Mexicans, their position and course are not correct.

Our direction was now assumed generally west, in order to leave the mountains known as the Charrate and Diabolo on our left, and, avoiding the rough country in this manner, afterwards strike in a southerly course for Presidio. We were unacquainted with the nature of the great region to our right. The blue peaks of these mountains were plainly visible, and we bore for them.

As we approached, the whole aspect of the country changed. The aqueous formation gave place to the more rugged work of fire: instead of the flat limestone tables, we found hills of difficult access, crowned with dark masses of amygdaloidal basalt. The columnar structure and great height of the cliffs gave an imposing aspect to the scenery.

Finding that as we advanced the range still continued stretching far away to the northward, it was decided to attempt the passage of the mountains and to shape our march directly for Presidio. On the 17th we entered the valleys at the base of the Sierra Diabolo, little aware of the dangers in our path. Following an old and faintly-marked trail, which led us close to the main peaks, we had traversed, as we imagined, the whole range, and the country gradually began to appear more open; but, soon after entering a valley where the hills prevented an extended view, the party, on the afternoon of the 17th, were suddenly and completely surrounded by five bands of the Apache warriors, each under its respective chief, and numbering altogether some two hundred mounted men.

Viewing us as intruders, they advanced with great rapidity, with hostile gestures, bows strung, and brandished lances. Completely enveloped, where but little resistance could be made to numbers so greatly superior, without even a shrub to which to tie our frightened animals, and numbering only twelve armed men, the situation of the little band was perilous. Judging that here policy was the true course, while Lieutenant Smith and Mr. Howard coolly extricated the command from their dangerous neighbors, and without hurry or confusion reached the side of a small hill, I remained among the Indians, and gained a little time by holding up my hand for them to stop, and calling on their chiefs for a parley. This was agreed to. Why, I know not; for never were men more completely in the power of this treacherous race than ourselves. They sternly demanded who we were, and for what we were in the Apache country. One of them, named Gomez, and, as we afterwards learned, the terror of Chihuahua, was particularly anxious to attack at once. They were answered that we were Americans, en route to Presidio; our intentions depended on their own. We had come there peaceable; that we remained so, belonged to them. They insisted that we should instantly come with them and have a talk, but were told there could be no conference until their men were drawn off and they came up unarmed. This appeared to excite dissension among them. Some were for instant attack, while others were undecided. Mr. Howard came down and joined me. The chief Gomez called out that we were afraid, and that if we did not move as they said, their fight would commence; but there was that in the eye and reply of our intrepid young guide and interpreter that caused him to lower his tone. It was satisfactory to see at this moment the cool and resolute demeanor of the escort, who, under the direction of Lieutenant Smith, had now tied the heads of their animals together, and were waiting for the raising of a hand to commence the unequal struggle. On the right and left two parties had stripped and dismounted, with their bows and arrows, in readiness to take us as nearly as possible in flank, while another in front, and mounted, appeared about to charge. But the influence of Gomez was not sufficient to bring the majority of the chiefs to his advice, and they agreed to draw off their people and parley. This was done; and it was decided that they should proceed in advance to the water hard by, where they were encamped, and that we should follow, select our

camp, and in the evening decide our future relations by council. We took post in a small ravine, which afforded some little chance for defence. The Indians, who had here a very large cavalcade of horses and a drove of cattle, were all around us. Our situation was gloomy, and few considered we had a chance to escape. The chief Gomez was particularly urgent that we should scatter about and look for wood, here quite scarce, and go to cooking, repeatedly saying he was friendly; but, observing that his party were all mounted, and their bows still strung, we remained together, each man by his saddle, his arms in his hand, and watching with great anxiety the movements of the Indians.

At eight in the evening, the chiefs, unarmed and with their blankets, appeared to talk. Through the medium of Mr. Howard, I explained that we were an advanced party of the army soon to appear upon this line; that towards all friendly Indians the intentions of the United States were friendly; agents would probably be sent among them, and while they continued peaceable they would be put upon the same footing with the other Indian tribes; that the commanding general was desirous that their chiefs should meet him on his approach and enter into a treaty. Making them some trifling presents of tobacco, &c., which they begged as an earnest of amity, they all seemed satisfied but Gomez, who to the last retained his fierce and insulting demeanor.

They were anxious as to our relations with Mexico, and were told that we had been at war with that power, but were now at peace, and that the army would advance to maintain that peace. The slightest allusion, however, to that part of the treaty which relates to restraining Indian depredations upon Mexico and restoring Mexican captives would have been the signal for a desperate struggle, from which fifteen men, with but two days' scant allowance of provisions, without wood and water, and totally unsheltered, badly armed, and worse equipped, had but little chance to escape with life.

We lay down that night upon our arms. The extreme coldness of the mountain atmosphere increased our discomfort. Expecting to be attacked each moment, but little sleeping was done. In the morning we learned from a Mexican captive that a war-talk had been held, and Gomez was only prevented during the night from falling on us by the refusal of the chiefs Cigarrito and Chinonero to aid him.

Saddling up on the morning of the 18th, and leaving this locality, designated in our after conversations as "Gomez camp," we retraced our march of yesterday, guided by the friendly chief Cigarrito. Gomez himself took leave in a very insulting manner, and warned us never to visit that country again. We learned that he was then but four days from Mexico, with a large calvalcade, a great many cattle, and the plunder of his recent excursions into Chihuahua. The old chief who, riding at the head of our train, related these things, added that we must beware of him, for his designs were yet hostile, and begged to be exculpated from all share in his operations. We stopped at Cigarrito's camp, taking a position above it from which we could defy alike open attack and treachery. The Indians, whether friendly or hostile, are the most accomplished thieves I ever met with, and not one who was permitted to come near our fires, in spite of watching, but went off laden with small articles. The most serious loss to myself I did not discover until some days afterwards, when I found that my saddle-bags had been picked of

various things, including a bundle of papers, comprising all my orders, instructions, letters, private journal, and money vouchers for disbursements at Fredericksburg. It was done while the council was being held and it was dark. Thus the desire of one day retaliating upon Gomez and his party was not lessened by the reflection that he was then probably using my most important papers to cover cigarritos.

The warning of the old chief of the southern Apaches was not needless. Inducing, by the gift of a couple of blankets, one of his men to put us on a trail which might cross the range of mountains, we left the Apache village. Our route was still somewhat back upon our course, for we found we had come a great deal west, and were told that a difficult and tedious path would have to be followed south if we persisted. The Indian at length, coming in sight of a notable mountain peak, pointed the course and left us. We entered fairly into the gorge of a beautiful pass, and through it, winding its way between lofty and perpendicular walls of basalt, runs a clear brook. The travel was fine, a continued succession of cottonwood groves, mixed with cedar, oak, and hackberry, while the multitudes of wild roses, the only ones we had met with in Texas, made a new feature in the picture. We were pleased to find that little or no labor would be required to pass the road through the mountains here; and this, for we had almost despaired of a practicable route, gave new courage.

A small band of Indians in advance of us, and whom we met in the pass towards night, took to flight.

The creek I named the Limpia, and at one o'clock the next day, 20th March, we passed the mountains and reached the point where we were to leave its refreshing waters. The cottonwood trees here, growing to great size, were marked with the rude painting of the Comanches.

Alarm smokes and signal smokes had now begun to appear in every direction, and the signs around us warned us to be guarded. Although only one o'clock, all our preparations to camp were made; the animals staked out, packs and saddles properly placed. The men carefully examined their arms.

At eight o'clock at night, saddling up, we silently took up our sombre march; leaving our camp fires burning, quitting the trails, as another measure of precaution, and holding our course by the stars, the men were directed to march four and five abreast, the pack mules to be led, and the Mexicans to be ready to fasten all the animals together at a moment's warning. We were traversing a bare dogstown prairie. It was there that Gomez expected to have us at advantage. Two hours had scarcely passed when the sudden flashing of signal fires showed our departure was discovered. Expecting every instant the yell of the enemy, almost helpless in our exposed position, the wind blowing a gale in chill and furious gusts, the darkness of the night, with the mountain peaks behind us lit up with the glare of the fires, combined to render that march one which few of us will forget.

Reaching, at one at night, a huge pile of boulders of grit, wearied and desperate, we stopped. The next day we reached the ruins of the Cibolo, where we might regard ourselves in position to bid defiance to Gomez.

It may not be irrelevant here to notice that, on our return march from El Paso, we came by the "Painted Camp" on the Limpia. The grass, where we left it so green and luxuriant, had been trampled by hundreds

of horses, and round our camp fires two hundred Apache lodges had been placed the morning only after we had left. Their trails had come in from every direction upon the raising of the signal fires. We learned that Gomez had intended to take us that night, but lost our track.

On the 24th, after a fatiguing march from the mountains, subsisting on a spoonful of pinoli apiece per diem, and for the last three days our allowance of meat reduced to a slice of panther which the Delaware had killed, we reached Fort Leaton. This is the ranch of an American who has placed himself opposite Presidio del Norte.

We had thus, in thirty-two days from Fredericksburg, reached the "Norte." From this point to the Pecos we had found a fine road. The want of water between that river and the San Saba appeared an insurmountable obstacle; but we hoped in returning to find a better route..

The enterprising owner of the vicinity, Mr. Leaton, exerted himself to the utmost, with but small resources, to furnish provisions and animals for our further progress to El Paso, and to advance the expedition in every possible way.

I take great pleasure in noticing Mr. Leaton here. His position is in every respect remarkable. Located in a valley of the Rio Grande, a little below Presidio, with some eight or ten Americans in his employment, he has in a few months accomplished a great amount of severe labor, fortified himself in a good position, secured his stock, and carried to considerable extent his farming operations, his men being all the while obliged to work with their arms at hand. They have been exposed to the incursions of the Indians on one side, and to a series of outrageous impositions and aggressions on the part of the Mexicans on the other, and forced to mount guard day and night. I deemed it my duty to make to General Worth a report upon the conduct of the Mexican authorities at this place.

Mr. Leaton informed me that the Indian tribes were all hostile, and apprehended that it would be impossible to avoid fighting on the march to El Paso. I accordingly increased the party by the addition of two men—all I could find to go with me. Leaving all the baggage which could be spared, and an account of our journey thus far, we set out from Fort Leaton on the 30th of March, to try and find a route by the river to El Paso. I was pleased to find that my men were in nowise daunted by the prophecy that we would not return, and the accounts of the dangers of the route. They appeared, as always, indifferent and resolute. The importance of a river road between these points had been strongly urged by General Worth.

Fourteen days' march, toilsome and severe, through the splendid scenery of the Rio Grande, sometimes climbing precipitous paths high above the river, sometimes winding along its bank, brought the party to El Paso. During that time we rarely let go our arms, and every precaution of close order of march, scouts in advance and rear, and sentinels whenever we stopped, was adopted and kept up. Fortunately for us, the population of the Rio Grande had left the many Indian towns which successively astonished us, and had retired to spend the spring and summer in the mountains—another of the many instances of providential escape which marked our course.

The first fifty miles lay through a well-wooded valley of the river, presenting little or no obstacle to the passage of the troops. A small

fatigue party should always be in advance to clear the chaparral and slope the gullies. The soil is firm gravelly sand, apparently on the river banks quite fertile. The next thirty miles, however, is in the formation called by the Mexicans "caxones," or boxes. Here the red hills are washed by the river, which they overhang in bold precipitous bluffs exceedingly difficult to travel, and much labor will be required to pass a road. Steep narrow ridges of gravel intersect the valley, where valley exists, and at other points high hills, having a base generally of sandstone of different varieties, must be turned or climbed by a winding course upon their sides.

From this, with the exception of two passes of a few miles in extent, where the road will cross the hills of the Notch and the Eagle Pass of Mount Chase, the travelling is fair. Beyond, for a hundred miles, the valley of the river gradually widens into fine bottom land, heavily timbered with the cottonwood, light sandy soil, when irrigated judiciously, affording good crops, and fine sites for settlements or posts. This valley finds its northern limit in the mountains which enclose El Paso, and contains the Island, a large tract of fertile land, well settled and cultivated, and now, from the deepest channel of the river being to the west, belonging to the United States.

The difficulties in the way of communication by the Rio Grande bank between Presidio and El Paso are not sufficient to do away with its importance to the public interest. Bound to afford protection to our own settlements which in course of time advance into this region, and by the stipulations of solemn treaty to restrain and punish Indian depredations upon Mexico, I regard the construction of a military road upon the river here as absolutely necessary to this end. Independent of the fact that communication between posts is itself one great and most efficient barrier to savage incursions, early secured, it induces settlements, which, in time, peopled by our hardy pioneers, become the best defence of a frontier.

The range of the numerous Apache tribes is directly upon this river. Their winter towns are extensive upon its banks ; their spring and summer retreats are found in the mountains, which, with little interruption, extend from Presidio to Santa Fé. Sheltered by the rugged hills of the Rio Grande from the winter storms, their families remain in the cottonwood groves, where their towns are built, while the warriors carry terror and desolation throughout Chihuahua. From the capital to the extreme frontier no hamlet exists where the ruthless hand of the Apache has not been felt. Eye-witnesses alone can have an accurate idea of the terrible extent of these maraudings. On the Mexican side, and in sight of our path, three large presidios, with the remains of cultivation about them, now inhabited by the crow and the wolf alone, stand melancholy monuments of Mexican weakness and Indian ferocity.

Should the route pass to the east of this range, as a military barrier it will be worthless. It should come where the Indians cross with their plunder, and whence, by their known trails, the recesses of the mountains may be reached. The establishment of moving camps, of active mounted men, always on the alert, always ready, it is thought would tend to the speedy establishment of a much more peaceable state of things, and at the same time be attended with but little more expense than fixed garrisons. The post of depot and refuge should be garrisoned by infanty, but it will be

found that the only efficient force for our great national purposes on this important frontier is cavalry.

On the night of the 12th April we reached Ponce's ranch, opposite El Paso, the terminus of our outward bound march. The town of El Paso, until the march of Doniphan's column but little known in our country, and that only to the few traders who from time to time passed through it, is situated about eight miles below the Pass, with a population of five thousand. At the head of a fertile tract of the Rio Grande bottom, and shut into the river by the gravel hills to the west, it rejoices in a pleasant climate and productive soil. The low adobes, or mud-walled houses, are relieved to the eye by luxuriant orchards, pretty gardens, and well pruned vineyards. The green and fresh wheat crops growing around, the peach, and pear, and apricot, and quince, in endless profusion, and the fine appearance of the vegetables, give promise of what American industry and cultivation might do where the Mexican is so productive. They raise with their rude instruments only what they require themselves, of wines, liquors, and grains. In skilful hands the grape here grown will produce delightful wine.

But the greatest abundance and best cultivation is found on La Isla, the fertile island of the Rio Grande, below El Paso, about thirty miles in length, from four to eight broad, and studded with the little towns of Isleta, Socoro, and San Elezano. This island now belongs to the United States, a change greatly rejoiced in by its denizens, but extremely disliked by the Mexican government.

A scarcity at present prevails in the El Paso valley. This is owing to the fact of their rarely raising more than sufficient for their own wants and the heavy drains upon the farmers by the march of the columns during the war and after the peace. Of stock, the Indians have taken care; and scarcely anything remains of the once numerous herds belonging to the town.

The little hamlet of Isleta, however, originally a village of the Pueblo Indians, as they are called, holds its own well; the slender remnant of some old Aztec tribe, the tradition still alive among them that one day their great Montezuma will return to lift their yoke and redress their wrongs, cultivating patiently their little farms, and retaining to the last their animosity to the Mexican. These, of greater heart than their masters, meet the Apache with his own weapons, and keep themselves inviolate. Still holding to their own dialects and to many old customs, and but half christianised, their worship a rude mixture of Catholic and Pagan rites, their numbers are fast dwindling away, and but few years will pass before the last altar fire of their race will be extinguished.

At an interval of leisure at El Paso, I examined the position of Frontera, situated directly at the pass, with a view to the location of a post for the troops. It appeared to me adapted for the purpose. From it the Santa Fé road, the ford, the Chihuahua and El Paso branches are all commanded, and the control of communications in all directions given to our forces.

Having at length, with much difficulty, succeeded in obtaining a supply of fresh animals and sufficient subsistence, on the 19th of April we joyfully set out on our return march. Several different routes to the Pecos had been proposed to me, but they all struck too much to the north; and, fearful of again encountering the thirsty desert of the great Llano

Estacado, I determined, by the advice of the able engineer, Mr. Howard, to take the course for San Antonio, convinced that a route could be had. The strength of the party I had nearly doubled, with a view to a different meeting with our friend Gomez, should we fall in with him.

I had secured the services of the brave Captain Skillman, the same gallant adventurer who, with twenty-one men, dashed into the square of El Paso and took General Armijo in his own town. He had volunteered on the hazardous duty of going to Presidio, and there obtaining the baggage and papers I had left, with such animals as were fit to return. He was to cross the mountains and attempt to join me on the Pecos. I could spare him but three men, and he left on his perilous adventure two days before us.

Our route now lay for one hundred miles down the Rio Grande; and, following in the trail by which Gomez had gone out with his late plunder, we were led through a fine pass of the Rio Grande hills, cut by the action of water through an extensive formation of argillaceous and calcareous sandstone. A deserted camp of numberless lodges covered the valley into which the pass emerged, showing that here, too, the Apache had his home.

Crossing an extensive prairie, or broad valley, lying between the Rio Grande mountains and the Sierra Diabolo, we entered the northwestern hills of that extensive range at a point about twenty miles to the west and north of where we were met by Gomez and his band.

Here features of country entirely new presented themselves. The mountains of granite and porphyry, further to the south of basaltic rock, are the most striking we have yet seen. Following an old Indian path, it led us to a deep ravine, in which trickled a clear and cold mountain spring; from this it climbed, by a steep and perilous ascent of fifteen hundred feet, what we at first thought was a high hill in our course. It proved to be an elevated table valley, from which, surrounded by groves of oak of every kind and large pines, the loftier peaks rear their heads. The ascent was very severe, but amply repaid by the magnificence of the scene. Stopping to breathe, we could see stretching far to the northward the yellow prairie, with the blue mountains of the Rio Grande in the distance, while beneath, at a fearful depth, lay the ravine, relieved in its rugged grandeur by the dark hues of clusters of Spanish oaks and the occasional glitter of the rivulet in its bottom. Our march, refreshed by frequent springs, continued over pleasant slopes and through superb scenery. The aspect of the whole of this elevated table, the pines and large oaks, altogether so different from any country yet explored by us, almost forced us to the belief that we were too far to the north for our course. We attempted to extricate ourselves from the mountains, now becoming rugged and difficult, by following the course of a creek, but, after hours of slow and toilsome progress between huge walls and over large masses of granite and basalt, we were forced to retrace our steps. Despairing of the road, we were suddenly relieved by the discovery of a pass when most wished for, and shortly had the satisfaction of resting on the head-waters of the Limpia.

Marching by the Wild Rose Pass, the scene of our gloomy night escape, we continued with little trouble and by rapid stages to the Pecos, taking in our route, and at convenient distance, the springs of the "Basin," the Awache, and the Escondido. Continuing down this river by its right

bank, twenty miles below where we crossed before, we were making preparations to ford, when we were relieved by the sudden appearance of Skillman and his men. We had been very anxious about them. Indian signs upon our march had been fresh and frequent. He, too, had met with Gomez, but we now learned that that wily chief, finding that we had escaped him and reached El Paso, had in the mean time moved nearer to Presidio, and, fearing lest we might come back with a stronger party, had made a treaty with Mr. Leaton, and permitted Skillman to pass unmolested through his whole tribe.

A march of two days, a distance of about thirty-five miles from the Pecos, brought us to the head springs of the San Pedro, a clear river, which, after a tortuous course of some fifty or sixty miles, finds its way to the Rio Grande. This stream, laid down on the maps as the old boundary between the States of Coahuila and Chihuahua, is but little known. Disturnell's map—an exceedingly incorrect representation, by the way, of the geography of this whole region—puts down upon it an old Spanish fortress called Fort del Altar. We found no traces of it in a march from its head to its mouth. The neighboring country is remarkable. The great limestone table elevation so unbroken, further to the north, is here cut up by innumerable ravines, or cañons, of great depth, and frequently showing the whole side but one perpendicular wall. The road here in several places would require preparation, but a tolerable route is easily obtained by keeping the "Divide" for one-half of the way, and the cañons of the Pecos for the other. We crossed the San Pedro at the "Painted Pass," an old ford of the Comanches. I gave it its name from the Indian signs in it—descending from the Divide by a picturesque cañon which showed in its high walls numerous limestone caves. In one of he largest we stopped to noon. Here, upon the walls, the Comanches had painted their rude sketches of successful forays into Mexico. It seemed that wherever the Indian had his choicest retreats and his most favorable routes, we were bound to go

Here, again, we fell short of provisions, but, more fortunate than before in the nature of our game, the spoils of five bears, and the successful prowess of our hunter with the venison and the bees, kept us abundantly supplied until we reached the settlements.

Crossing the San Pedro, we emerged in the fine Las Moras valley, an extensive succession of rolling plains, watered by numerous streams, timbered with the live-oak and pecan, and the mezquite, and presenting the finest stock range and the richest soil I had seen in Texas. The traveling was now excellent, and this unbroken country extended to San Antonio, towards which from the "Painted Pass" our course had been nearly east.

After an absence of one hundred and four days, long since given up as lost by all but a few of the most sanguine, we made our appearance in Bexar on the 24th of May, our long and tedious march having by its delay saved an encounter with the cholera, which I consider as another instance of fortunate escape.

A brief summary of the discovered route will not be out of place in this letter. It is extracted mainly from the report rendered in accordance with orders, immediately upon our arrival, to headquarters of the eighth and ninth departments.

Leaving a point on the gulf near Lavaca, it passes through San Anto-

nio, and thence westward, by the well-known Woll road, as far as Leona Mound. Continuing a general westerly course, it crosses the Nueces some twelve miles from the Leona, and, ascending from the bed of that river to the plateau beyond, passes the country already described to the "Painted Pass" of the San Pedro. Between these two points it crosses, at convenient distances, the running water of the Piasano, the Elm, the Las Moras, the Zoquete, the Pedro, and the San Felipe; thus, in a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, crossing six quite large creeks, with their numerous tributaries. The grazing so far is very good; beyond is not so fair.

Between the San Pedro and the Pecos the labors of the pioneers commence. The road, crossing the former at the "Painted Pass," ascends on to the level Divide by the Cañon of the Caves; this cañon is abundantly supplied with water a few miles further; and on this *level* table is found the Arroyo de los Palos Blancos, a singular creek, the water of which appears to be slightly sulphuretted; it is, however, drinkable. Two days' march from the Painted Pass reaches the head of running water in the San Pedro, and another finds the so-called head spring, a clear lagoon of living water, surrounded by a heavy growth of pecan.

From this to the river Pecos, a distance of about thirty-five miles, permanent water will not be found; in all wet seasons, however, it is abundant.

The road follows the valley of the Pecos in a northwesterly course for about fifty miles, and then leaving it in a general west direction, and taking in its course the notable springs of the prairie, may pass the Sierra Diabolo by the Wild Rose Pass, or further to the northward by the Gomez Pass, and then strike the Rio Grande about one hundred miles below El Paso. The course of this river is very incorrectly laid down on the maps; the point at which the road strikes it is nearly in the course between El Paso and San Antonio, the general direction of the stream being here east of southeast. Thence it follows the river to El Paso, leaving it twice by suitable passes to avoid the precipitous hills which overhang the waters.

The object of the reconnaissance, as stated in the order of General Worth, to "ascertain if there be a practicable and convenient route for military and commercial purposes between El Paso and the Gulf of Mexico, passing by or near San Antonio or Austin, in Texas," has thus been attained. The great difficulty apprehended was the want of permanent water. It will be seen that no water has been mentioned which is not characterized as living water, and great care was taken to locate the route in such a manner that in all wet seasons water may be found in great abundance. It is believed that no other route yet known to the west presents in this respect the same facilities.

We had thus accomplished our task, with how much good fortune I need not say. Poorly mounted, few in numbers, and hastily equipped, our means of reconnaissance, on our right hand and on our left, were entirely wanting; and, glad to return at all, we have been more than satisfied that a route of any description has been found. In so extensive a country, and so little known, it cannot be said that neither other nor better routes do not exist. Much remains to be known. The geography and geology of the whole region is yet to be settled. But so much is accomplished. It is demonstrated that, untroubled by the storms of winter, a route from the Gulf of Mexico to the great West is opened for the south-

ern States. And it is not improbable that, at no distant day, the continent of Asia and the great Chinese Empire will by this region become to the United States no longer an Eastern, but another Western world.

In concluding this letter, I would say to the Chief Engineer that it is intended merely as a general summary from my journal, and I regret exceedingly that the want of means, and especially of force, has precluded my adding in any manner to the statistical and geological information of the country. I have no apology to make for it but the circumstances of the expedition—not scientific, for we had no time to supply either books, instruments, or maps; not military, for the organization of the party was directly the reverse.

The details of courses, events, &c., will be found in the journal. Possessing none of that interest which scientific explorations have for the thinking and well-informed, and still less the attractive character which similar adventures would enjoy in the hands of a skilful narrator, it is but a meagre outline of labors which at least were zealous.

Accompanying is a rough sketch of the march, made by the compass, and of course only an approximation to the geography of the country. It may serve to convey an idea of the route.

Howard, an accomplished guide, whose judgment, whenever at fault, his decision compensated; and Brady, with his hardy companions, who, resolute and unmurmuring, escorted us for a march of near sixteen hundred miles, I would once more introduce to the Chief Engineer, accompanying the notice with my thanks.

I am, General, your most obedient servant,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

No. 13.

REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, November 20, 1849.

SIR: I submit, herewith, the annual report of the operations of the corps of topographical engineers, since the report of November, 1848, with an estimate for the ensuing fiscal year.

In consequence of the absence of appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, the duties under this head have been limited to the expenditure of small balances, and more particularly to the balance of an appropriation for repairs and preservation. In order, however, to present a methodical view of the operations of the corps, its several duties will be reported in more detail under the two general heads of surveys and constructions.

FIRST, OF SURVEYS.

Survey of the lakes.—In the report of last November, it was stated that the party of officers on this duty were engaged upon that part of Lake Erie involving the intricate navigation at its western end, between a line from Sandusky to Point Pelé, and from thence west to the mouth of Detroit river. Since then, this survey has been completed, and the returns made to the bureau, embracing sixteen sheets of drawings. There has also been received from the same source a chart of the whole of Lake Erie. After completing this duty, the party was directed to repair to the Straits of Mackinac for the purpose of making an accurate survey of those straits and of their vicinities, upon which it is now engaged.

Specific surveys have also been made of the following harbors on Lake Michigan, in reference to their improvement:

1. Of the connexion between Lake Michigan and Black-lake at the town of Superior.

2. Of the connexion between Lake Michigan and Maskegon lake about fifteen miles north of Grand river.

3. Of the entrance of Grand river into Lake Michigan.

The field duties of these several surveys have been completed, and the drawings and reports in reference to the same are expected to be received during the course of the present winter.

In addition to these surveys, efforts have been made during the past season to procure additional and correct information of the commerce of the lakes, and it is now in my power to answer any call of Congress on this subject. Similar efforts would have been made in reference to the commerce of our western rivers, but there was no appropriation out of which the necessary expenses could be taken.

Three officers of the corps are engaged in restoring the maps of the northeastern boundary.

Two officers of the corps have been assigned to the running of the Creek and Cherokee boundary, under a law directing that work to be done. The previous boundary was considered erroneous; was the subject of much discontent; and the more accurate survey of it, and the marking of it by suitable monuments, was made obligatory by the Creek treaty of January 4, 1845. The bureau of Indian affairs applied to this bureau to execute the work; which application having been approved by the War Department, two officers of the corps, with other assistants, were assigned to the duty as before stated. The work is not without difficulty. It resolves itself into the tracing of a parallel of latitude upon the surface of the earth. An extract from the instructions to the officer (Captain Sitgreaves) at the head of the expedition is hereto appended.

An application was made by the Home Department in reference to the survey and marking of the northern boundary of Iowa. This duty also resolves itself into the tracing of a parallel of latitude; but, in consequence of the active occupation of the corps, it was not in the power of the bureau to undertake the whole of the duty, nor was it considered advantageous to attempt the whole during the present season. Accordingly, and with the approbation of the War Department and of the Home Department, our efforts are at present limited to the determination of the starting point of the boundary, namely—the determination of the point of latitude 43° 30′ on the banks of the Mississippi. For this purpose, two officers (Captain Lee and Lieutenant Parke) were assigned to the duty. The duty has been performed. Captain Lee returned on the 14th instant.

Brevet Major Emory, of the corps, with two officers as assistants—namely, Lieutenants Whipple and Hardcastle—have been assigned to the determination of the boundary under the treaty with Mexico. They are now in California, engaged in that service.

One officer (Lieutenant Simpson) was sent with the expedition from Fort Smith to Santa Fé, in order to explore in that direction a route for a road. His report, with a map of the route, have been received, and are ready for any call that Congress may please to make.

Two officers of the corps—namely, Captain Stansbury and Lieutenant Gunnison—were sent last spring with an expedition from Fort Leavenworth to Oregon. The orders to Captain Stansbury were to stop with his party at Fort Hall; from which place he was to repair to Salt lake, in order to make an accurate survey of that and of Utah lake. He was also directed to examine the country between Fort Hall and the northern extremity of Salt lake, in order to determine the practicability of a wagon road in that direction, and to ascertain if there were a good landing place for provisions and supplies at the northern end of Salt lake.

As it was more than probable that he would have to spend the present winter in the vicinity of that lake, and as it was of great importance to have a knowledge of the settlement known to exist on that lake, in reference to supplies of all kinds for emigrants, or for a military post in that neighborhood, he was further directed to make inquiries in reference to the bread and meat stuffs which the settlement could supply; its artisans of all kinds; its mills and workshops; the prices of articles of food, and the rate of wages of mechanics and laborers; the number of inhabitants of the settlement and their general condition; the character, number, and condition of the Indians of the vicinity; the character of the climate, duration of winter, and its intensity. All facts bearing upon the navigation

of these lakes were also to be investigated, and also those in reference to a position for a military post.

These duties being completed, the party was to return to the States, and, if it could conveniently be done, to adopt for its return route a direction south from Salt lake to St. Joseph's spring, on the caravan road from Los Angelos to Santa Fé, and from St. Joseph's spring he was to follow the route leading eastwardly direct to Santa Fé. For a more full understanding of the service expected of this party, a copy of the instructions to Captain Stansbury is hereto appended. The return of this party is not expected before the ensuing season.

One officer, Brevet Captain Pope, is now out with an expedition exploring the means of communication from Fort Snelling to the Red river of the North, and with views of establishing a military post there.

Three officers of the corps are in California as part of the military staff of that command, and to make such surveys there as the department shall require. Their duties have been very much limited to personal examinations of the country, as the difficulties in procuring hands, and excessive wages, have operated as a prohibition to the making of elaborate surveys.

Four officers of the corps are in Texas, actively engaged in surveys for the military command, and surveys under the direction of the department. The reports from this party have not yet been received.

One officer, Captain Graham, has been engaged in the survey of the Potomac in this vicinity, under a resolution of the House of Representatives. His report and map will be ready at an early day during the ensuing session of Congress.

A thorough survey of the impediments to navigation in the Savannah river, near the city of Savannah, has also been made during the present season; upon the report and map of which, the officer who made the survey is now engaged.

Three officers are attached as assistant instructors, in various branches, to the Military Academy, and there are two captains of the corps on the duty of the survey of the coast.

Soon after the commencement of the late disturbances in Florida, two officers of the corps were ordered to that command. Lieutenant Meade immediately repaired there; but it was necessary to retain Lieutenant Smith until he could complete the report and chart of the survey near Savannah.

One officer is engaged in compiling from the best authorities, under a resolution of the Senate, a map of the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific, embracing all our territory on that sea. This map is in a great state of forwardness, but is yet detained, in order to take advantage of the new information which is daily received. It was found necessary that he should have an assistant draughtsman; but the bureau having no officer to spare, and no appropriation out of which a draughtsman could be paid, no person could be so assigned. An able draughtsman, however, being unemployed, has agreed to lend his services to the work, trusting to such remuneration as Congress may in its wisdom, and upon a judgment of his services, think proper to allow.

CONSTRUCTIONS.

Under an application from the Treasury Department, one officer, Colonel Turnbull, is assigned to superintend the construction of the custom-house

at New Orleans; upon which duty he is now engaged. His report to this office, of operations in establishing the foundation of that building, is hereto appended.

And under an application from the same department, the bureau has now in hand the construction of a marine hospital at Paducah on the Ohio, at Natchez on the Mississippi, and at Chicago on Lake Michigan. These duties occupy the personal attention of two officers of the corps, namely: of Lieutenant Colonel Long on the Ohio and Mississippi, and of Lieutenant Webster at Chicago.

In addition to the construction of the marine hospitals on the Ohio and Mississippi, Lieutenant Colonel Long has had charge of the property connected with the western river improvements, and he has also been engaged upon a very elaborate survey of the falls at Louisville, in reference to their improvement. His report and map, with plan and estimate of the probable cost, have been received.

Lieutenant Colonel Long has also under his charge the construction of a marine hospital at Napoleon, on the Mississippi. But for reasons which have been duly reported to the Treasury Department, the construction of this hospital has been delayed until the reasons for the delay can be submitted to the consideration of Congress.

Lieutenant Webster, superintending the construction of the marine hospital at Chicago, has also the superintendence of the construction of the light-house on the pier at Chicago, and the light-house at the mouth of the Calumet.

The light-house at Monroe, on Lake Erie, built by this bureau at the request of the Treasury Department, has been completed and turned over to that department.

In addition, there are several light houses of which the construction under this bureau is a special direction of law, which will now be briefly noticed.

Light-house at Chicago, near the end of the north pier.—It has been considered advisable in this case to limit attention for the present season to the construction of the pier-head upon which the light-house is to stand, and to expose this part of the work to the effects of the currents and storms of a winter before erecting the light house building.

Light-house at the mouth of the Calumet river, Lake Michigan.—The directions in this case have been, not to commence the structure until the necessary lot was secured, and all the forms in reference to the cession of jurisdiction were duly consummated.

Light-house on the Waugoshance shoal, straits of Mackinac.—The pier in this case has been nearly completed, the keeper's house erected and covered in, and the tower erected to the lantern floor, so that no doubt exists of the completion of the work, and of its being brought into use by next fall.

Light-house on the Brandywine shoal, Delaware bay.—The ice piles to protect the structure have been erected, when, from the exposed and boisterous condition of the locality so late in the season, occasioning great expense with but little work, it was considered advisable to suspend operations until the ensuing season, when the light-house will be completed and ready for use.

Light-house on the Minot's rock, Boston harbor.—This work is so far

completed, that it may be occupied and used. A history of it will be found in the appended report of Captain Swift.

Light-house on Carysfort reef, coast of Florida.—The work is now being put up. It had first to be framed before being carried to its site. The report hereto appended from Major Linnard gives a full description of the work.

Light-house at Sand Key.—It has been considered advisable to delay the structure until the ensuing season, in order to make a more thorough examination of the foundation soil, and to have the advantage of experience of the structure on Carysfort reef. In addition to these considerations, the active employment of the corps did not admit, during the present season, of the assignment of an officer to the duty.

ESTIMATE.

In making the estimate for the ensuing fiscal year, I have been governed by the following considerations:

1st. By the avowal of the President, in his inaugural address, of friendliness to harbor and river improvements.

2d. By the obligations of law which require estimates to be submitted to Congress for unfinished works which have been authorized by law.

3d. By a careful consideration of the amounts, which will admit of judicious and economical operations.

4th. By not including new works in the estimates—that is, works not heretofore authorized by law—leaving these, as heretofore, and in conformity with former instructions to the bureau, to be originated by Congress; but holding the bureau in readiness, as heretofore, to meet any call of Congress about these new works, in reference to survey, plan, and estimate.

These considerations oblige the present estimate to be nearly a copy of that submitted in the fall of 1845. From that year to the present these estimates were discontinued by direction of the Executive, although afterwards, and I believe in every year, called for specially by committees of Congress, and in that way, being submitted to the consideration of Congress, became the basis of the bills which have been reported. All the works referred to in this estimate are so fully described in the printed reports from this office of 1844 and 1845, that it is considered unnecessary to swell this report by merely repeating what is there said.

The following papers are added as an appendix to this report:

Appendix A.—Extract from instructions to Captain L. Sitgreaves, relative to surveying and marking the boundary lines of the country occupied by the Creek and Seminole Indians.

Appendix B.—Instructions to Captain H. Stansbury, relative to the survey of the Great Salt lake, and country in its vicinity, &c.

Appendix C.—Report of Colonel William Turnbull, of operations in establishing the foundation of the new custom-house at New Orleans.

Appendix D.—Report of Captain W. H. Swift, on the construction of light-houses at the harbors of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Boston, Massachusetts, and the construction of a sea-wall for the protection of Fairweather island, Connecticut.

Appendix E.—Report of Major H. Bache, on the Delaware breakwater.

Appendix F.—Report of Major T. B. Linnard, on the construction of an iron pile light-house for Carysfort reef, Florida.

Appendix G.—Report of J. W. Judson, on the condition of the harbors on Lake Ontario, New York.

Appendix H.—Report of Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long, on the improvement of the western rivers, and the construction of marine hospitals at Louisville and Paducah, Kentucky, Natchez, Mississippi, and Napoleon, Arkansas.

Appendix I.—Report of Major H. Bache, of progress made in the construction of the light-house on Brandywine shoal.

Appendix K.—Report of Lieutenant Colonel James Kearney, upon the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of funds that will be required for the prosecution of certain works under the charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Objects of expenditure.	Amount required.	Reference to act making last appropriation.			
		Volume.	Page.	Section.	Date.
SURVEYS.					
For surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic	$15,000	Pamphlet	71	1	March 3, 1849.
For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi	20,000	10	706	1	March 3, 1845.
For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes	25,000	Pamphlet	59	1	March 3, 1849.
For a survey of the harbor of Mobile, in reference to its improvement	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	65,000				
RIVERS AND HARBORS.					
For continuing the Delaware breakwater	50,000	9	840	1	July 7, 1838.
For the improvement of Savannah harbor and the removal of the wrecks	30,000	9	842	1	July 7, 1838.
For the repair of the sea-wall at the harbor of Buffalo, New York	14,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Cattaraugus creek, New York	15,000	9	840	1	July 7, 1838.
For the continuation of the works at Dunkirk, New York	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Erie, on Lake Erie	30,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the continuation of the works at Conneaut harbor, in the State of Ohio	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the further improvement of Grand River harbor, (Fairport,) in the State of Ohio	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio	20,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio	10,000	9	839	1	July 7, 1838.
For continuing the improvement of the navigation at the mouth of Vermillion river, Ohio	10,000	9	839	1	July 7, 1838.
For continuing the works at Huron harbor, on Lake Erie	6,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the preservation of the harbor at Sandusky City, Ohio, and improvement of the same	12,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For the further improvement of river Raisin harbor, Michigan	14,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Erie	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.

For the continuation of the breakwater structure at Burlington, Lake Champlain, Vermont	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the repairs and working of the steam-dredge on Lake Champlain	9,000				
For the continuation of the works at Port Ontario, Lake Ontario, New York	15,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the continuation of the works at the harbor of Oswego, Lake Ontario, New York	40,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement at Big Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, New York	10,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the works at Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, New York	10,500	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the further removal of obstructions at the mouth of Genesee river, in the State of New York	20,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Ontario	20,000				
For the further improvement of the harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan	20,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1884.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, Indiana	30,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the town of Southport, Wisconsin	15,000	10	707	1	March 3, 1845.
For continuing the works at the harbor of Milwaukie, Wisconsin	20,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois	15,000	10	553	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the construction of a harbor, commenced by the citizens of the town of Racine, at the mouth of Root river, Wisconsin	15,000	10	561	1	June 15, 1844.
For a steam-dredge, equipment, and discharging scows, for Lake Michigan	20,000				
For the improvement of the Ohio river below the falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi and tributaries, and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers	200,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For the improvement of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the falls at Louisville	60,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For removing the raft of Red river and improvement of the river	50,000	10	127	1	March 3, 1841.
For the removal of obstructions to the navigation in the harbor of St. Louis	50,000	10	552	1	June 11, 1844.
For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, near Albany, in the State of New York	50,000	9	840	1	July 7, 1838.
For connecting the waters of Indian river and Mosquito lagoon at the Haulover, Florida	5,000	10	564	1	June 15, 1844.
For the improvement of the harbor at Dubuque, Iowa	20,000	10	750	1	March 3, 1845.
For the repair and preservation of harbor works on the Atlantic coast	20,000				
Total	1,035,500				
LIGHT-HOUSES.					
For completing the light-house on Waugoshance, Lake Michigan	20,580	Pamphlet	156	1	Aug. 12, 1848.
For completing the light-house on Minot's rock, Boston harbor	4,000	....do....	64	1	March 3, 1849.
For completing the light-house on Brandywine shoal, Delaware bay	3,000	....do....	64	1	March 3, 1849.
For completing the light-house on Carysfort reef, coast of Florida	36,000	....do....	64	1	March 3, 1849.
Total	63,580				

RECAPITULATION.

For surveys	$65,000
For rivers and harbors	1,035,500
For light-houses	63,580
Total	1,164,080

Bureau of Topographical Engineers, *October* 27, 1849.

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from instructions to Captain L. Sitgreaves relative to surveying and marking the boundary lines of the country occupied by the Creek and Seminole Indians, dated Bureau of Topographical Engineers, April 16, 1849.

"The line commencing at the mouth of the north fork of the Canadian river seems undisputed until it reaches a well known point on the Verdigris, where the old territorial line crosses the same." Here the disagreement begins. The treaty of 1833 provides that the boundary shall run "thence from where the old territorial line crosses it (the Verdigris,) along said line north to a point twenty-five miles from the Arkansas river, where the old territorial line crosses the same; thence running a line at right angles with the territorial line aforesaid, or west to the Mexico line; thence along the said line (Mexico line) southerly to the Canadian river, or to the boundary of the Choctaw country," &c., &c.

It is averred that the line running from the Arkansas north measures but twenty-four miles, forty-one chains, and nineteen links, and was at a variation of ten degrees west; whereas the true line should be twenty-five miles long, run at a variation not exceeding eight degrees west; but the law does not authorize any disturbing of this line It will, however, have to be run over, to determine its correct length of twenty-five miles, as its extreme point north constitutes the starting point for the northern boundary. This point being determined, then the due west line from thence to the 100th degree of longitude will have to be run and marked; and thence the line of that meridian has to be run and marked to the Canadian river.

The lines, then, which have to be measured are:

1st. The twenty-five miles from the Arkansas river, (*i. e.* its northern bank,) where the old territorial line crosses it, along the old trace of that line to a point where the twenty-five miles shall be attained.

This is a simple operation—requiring, however, care and exactness. The old trace should be rigidly pursued, and the line measured, with a well made fifty-foot chain. The terminating point of the twenty-five miles should be carefully marked by the sinking of a suitable iron post, and the ground around it most carefully and minutely surveyed, so that this point may always be recovered, should any accident happen to the post used to mark the point.

2d. The line from this point, so determined, then extends itself to the 100th degree of longitude, and resolves itself into the tracing of a parallel of latitude for that distance. The length of this line will probably be from 260 to 265 miles.

3d. From the point where this western line shall intersect the 100th degree of longitude, a meridian line has to be run southwardly to the Canadian river.

The law requires that the northern and western boundary lines of the Creek country should be plainly and distinctly marked. This injunction of the law applies to the line from the termination of the twenty-five miles

to the 100th degree of longitude, and from thence to the Canadian. The probable length of this meridian line cannot well be stated. It is supposed that it will not exceed sixty, nor be less than forty miles. Operations of this kind are approximations to the truth, and the higher the order of instruments employed, and the higher the order of mathematical considerations and of formula involved, the nearer will be that approximation to the exact truth. But there is a limit of utility which should not be disregarded, and which should be allowed to control, in preference to processes interminable in the time they employ, and totally disproportioned in their results, in reference to the expenses which they require. Under these considerations, you are directed to pursue the following process:

1st. Of the parallel of latitude from the north end of the twenty-five mile line to the 100th degree of longitude.

2d. Of the meridian from the termination of this last line to the Canadian.

1.—*Of the parallel of latitude.*

The latitude of the point "twenty-five miles" from the Arkansas must be determined to enable you to compute the elements for running the parallel; but, as an error of one minute in the latitude will not change these elements to a degree practically appreciable for the distance you will probably use them, you may observe with the sextant, with which, by proper care, you should obtain the latitude, with an error of less than 10″, by selecting proper stars both to the north and south of the zenith, and adopting the method of circum-meridian altitudes.

The determination of the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, will be your most difficult problem.

As you cannot foretell the nature of the country as regards supplies, encampments, &c., where this point will fall, you should not trust to making the necessary observations (which will require from two to three weeks) at the point itself, but rather make all the observations near the point of beginning, and trust to your measurements to determine the end of the line; for which purpose you are furnished with a transit instrument and two chronometers. And you will observe, at or near the 25-mile point, or at any other convenient point further west on the parallel, transits of the moon, and of the moon culminating stars of the Nautical Almanac, through at least ten complete sets of observations—*i. e.* the moon and at least two stars on each side of it.

These observations you must make with great care. The transit should be firmly mounted, and, if possible, sheltered from the wind, and the instrumental errors of collimation, deviation in azimuth, and inclination of the axis, carefully and very frequently ascertained.

For the detail of the computation, you are referred to the 1st number of the Topographical Engineer Papers.

It is advisable, however, that you lose no time in these computations; but, at the end of every three or four nights of good observations, send to this bureau, by mail, a transcript of your transit book, (including such stars as you may have observed for the time, and also your latitude, or the elements for computing it,) in which all instrumental constants and errors should be carefully noted.

The observations will be computed for you, and the result forwarded to you with the least delay.

The object of this is, that you may proceed tracing the parallel whilst these observations are in progress, and without waiting for the final determination of your longitude, which only enters as an element in determining your point of ending, (the 100th degree.)

Of the different methods of tracing a parallel of latitude, that by means of offsets is best suited to the nature of the country in which you are to operate, and to such instruments as can be readily and safely transported. It consists in determining and prolonging the prime vertical or line perpendicular to the meridian of the point of departure, and in laying off to the northward of this line offsets to the required parallel. This perpendicular to the meridian would, in a sphere, be a great circle; but in the spheroid it becomes a curve of double curvature, composed of elementary arcs, having for their radii normals to the earth's surface, which are continually (as you progress along the line) changing in magnitude and position. This renders the computation of the lengths of these offsets a complicated problem. Practically, however, the approximation to the truth need not be carried beyond the following abbreviations of the more refined formulæ :.

Let L be the latitude of the point of departure.

D, the distance, in feet, measured on the perpendicular to the meridian of the point of departure.

l, the latitude at the end of any distance, D.

N, the normal, or radius of curvature of the perpendicular to the meridian, in English feet.

e, the eccentricity of the earth's meridians.

log. e = 8.9122052.

$$l = L - \frac{D^2 \text{ tang. } L. (1 + e^2 \cos.^2 L)}{2. N^2 \sin. 1''.}$$

Latitude.	Log. N.	Diff's.	Log. $(1 + e^2 \cos.^2 L)$	Diff's.
35° 30′	7.3211257	60.0	0 0019169	119
45′	1317	60.2	9050	119
36° 00′	1377	60.4	8931	120
15′	1437	60 5	8811	121
36° 30′	1498		8690	

Log. 2 sin. 1″ = 4.9866049.

Log. value, in feet, of one second of longitude in latitude 36°, = 2.0048073.

Then, to determine points in the parallel of L, trace a line *perpendicular* to the meridian of the point of departure, and at the end of any distance, D, in this line, lay off the distance (L–l) in feet, *on* the meridi- D. The extremity of this offset (D′) will be a point in the paralle

To find the angle which the perpendicular to the meridian o of departure makes with the meridian of any distance, D being measured from the north towards the east,)

$$Z = 90° - \frac{D.}{N. \sin. 1} \text{ tang. } l,$$

To find the difference of longitude between D' and the meridian of the point of departure :

$$\text{Difference of longitude (in seconds)} = \frac{D.}{\text{N. dis. 1}'' \cos. L.} \sin. Z, \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Difference of longitude in feet} = D \sin. Z.$$

As an example of the use of these formula, the following are the elements for tracing the parallel of 36° N :

Distance in miles from the point of beginning.	Length of offset = (L—l.)		l = latitude at the end of any distance.	Z = angle, with the true meridian, at any distance.	Longitude of the point of the parallel determined by each offset.
	In arc.	In feet.			
	″		° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1	0 0	0.5	36 00 00	89 59 22	0 01 04 3
5	0 0	0.6	00 00	89 56 51	05 21 3
10	0 47	48.3	35 59 59	89 53 42	10 42 6
15	1 07	108.7	59 59	89 50 13	16 05 0
20	1 91	193.3	59 58	89 47 25	21 28 2
25	2 98	302.1	59 57	89 44 16	26 46 9
30	4 30	435.1	59 56	89 41 07	32 07 8
40	7 65	773.6	59 52	89 38 09	42 50 4
50	11 95	1208.6	59 48	89 28 32	53 33 3
100	47 81	4834.4	59 12	88 57 05	1 47 05 2
150	107 58	10877.7	58 13	88 23 00	2 40 35 7
200	191 23	19338.0	56 49	87 54 10	3 34 04 1
250	302 15	30215.4	54 58	87 23 06	4 19 09 1
300	430 31	43509.8	35 52 50	86 51 57	5 20 50 1

A similar table should be made out for every mile of the line perpendicular to the meridian of the point of departure, as far as about fifty miles, beyond which the offset would perhaps be found inconveniently long. A new prime vertical should then be determined at the intersection of the last offset with the required parallel, and the process repeated as before described.

The number of these offsets must depend upon the nature of the ground. They should always be made to the point of the parallel, to be marked by a post ; and these posts should never be more than five miles apart, besides such as should be placed at all intersecting of streams of importance, or other notorious points. The measurement of the line will enable you to represent its topography, woods, &c.

You will perceive that the accuracy of the work depends in a very great degree upon the correct determination of the line perpendicular to the meridian, and upon its being correctly prolonged and measured.

Your best plan of determining this line is, to determine your true meridian, and to lay off 90° from it with great care, with your theodolite, repeating the measurement of the angle several times.

In prolonging the line, use, whenever you can, your astronomical transit, for determining points along the line as distant as the nature of the ground will permit. The *filling* up to be made with your theodolite.

Your measurements should be made with a well tested chain, and all precautions should be taken to insure their accuracy.

In the determination of your true meridian, whenever the astronomical transit cannot be conveniently used, observe the elongation of some cir-

cumpolar star with the theodolite, and, whenever it is practicable, both the eastern and western elongations.

2.—*Of the meridian from the* 100*th degree to the Canadian.*

The *third* one of the preceding formulæ enables you to compute, from your measurements and the determination of the longitude of the point of beginning, the 100th degree of longitude, and the tracing of the meridian should be made by the methods already pointed out, and with the same care. It is desirable that the length of this line should be known.

As in the course of your operations you will make frequent determinations of the true meridian, it is desirable that you take at all such meridians careful readings of all your compass needles, and note the magnetic variations. The most proper time for this is about the middle of the day, when you will be most likely to obtain a mean between the greatest easterly and westerly diurnal variation.

To enable you to conform to these instructions, you will be furnished with one astronomical transit and two chronometers; one sextant and artificial horizon; two thermometers; one theodolite; one circumferenter; one surveyor's compass; two 50-foot chains; one English Nautical Almanac for 1849.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

APPENDIX B.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, April 11, 1849.

SIR: You will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, and report to Colonel Loring, who commands the detachment about to move west from that position.

Lieutenant Gunnison has been ordered to St. Louis, to report to you. Should he not be there on your arrival at that place, or before you go from thence to Fort Leavenworth, you will leave orders for him to follow you. And should you consider it desirable to have another assistant, you can apply to Colonel Loring for a second lieutenant, who may probably have it in his power to detach an officer for that purpose.

The detachment under Colonel Loring is to proceed to Oregon, but you and your command will not accompany it farther than Fort Hall.

Although the route to Fort Hall is known, and will be found designated on the map sent herewith, (Frémont's report,) yet it will be proper on your part carefully to observe the route, in order to correct or confirm it, particularly at all notorious positions, such as Fort Kearny, Fort Laramie, the South Pass, and Fort Hall.

You will be allowed to engage not exceeding ten men for the special purposes of your duties. It may be advisable not to engage more than six of these in the first instance, trusting that at Fort Laramie and Fort Hall you may complete your complement with men acquainted with the mountain passes and the Indians of that region.

Such instruments as you want will be supplied from the bureau or by purchases on your requisitions previously submitted to the bureau and approved.

It will be proper for you to have one wagon at your control to carry your instruments and the baggage of your party.

On your arriving at Fort Hall and having organized your party, you will proceed south to the head of the Great Salt lake, its northern end, upon a route which you will find marked in red pencil on the map, which, if the map be correct, will prove to be a practicable wagon route; and you will determine the facility of the lake at this end as a landing place for provisions and other supplies from the Mormon settlements.

A correct survey of this lake will have to be made, not neglecting its soundings, so that its capacity for navigation and the transportation of supplies by water may be known.

You will probably find it convenient in the execution of this duty to make your home at the Mormon settlement. This settlement is said to be chiefly on the southern and eastern sides of the lake.

The connexion of the Salt lake with Utah lake should be carefully surveyed, and also this last lake.

Should you find it necessary to increase the number of your party by temporary employments of the Mormons while in the execution of these duties, it can be done.

While with the Mormons you will inquire into the condition of the settlement and its ability to furnish provisions at the nearest point on the Oregon route, which is probably Fort Hall.

What quantity of corn, wheat, and rye can be counted upon, over and above the quantity required for the settlement.

What quantity of meat—beef and pork.

What artisans are to be found in the settlement, particularly workers in wood and iron. How is iron procured, and its quality.

Are there saw mills at the settlement; what number; and the kinds and quantity of timber which can be obtained.

What number of grist mills, and their capacity.

Prices of all articles of food, mechanics' wages, and prices of labor.

Number of inhabitants in the settlement.

Character, number, and condition of the Indians of the vicinity.

The character of the climate and its seasons; duration of water and its intensity.

Is the navigation of these lakes dangerous; if so, of what kind are these dangers. If interrupted by ice, for how long. Is coal found in that vicinity.

What kinds of boats are used on the lakes; are there means of building suitable boats at the settlement.

What would be the best position for a military post in that vicinity, in comparison with Fort Hall, and in reference to the land route to Oregon.

Supposing Fort Hall to be the position ultimately adopted on the Oregon route, the facility of supplying it from the Mormon settlement by water and land, or solely by land.

These and other questions, bearing upon a satisfactory knowledge of that region, will receive your attention, keeping in mind that such distant expeditions can be made but seldom, and that the officer in command should

neglect no subject of interest, or which will leave a serious void in his report.

Having completed these duties, you will return to the United States by the best route from the lakes, which will probably lead to St. Vrain's or Bent's fort; or should you find it convenient for the return route to go south from Utah lake to St. Joseph's spring (see map of Frémont's report,) and then by the trail from that vicinity, noted on the map as the "trail from Pueblo de los Angeles to Santa Fé," it would afford you an entire new theatre of observation, particularly in the route of the "trail," and would give better knowledge than we now have of what is considered the shortest route from the States to California, by Santa Fé and this "trail."

As your duties after leaving Fort Hall will be over comparatively new ground, you will perceive the necessity of keeping an exact journal of events, and of making those observations which will enable you to give a correct map of your route.

In order to facilitate your geographical operations, I shall send with this letter a few sheets of instructions on that subject.

You will probably find it convenient to divide the duties of your command, assigning to one officer those specially relating to determinations of latitude and longitude. A good example of the report which will be expected on this subject will be found in the report of Major Emory of his route to California.

When at Fort Laramie, you will take a correct plan of it and examine the immediate vicinity, in reference to its adaptation to agricultural purposes, its ability to furnish pasture, and its facilities for water and fuel, and also if there be water power in its neighborhood adequate to supply a saw-mill, and timber for such a mill.

You will start with the first detachment, and keep with that, as much as practicable, throughout the whole route.

Mr. Campbell, of St. Louis, will be of great aid to you in the outfit of your party, and has funds in his hands which can be applied to such purposes. Your own expenditures will be charged to "surveys with armies in the field."

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Captain H. STANSBURY,
Corps Top. Engs., Philadelphia, Pa.

APPENDIX C.

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE,
New Orleans, October 20, 1849.

SIR: Soon after the close of the late campaign in Mexico, the honorable Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, made me the very high compliment to ask for my services to superintend the construction of the new custom-house in New Orleans—and, with your approbation, the Secretary of War, through the general in chief, directed me to return from Mexico for this purpose. I repaired to Washington, and having received the instructions

of the Secretary of the Treasury, returned to New Orleans in the month of September, 1848.

It was with great reluctance and diffidence that I undertook the task of preparing the foundations of so great a building—the very largest, I believe, in the country—in so precarious a formation as that upon which the city of New Orleans stands; but not feeling at liberty to decline so great a distinction, I immediately set about to prepare myself for the task, and have now the honor to submit my report to you of the plans adopted by me.

My first step was to make myself acquainted with the plan usually pursued in this city in making the foundations of the principal or most extensive warehouses and other large structures. I found that the greatest depth to which it was thought necessary or safe to go, was, for warehouses, about twenty two inches, or two feet. The foundation was then laid in soft mud and water, on two thicknesses of two-inch plank, varying in width from four feet six inches to five feet, according to the thickness of the walls of the superstructure—which in many instances proved to be very insufficient, and great settlement followed, causing the walls to crack, rendering the building very insecure; and in some cases they have fallen down, and in others have been pulled down to prevent disaster.

The St. Charles Hotel, the largest and heaviest building in this city, was founded but three feet below the surface of the ground, on two courses of two-inch plank crossed. This building has settled at least eighteen inches, and the external walls are cracked between almost every opening on the fronts; and in the interior, the floors are very undulating, showing a very unequal settlement. All these facts perplexed me very much, and at one time I was almost determined to adopt a method used at Bayonne, in France, in 1830, of founding on sand, and recommended as being the only mode employed in Surinam to secure the foundations of buildings erected on the very worst kind of soil; from the account of which, published in the Ponts and Chaussées, and translated in the professional papers of the royal engineers of England, I extract the following: "The first experiment was made in the foundations of the columns of a portico in front of a guard-house. In this instance the ground was taken out to the depth of three feet four inches below the footing, or about five feet four inches below the surface of the ground, and to the width of about three feet six inches at the bottom and four feet six inches below the footing. This space was then filled in with sand well beaten with rammers; on the sand two courses of rough masonry in common mortar were laid—the first, about three feet four inches square and twelve inches deep; the second, two feet eight inches square and of the same thickness; upon these the base of the columns was placed. Before completing the work, one of the columns was loaded with about nine tons of lead, when no sensible settlement took place. The work was then completed, and that portion has hitherto shown no symptoms of failure, though one of the walls of the guard house, which was carried up on its old foundation, is constantly settling. Each mass of sand is estimated to be loaded with about ten tons, or about 16 cwt. per superficial foot of foundation; the soil is alluvial, being composed of silt or ooze to a great depth."

But before making up my mind as to the plan of foundation I should adopt, I determined to investigate the subject still further, and made borings on the ground which the new custom-house was to occupy. I used an auger eight inches in diameter, and bored to the depth of twenty-

seven feet. Passing through the first three or four feet of depth—which was of a light spongy vegetable substance, perfectly saturated with water—we came to a stiff blue clay, with a very slight admixture of very fine sand; this stratum of blue clay continued to the depth of the boring, (twenty-seven feet) which was limited to the power used. To have continued it further I should have been obliged to construct machinery for additional power, but the experiment was considered perfectly satisfactory, and I determined to use a grillage for the foundations. I was confirmed in this determination, too, from the fact that in taking up the foundations of the old custom-house, on the same ground which the new one was to occupy, and which were only three feet below the surface, the plank (cotton-wood) which sustained them were found to be perfectly sound, although the building had been standing thirty years. The external walls of the new custom-house are four feet in thickness, and the partition or cross-walls two feet six inches thick, with pilasters four feet square at intervals, to sustain the groined arches. The excavation for the external walls was opened fifteen feet in width and that for the partition walls ten feet in width, and each to the depth of eight feet, on an average, below the surface. Whilst excavating through the superstratum of light spongy substance, we were obliged to use pumps night and day to keep the ditches free of water for the laborers; but when we had reached the stratum of blue clay, and when the ditches for the external walls on the whole trace of the building, and for two or three of the principal partition walls, were opened, the whole area was perfectly drained and dry, so that it was only necessary to use a pump at the outer angles and at long intervals, to keep the entire work perfectly free of water.

The bottom of the ditches was carefully levelled with an instrument, and three inch plank, fifteen feet in length, were first laid crosswise of the bottom, every tenth plank being bevelled and the remainder laid with a straight edge. On these planks timbers one foot square were laid lengthwise, close together and breaking joints; again timbers one foot square and fifteen feet in length were laid crosswise, three feet apart from centre to centre, leaving intervals of two feet between these timbers; the whole was then firmly connected together by tree-nails. Upon this grillage and over the centre of it was laid concrete two feet in thickness, firmly rammed into moulds seven feet wide at the base, brought up perpendicular to the top of the timbers, and then sloped one to one on the sides, reducing it to five feet on the surface. The concrete was composed of one part cement, one and a half sand, five and a half parts shells and broken granite. On the concrete was commenced the brick-work, laid in full bedded mortar of half cement and half sand—mixed in a mill—stepping into four feet in thickness at the surface of the ground. On this commenced the granite ashlar, backed with brick of the superstructure; the ashlar of the first story being fourteen inches in thickness, that of the second story will be twelve inches, third story ten inches, and the fourth story eight inches. The brick backing and the ashlar are bonded together by means of iron clamps at every alternate course of stone; these clamps are two and a half inches by half-inch, let in or countersunk on the top of the course, and a dowel of iron, half inch diameter, is inserted at the end, two inches into the stone and through the clamp, and projecting two inches above. The stone of the course above is drilled on the *build* to fit these dowels, so that each set of clamps secures two courses of stone. The length of the clamp is one brick

less than the thickness of the wall, and the opposite is split for one foot in length, and the parts bent at right-angles in opposite directions, so that it embraces at least nine courses of brick and secures them firmly to the ashlar; the other alternate courses are simply dowelled together, two dowels, half inch in diameter, to each stone.

The corner stone of the building was laid with the usual ceremonies on the 22d of February, 1849. Although but one year has elapsed, on the 18th of October, since the excavations were commenced, yet the entire foundation has been completed; the plinth or first course of granite, backed with brick, is set on three of the fronts, and all the partition walls are, on an average, five feet above the surface of the ground. I have established a bench mark, to which I have referred the level of each angle and the centre of each front of the building, by which the settlement can be ascertained.

Having heretofore alluded to the great magnitude of this building, I will here state that the principal front, on Canal street, is 334 feet in length, and the other fronts as follows: New Levee street 310.325 feet, Custom-house street 251.920 feet; and Old Levee street front 296.608 feet; forming a trapezoid, and covering an area of 87,333 feet. The length of the external and all the partition walls developed, measures one mile and 349 feet.

I have heretofore sent a copy of the drawing of the foundations to the bureau.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. TURNBULL,
Major Top. Engineers, Brevet Colonel.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Chief Topographical Engineer.

APPENDIX D.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 31, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the works intrusted to my superintendence for the year 1849.

1. *Light-house on Whale's Back, harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*

In April, 1847, I made a close examination of the present light-house on the Whale's Back, and in the report to the bureau of the 2d April of that year, I stated the reasons which induced me to recommend that no steps might then be taken towards the rebuilding of the structure. These reasons were:

1st. That the condition of the light-house was such that there was no immediate danger to be apprehended; but, on the contrary, that the building might last for some years to come.

2d. That the principle of supporting a light on iron piles in situations exposed to a heavy sea had been successfully established; and as it was proposed to build the light-house for Minot's Rock, in Boston harbor, upon that principle, I advised that the rebuilding of the Whale's Back light should be postponed until the result of the undertaking at the Minot should become known.

This recommendation the bureau adopted; and as the building of the

light at the exposed rock of the Minot's was not brought to a close until late in October, the work at the Whale's Back has not been commenced, or rather not recommended to be commenced.

A careful inspection of the present building should be made in the approaching spring, and it can be better decided then than now, whether a further postponement would be judicious or not.

2. *Minot's Rock light-house, harbor of Boston, Massachusetts.*

In the annual report for the year 1848, (November 4,) I described minutely the plan of the structure, the mode of carrying on the work at the rock, the difficulties, the great delays occasioned by the very exposed situation of the site, and other circumstances of interest connected with the undertaking; it does not appear necessary, therefore, to repeat here information which is already in the possession of the bureau, but simply to refer to the report just named.

At the date of the last report, all the piles, the main braces, and the cast-iron cap, or spider frame, were in place; this last operation, the placing the cap—a casting weighing five tons, and fourteen feet in diameter—on the pile-heads fifty-five feet above the rock, was successfully accomplished on the 30th October, 1848.

In this condition the skeleton structure remained through a boisterous and unusually icy winter, and notwithstanding the feet of the piles were but partially wedged and secured in the rock, (continuous storms and gales of wind preventing all attempts to place the wedges for the outer piles,) still, the rough treatment it received during the winter, and the frequent large accumulations of ice upon it, formed by the spray of the almost uninterrupted breakers encompassing the rock, left no vestige behind to be seen in the spring; thus furnishing tolerably good evidence of the stability of the structure.

Early in the spring, 27th April, the contractor was prepared with all necessary means for levelling, wedging, and keying the iron work, but it was not until 12th July that this could be fully accomplished; the shape of the rock seaward is such, that with the slightest motion in the water the sea is rolled up the sides of the rock, ascending, as it were, an inclined plane, and keeping the entire base of the structure submerged almost continually.

After the heavy wedges were inserted at the foot of each pile, the vacant spaces left between the side of the holes in the rock and the piles were filled with iron filings carefully packed in; these in a short time, by the action of the sea water, form a very excellent and lasting cement.

The collars upon the piles to which the braces are secured were then wedged in place, and the cap fastened to the pile-heads by means of keys and bolts of an appropriate kind; between the inside of the collars and the piles melted zinc was poured to fill the vacant space, as well as to prevent any working in the wedges. This zincing was introduced at the Black Rock beacon in 1843, for the same purpose for which it was used at the Minot, and an examination of the work made in June last showed most clearly that the zinc had protected or preserved the iron with which it was in contact. At Black Rock the collars of the five outer piles were zinced, while the collar of the centre pile was merely wedged without zincing. The difference in the appearance of the iron is most striking in favor of the zincing, and clearly shows that the iron has been preserved at the expense of the zinc, the latter exhibiting appearances of corrosion.

While the work above described was in progress, the wood work for the

living room and store-room was also being carried on. The eight uprights at the angles of the sectagon, which forms the living room, are of cast-iron, as described in former reports; these are secured upon the cast-iron cap by means of flanches and screw-bolts. They are furnished with grooves, into which the siding of the house or living room is secured with a water-tight joint; the interior is fitted with three berths and place for cooking-stove, &c. In the cellar or store-room is ample space for provisions, water, oil, fuel, and a hoisting apparatus for a boat is also provided. The whole forming plenty of space for the comfortable accommodation of two persons, the keeper and his assistant; and without two persons this light should never be left, for it very frequently happens that no landing can be effected in winter for a period of two or three weeks; and in such a case, illness or accident might prevent the light from being illuminated if left in the care of one individual.

The lantern is eleven and a half feet in diameter at the angles, and six and a half feet in height; the frame is of wrought iron, and the glass forty-four inches by twenty-four, of the best French plate, three-eighths of an inch thick; the reflectors are twenty-one inches in diameter, with very heavy plating of silver; there are fifteen of them, furnished with brass argand lamps.

The lamp frame is so constructed that 210 degrees of the horizon will be illuminated, this being the extent that is needed, as the residue of the circle falls upon the land.

Boston light is a revolving light, and the Minot, being next in order upon the coast, should be fixed; accordingly, its present apparatus is of that description.

The workmen engaged in fitting the wood work, lantern, &c., slept in a shantee erected upon the second tier of braces, for the first time on the 13th of July, and continued to live there until the wood work was principally completed.

The illuminating apparatus was placed in the lantern on the 27th instant, and the structure reported ready for use on the 29th instant.

Although all that has been expected by me at the Minot has been accomplished, and the structure, as it stands, I consider entirely safe, and will, without doubt, answer all the purposes for which it was built, still I have considered it important, in order to guard against any tendency to vibration at the top of the piles, to introduce a series of wrought iron ties one and a half inch in diameter, and extending in a diagonal direction between each pair of contiguous piles; that is to say, a heavy collar of cast iron made in two parts, secured by screw bolts to each pile at the surface of the rock, each of these being provided with two stout eye bolts at and below the collars to which the first series of braces are attached; a similar arrangement is to be fastened to the piles; then, extending from one of these collars to the other in a diagonal direction, is to be inserted the ties above named, each tie to be provided with a turn-buckle in order that it may be kept at the proper degree of tension. By this, these ties, acting like the stays or shrouds to a mast, will add to the stability of the top of the pile, and at the same time offer but a small surface for the sea to act upon.

Above this lower series of ties, a second is to be introduced above, extending from the lower series of horizontal braces to the upper series. These will be entirely above the reach of the sea, and will, without doubt, add stiffness to the upper piles.

This arrangement suggested itself to my mind when the first designs for the light-house were made; but, anxious to exclude every foot of surface exposed to the action of the sea, I suppressed the ties; but I am convinced now that they had better be introduced, not that I consider the additional strength imparted to the structure necessary for security against the effects of the sea, but to guard against and to prevent the vibration which high winds may produce. The sea itself appears to produce little or no motion in the structure, the aggregate surface of the piles exposed to its action being inconsiderable in amount; and therein, I may remark, consists one of the principal advantages of this peculiar mode of construction—the sea escapes through it, or eludes it, as Smeaton would express the idea. It is well known that, in the Bell Rock light, a column of the best description of stone masonry, 100 feet high, the effect of the sea in a gale of wind is sensibly felt in the light-house when struck by a heavy wave, and the same in other works of a similar class.

In the case of the Minot rock, the space to be occupied by the base of the light-house was limited, by the size of the rock, to one-third of the height of the structure. Had a choice been permitted, I should have preferred a base of half the height, but, as remarked in the first report upon this work, there was no such choice to be exercised.

After Mr. Pomeroy, the contractor for drilling the holes in the rock and for erecting the iron piles, braces, and cast-iron cap in place, had completed his contract, I employed Mr. William Dennison, of Boston, to superintend the building of the living room, store-room, the lantern, and erecting the illuminating apparatus in place; all of which has been attended to with great perseverance, energy, and good judgment.

As stated in my estimate of the 31st, submitted to the bureau on that day, the sum required to be appropriated at the approaching session of Congress, to complete the payments for work and materials at the Minot, is four thousand dollars.

3. *Sea-wall for the protection of Fairweather island and light-house near Black Rock, Connecticut.*

The balance remaining of the $5,000 appropriated for this work August 12, 1848, has been expended, except $25 61; that is to say, since the date of the last annual report upwards of 750 perches of heavy stone have been laid in the breakwater proper, completing that portion of the work, and the residue of the balance, except the sum above named, $25 61, expended in repairing the wall in front of the light keeper's dwelling-house.

This wall, as will be remembered, was built by the Treasury Department some twelve years since, and since its completion the sea has undermined it in several places. These breaches have been repaired from time to time, and other repairs will be required occasionally hereafter. The payments which have been made have of course diminished the fund which was originally intended for the work undertaken by the War Department; but, inasmuch as the destruction of the keeper's house would have resulted from neglecting to repair the Treasury Department wall, it has for that reason received attention whenever the inroads of the sea have rendered repairs necessary.

Some loose stone ought to be placed at the foot of the breakwater on the *harbor* side, as the stone is somewhat exposed there to the washing of the sea from within. For this purpose a sum of $250 would be ample.

I would recommend that about $1,000 be appropriated at the ensuing session of Congress, to be applied to the *renewal* of such parts of the Treasury Department wall as may, from time to time, be needful; and this sum would cover such slight repairs as the wall in question might require.

Total required for Fairweather island $1,250.

4. *Wrought iron beacon at the harbor of Black Rock (Fairweather island.)*

This beacon, which was built under my superintendence in 1843, by your directions, has answered fully the purpose for which it was intended. It occupies the precise site at which three stone beacons have been overthrown and destroyed by the violence of the sea.

I caused it to be painted with two coats of good red lead in June last, and the entire structure is now in perfectly good condition.

I would recommend that this beacon be painted with at least one coat of good paint each year. The expense will be about $12.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. SWIFT,
Agent for United States.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Chief Topographical Engineer, Washington.

APPENDIX E.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER,
Philadelphia, September 12, 1849.

SIR: The following report of the Delaware breakwater for the year ending the 31st ultimo, is respectfully submitted.

The last appropriation for this harbor was made in the session of 1837–'38, and all operations in the prosecution of the works ceased, on the expenditure of the means thus provided, in 1839. Since that time the duties of superintendence have been confined to a general supervision of the works, to the custody and preservation, as far as this was possible, of the public property, and to keeping up the light at the harbor; and constitute, in consequence, with a single exception, the detail of the usual annual reports, submitting estimates to continue the construction. The exception is in the case of the report of 1843, (Doc. No. 85, 28th Congress, 1st session, Ho. of Reps., War Department,) the next succeeding to, and for the most part based upon, the survey of the previous year. This report embodies many interesting statistical details elicited in the course of construction, and demonstrates, by a statement of the number of days' shelter it has afforded, the usefulness of the harbor as a harbor of refuge. A like statement is now also presented, brought down to the 30th of May of the present year, from which date no record has been kept, in consequence of the agent of this office being obliged to yield up his residence on the works.

Statement showing the number of days' shelter afforded to vessels by the harbor of the Delaware breakwater, from September 1, 1833, to May 30, 1849, inclusive; omitting the periods embraced between July 1 and October 17, 1834, and June 4, 1840, and April 30, 1841, when no record was kept; and also omitting vessels carrying stone for, or otherwise connected with the works.

Years.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Pilot boats.	Total.	Remarks.
1833	22	178	372	167	127	866	From September 1, inclusive.
1834	48	315	667	303	411	1,744	July 1 to October 17, inclusive, not recorded.
1835	133	569	1,719	461	644	3,526	
1836	301	1,027	2,719	620	767	5,434	
1837	227	478	2,777	629	732	4,843	
1838	165	732	3,191	765	685	5,538	
1839	165	504	3,561	734	697	5,661	
1840	172	279	1,909	308	371	3,039	To June 3, inclusive.
1841	111	902	3,916	590	483	6,002	From May 1, inclusive.
1842	107	1,060	5,335	802	794	8,098	
1843	108	841	4,981	1,167	792	7,884	
1844	231	969	5,797	854	744	8,595	
1845	265	1,042	5,446	597	776	8,126	
1846	258	1,635	6,711	614	781	9,989	
1847	342	1,937	7,742	358	874	11,253	
1848	340	1,457	6,037	374	918	9,126	
1849	329	804	3,261	168	553	5,115	To May 30, inclusive.
	3,319	14,719	66,141	9,511	11,149	104,839	

A statement is also given from records made expressly with a view to that object, to the effect that the advantages of the harbor "to general commerce and the local trade, are in the relation of four to five."

Besides these statistical details, the report gives:

1st. A statement of the sources from which the means for the support of the light had, to the close of the year, been derived.

2d. An account of the origin of the harbor, of the objects sought to be gained by its construction, and also of the position, plan, and dimensions of the works.

3d. A statement showing the extent to which the design had been carried out.

4th. A notice of the action of the board of survey of 1834, on the shoal formation, which as early as 1831, in the progress of the work, had appeared just within the west end of the breakwater proper; and

5th. The reasons for believing this shoal, and indeed all the other shoals resulting from the works, had nearly, if not fully, reached their utmost probable extent.

The report then goes on to state in what respects the harbor, as far as completed, has failed to accomplish the objects had in view by its formation, and attempts to discuss, accompanied by estimates of cost, the relative advantages of three several plans to correct the principal defect, namely: from so much of "the action of waves caused by the wind blowing from east to northwest round by the north," as is raised by the east northeast winds, to which the harbor is at present obnoxious. These plans are:

1st. To cover the gap by extending the ice-breaker;

2d. To cover the gap by extending the breakwater proper; and

3d. To cover the gap by a detached work.

The absence of protection to vessels in the harbor from running ice is also adverted to, and a proposition made to correct the evil by means of iron screw-piles. The opinion of the board of survey, namely: that operations be confined to raising the present works to the proposed height, and that any modification of the design of the harbor would be premature until this was done, and further information obtained in reference to the shoal formations, is then endorsed, when the report concludes with the recommendation made as far back at the 16th of September, 1839, in a communication of that date on a special occasion, in the following words: "That whenever it shall be determined to extend the works beyond their present limits, a board of officers of experience be formed, to report what, if any, modifications are, in their opinion, necessary to carry out the design originally had in the formation of the harbor."

As the circumstances under which these several subjects, saving one, were considered in the above mentioned report remain unchanged, the bureau is respectfully referred to that report, in which each is treated somewhat at large. Whatever consideration attaches to the views, opinions, and recommendations then given, loses none of its value by lapse of time. They are, therefore, now again with like confidence presented. The exception referred to is with regard to the harbor light, the history of which is brought down in the report to the close of the year 1843 only. At that date the means at the disposal of this office for the maintenance of the light were exhausted.

The board of underwriters of Philadelphia becoming acquainted with this state of things, and being fully impressed with the importance of the light,

not only to the trade of the Delaware, but also to the coastwise trade generally, assumed its support, and did so support it until the 30th of June, 1816, a period of two and a half years, at an outlay of $2,460 48, of which sum Congress, in the session of 1845–'46, reimbursed $1,600, leaving a balance of $860 48 still in advance by the board. From June 30, 1846, to the present time, the light has been sustained by the Treasury Department, the agent of this office having charge of the public property at the harbor being continued as light-keeper until the 21st of May last, when he was superseded by that department. Subsequently to this change, the possession of the dwelling on the breakwater proper, of which the light is a mere appendage, was yielded up to the agent of the Treasury Department, in compliance with the orders of the bureau of the 8th of June.

During the past season, a new light has been erected on the breakwater proper. It is provided for in the general light-house bill of last session. The same bill makes appropriation for two light-houses and one beacon, "to be expended under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers." It is a matter of regret that, as the harbor of the Delaware breakwater is still in course of construction, and in charge of the bureau, a like provision was not made in favor of this light also; and that, failing in this, a transfer was not directed by executive authority, as was done in the case of the light-houses for Flynn's Knoll and Brandywine shoal. In the absence of any such action, the erection of the new light, as a matter of course, devolved on the Treasury Department, which having deferred to the bureau on the subject of the proper site only, is responsible for the work, both in the plan and execution. It is proper to state here, with regard to the site selected, that the reports from this office, to which the subject had been referred, in consideration that the contractors were already on the ground, examined the question solely with reference to the present state of the works; whereas, had the entire matter been within its control, the extreme verge of the breakwater proper, though involving the time and cost of filling up the deep hole and finishing off the work at that point, would have been chosen. For these reports and the correspondence generally, which took place on the occasion of erecting the new light and of removing the agent of this office as the keeper of the old one, the bureau is referred to its own files.

Estimate for completing the works on their present bases—the breakwater proper to 15 feet, and the ice-breaker to 12 feet above low water:

17,587 tons of stone, of pieces of two tons and upwards, for the breakwater proper, at $3 per ton	$52,761 00
9,054 tons of stone, of pieces of two tons and upwards, for the ice breaker, at $3 per ton	27,162 00
15,827 tons of stone, of pieces less than one fourth of a ton, to raise the bottom at the ends of the breakwater proper, to the level of forty feet below lowest spring tides, at $1 75 per ton	27,697 25
Renewal of machinery, &c., cranes, crabs, shears, boats, buoys and buoy-chains, rope, blocks, hand-spikes, water-barrels, spikes, nails, &c., &c., necessary on resuming operations	7,750 00
Barracks on the works for men, including bunks, cambooses, mess furniture, &c.	2,000 00

Reimburse board of underwriters of Philadelphia, balance of sum advanced by them for support of light from January 1, 1844, to June 30, 1846 - - - - - -	$860 48
Amount - - - - - - -	118,230 73
Contingencies, at 17½ per ct. - - -	20,690 38
Total amount - - - - -	138,921 11

The estimate differs slightly in the aggregate from the one which accompanied the report of 1843. Some items are stricken out, others changed, and a new one inserted. The quantities of stone under the first and second heads are now deduced from more accurate measurements, both of the breakwater proper and the ice-breaker; and the quantity for the latter is further modified by giving that work a height of 12 instead of 10 feet above low water. An increase, also, for "renewal and repair of machinery," &c., has become necessary, by the almost total destruction, since the close of operations—now ten years—of all property under this head. The balance of the sum advanced by the board of underwriters of Philadelphia in keeping up the light is likewise added as an actual arrearage. On the other hand, the items for "extraordinary emergencies, such as the destruction of the light house, the current expenses," and "probable arrearage" of the same, are omitted, as the light is no longer in charge of the War Department, and the probable arrearage gives place to an actual one. Again: the heavy item for iron "screw piles, and fixing the same," as a "protection against ice," is also omitted, to conform the estimate to the recommendation that the operations be confined to completing the works on their present lengths.

True economy requires that, as the contingent expenses in such operations are nearly the same, whether the quantity of stone deposited be large or small, the whole amount of the estimate be appropriated at one time. No serious inconvenience, however, would arise, were the sum divided between two consecutive fiscal years. The remnant of the season of the first year may be profitably employed in building the barracks for the men, erecting cranes, &c.—measures necessary preparatory to receiving the vessels carrying the large-size stone required for the works above water, and in depositing the small-size stone provided for filling up the bottom, an operation which requires no such arrangements; and the next season, in receiving and bedding the large-size stone, the contracts for which may be so framed that no payments be made until after the commencement of the second fiscal year. Under this division of labor, the first year would require the aggregate of all the items in the estimate, with the exception of the first and second, amounting, with contingencies, to $45,011 58; and the second, the balance of the estimate, or $93,909 53.

I desire, though not strictly within the province of superintendence, to call attention to the necessity of providing a hospital in connexion with this harbor.

The number of vessels which resort to the harbor, or, more properly, the number of days' shelter afforded to vessels by the harbor, is now very large. During last year, as shown by the table already given, there were 9,126 vessels, requiring 74,387 men to navigate, or an average of 25 vessels and 204 men for every day. For each of the previous two years the

number of vessels, or days' shelter to vessels, was even still greater. It is now a very rare occurrence that no vessels are seen in the harbor; 100 are frequently lying in it at the same time; and on the 27th of August, 1848, as many as 141, with crews numbering 1,149 men, were congregated in it. On one occasion, the 4th of July of the present year, it is said the fleet reached the extraordinary number of 240, requiring 1,956 men for their crews; but as the statement is not authenticated by the record, which, as stated, was discontinued because of the removal of the agent of this office from the works, it is not relied on in support of the present views. For this purpose, the facts established by the record are sufficient. In estimating the number of men, the crews for the different classes of vessels are rated as follows: for ships, 16; for brigs, 11; for schooners, 8; for sloops, 5; and for pilot-boats, 3. If passengers were taken into account, the results given would in every instance be very considerably increased. The record also shows that the number of vessels seeking the protection of the harbor has, with slight fluctuations, steadily increased from the first. In the early years of its existence, this was owing in a great measure to the extension, from time to time, of the works; but as they attained their present dimensions, in 1839, no part of this increase, the ratio of which is quite as great as it was previously, can be referred, since that year, to this cause, but it is properly attributable to the increase of trade, and the growing confidence of navigators. This fact, interesting generally in connexion with the harbor, is here put forth as evidence that a hospital for that most important roadstead is not likely hereafter to lose any of its usefulness.

The foregoing statements are of themselves sufficient to show how largely the class most interested, and which furnishes the means in whole or in part for the maintenance of marine hospitals, is likely to be benefited by the establishment of one of these provident resorts at the locality in question. But the subject has derived unusual interest from recent events of a most painful character. During the present year the harbor has received within its waters three vessels, on board of which disease and death were exhibited in the most appalling forms. The first was the British ship Cambria, bound to New York, with immigrants. She put into the breakwater in distress, after a voyage of 91 days, short of provisions and water, and with sickness among her passengers, 55 of whom died at sea, and 17 after her arrival. The second, the schooner Martha Collins, from Norfolk, bound also to New York, with cholera on board, two of the crew dying shortly after coming to anchor. And the third, and under by far the most distressing circumstances, the three-masted schooner Florida, from Chagres, destined for the same port. This vessel was boarded, apparently abandoned, by a Delaware pilot-boat, about twenty miles from the capes. Three of her people had already died of the yellow fever, and the master and remainder of the crew were found below, sick with the same disease, and so entirely helpless as to be unable to navigate the vessel. In this condition she was towed into the harbor. The scene on board, both as regards the dead and the sick, is described as revolting in the highest degree to every feeling of humanity. The first case may not properly, except as to the crew, come within the objects of a hospital of the character of the one proposed. Of the other two there can be no doubt. In every instance the inhabitants, including the physicians, of Lewes, as well as others, ministered with most commend-

able assiduity to the wants of the sufferers; and yet it will not be doubted their condition, both the healthy as well as the diseased, would have been greatly ameliorated had there existed a suitable refuge on shore to receive the latter.

In suggesting a hospital at the Delaware breakwater, it is with no view to an establishment costly either in the first outlay or in the current expenses. As no chronic cases should be admitted, and those that became so might be removed, the accommodations of at most a dozen beds, in a plain building designed for the purpose, would be sufficient, except under very extraordinary circumstances, to meet the wants of the harbor. The cost of maintenance would also, for a large part of the year, be confined to the compensation of a physician and a matron, with (say) one nurse, to keep the house in order—a discretionary power being given to the former to obtain additional temporary assistance as occasion may require.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARTMAN BACHE,
Major Topographical Engineers, Brevet Major.

APPENDIX F.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 4, 1849.

SIR: Upon being assigned, early in April last, to the charge of the light-house to be erected on Carysfort reef, Florida, I found the various parts, as originally designed, in a satisfactory state of forwardness.

The cast-iron work was being executed by Messrs. Merrick and Torone of this city, except the lantern, which was made in Boston. The lantern, and the lumber for platforms and for the house, had already been shipped to Key West. The illuminating apparatus, which is to be that of Fresnel, had been ordered from Paris.

My predecessor, Captain Stansbury, corps of topographical engineers, had wisely determined to erect at the foundry those parts of the work most complicated in structure, in order that any errors—the liability to which was very great in a work of such magnitude and numerous details—might be corrected there, thus avoiding the embarrassment which would be caused by the discovery of errors while erecting the light-house on its permanent site.

The general form of the light house, as you are aware, is a skeleton tower, composed of a frustum of an open octagonal pyramid resting upon an octagonal prism of equal base, with a vertical central post rising to the base of the lantern. In the experimental erection only the pyramidal part of the tower has been put together, the lower angle sockets, which connect it with the prismatic base, resting on discs placed on the ground.

Upon reaching the elevation of the top of the dwelling, it was perceived that a moderate force would produce a considerable oscillation of the tower, with a tendency to torsion.

The entire tower, independently of the lantern, may be considered to have seven planes of perfect rigidity, as follows:

1. At the surface of the foundation rock.

2. At the lower series of radial and periphery ties, 15 feet 8 inches above the rock.

3. At the floor of the lower story of the dwelling, 21 feet 6 inches higher.

4. At the floor of the upper story of the dwelling, 7 feet 2 inches higher.

5. At the roof of the dwelling, 10 feet 6 inches higher.

6. At the upper series of radial and periphery ties, 22 feet 5 inches higher.

7. At the base of the lantern, 17 feet 8 inches higher.

The original plan of the light house did not include a system of diagonal bracing; the structure, it was supposed, would be rigid enough by means of its radial and periphery ties. The necessity for their introduction became apparent, as I have above stated, before we had attained to a great elevation in the experimental erection.

The *dwelling* is a conic frustum, sufficiently rigid between planes 3 and 5 to resist any tendency to change of form. The application of braces to oppose the movement of oscillation, and of torsion, was therefore only necessary between the planes 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 5 and 6, and 6 and 7. Accordingly, at the middle points of the angle posts between planes 2 and 3, 5 and 6, and 6 and 7, clamp collars were adjusted, and tension braces of one and a half inch iron, with turn-buckles, were carried therefrom to the intersections of the adjacent angle posts with the planes of rigidity above and below. Radial braces were also arranged to corresponding points of the central post from the same collars on the angle posts. Above the dwelling, the tubular casing of the spiral stairway made it necessary to attach the inner ends of two sets of radial tension braces to the upper radial horizontal ties. Between planes 1 and 2, the size of the tension braces was increased to two inches diameter, and such an arrangement made of the radial diagonals as to resist the thrust of the pyramidal frustum at its junction with the prismatic base.

The introduction of these braces has greatly increased the stiffness of the tower, which, it is now believed, will have very little motion during the most violent gales.

It was at first proposed to carry on the experimental erection no higher than the top of the dwelling; but upon reaching that altitude, the expediency of putting up all the parts that had not been shipped to Key West had become apparent; I therefore continued to erect the tower, which was completed by the close of July.

On the 20th of August, we commenced taking down the work for shipment to the Florida reef, the 10th of October being the time fixed for sailing from this port. I have not thought it prudent to sail sooner, on account of the violent gales which blow in the southern latitudes during September and the early part of October.

The difficulties of this undertaking will in reality only commence when we shall begin to erect the light-house on its permanent site. These difficulties depend on the exposed character of the position selected, which is at all times covered with water; on the nature of the sand, which is calcareous, and has a specific gravity little greater than that of water; and on the distance, over shoal water, that it will be necessary to transport the large amount of heavy materials in boats and scows.

The first step to be taken after arriving at the reef, will be to discharge the vessels at the most convenient point to serve as a depot. This will be indispensable as a measure of safety for the materials, and in order that the two smaller vessels may be available as lighters and despatch boats.

Indian Key, about 40 miles to the southwest of the contemplated site, is believed to be the only place that can be used for this purpose. One of the small vessels will immediately be employed in bringing forward all the materials now stored at Key West, and the other two vessels, with the materials required to begin operations, will be moored behind the reef, as near as practicable to the site of the work.

Having provided for the safety of the vessels, we shall proceed to erect a platform on piles, on which to lay out the work and arrange the machinery for hoisting and for boring the rock. The latter operation will be attempted with the jumper-drill and with an auger, for it is not ascertained which mode of boring in the coral rock will be most expeditious.

The holes for the posts, which are to be 14 inches in diameter, and 10 feet deep, can, I think, be bored in open water, if a spot can be found tolerably clear of sand. A more difficult operation will be to reduce to the same plane nine spaces of 4 feet diameter, to receive foundation discs through which the angle and centre posts of the lower series are to pass. To accomplish this, it will, perhaps, be necessary to make use of coffer dams. I propose to use small cylindrical coffer dams of iron, merely large enough to enable two men to work on the bottom.

In designing a novel and extensive work like the Carysfort light-house, many details are overlooked, and the omissions must be supplied as the work advances. The cost of such works swells beyond the estimates; and although I have practised the most rigid economy in the disbursements for the Carysfort light, I find myself compelled to ask for an additional appropriation.

The revised estimate of Captain Stansbury required—

For the cost of erecting the work on Carysfort reef, the parts being completed	$15,000
Outfit of two vessels	2,500
Provisions for thirty-five men, six months	1,500
Total	19,000

This estimate is too small. An additional vessel has been found necessary, and the number of men required for the erection cannot be reduced below fifty.

The estimate corrected will be as follows:

Cost of erection	$15,000
Outfit of *three* vessels	3,750
Subsistence of fifty men, six months, at 50 cents per day	4,500
Pay of assistant engineer and clerk, six months	1,260
Storage, wharfage, freight, repairs of vessels	3,740
	28,250

The length of time that will be necessary to erect the light-house on the exposed site selected, cannot be determined with any certainty. It is quite probable that serious losses and great delay may be caused by the occasional destruction of the platform during severe gales. The great distance of the Carysfort reef from resources of all kind, makes it imperative to assemble on the spot a liberal amount of materials and machinery for

the establishment of the foundation piles of the light-house. This is an operation of the greatest difficulty, and there is but little in the experience of the profession to guide us in accomplishing it. The loss of an important piece of machinery will involve the most serious delay, unless the means are at hand of supplying its place. The necessity for making a large provision for contingencies in the estimate must, therefore, be obvious, and in view of the extraordinary difficulties which this work presents, and the danger of casualties during gales, I do not think forty per cent. will be an extravagant allowance.

The estimate would then stand - - - -		$28,250 00
Add 40 per cent. for contingencies - - -		11,300 00
Total required to erect light - - - -		39,550 00
On the 1st October the funds in my possession amounted to		$5,739 71
Balance in the treasury - - - - -		16,590 76
		22,330 47
Of this sum, will be required to pay—		
Foundry bills - - - -	$5,000 00	
Cost of illuminating apparatus - -	10,000 00	
Other bills partly rendered - - -	3,000 00	
		18,000 00
Leaving as the balance available for the erection of the light-house - - - - -		4,330 47
Balance required to be appropriated - - - -		35,219 53
To which, with your aprobation, I would add, to procure a model of the light-house - - - -		500 00
Total - - - - - -		35,719 53

The diagonal bracing, as before stated, was not included in the design of the work, nor did the estimate include the cost of the experimental erection. These operations, together with the care and repairs of vessels, sails and rigging, freight, storage, pay of assistant engineer and clerk, hauling and stowing, wharfage, &c., not provided for in the original estimate, have cost about $18,340.

I cannot close this report without expressing the high sense I entertain of the ability and zeal of Mr. J. W. P. Lewis, the assistant engineer, who has been engaged on this work since its commencement, and of whose valuable services I shall avail myself in the more difficult task of erecting it on the Carysfort reef.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. LINNARD,

Brevet Major Topographical Engineers.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,

Corps Topographical Engineers, Washington.

APPENDIX G.

OSWEGO, N. Y., *October* 20, 1849.

SIR: In conformity to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the harbors on Lake Ontario.

1.—WORKS AT THE MOUTH OF SALMON RIVER, NEW YORK.

Operations at this harbor were commenced in 1836, and although not yet carried to the extent contemplated, already afford valuable protection to vessels driven by the prevailing north and northwest gales into Mexico bay. Before the commencement of the work, shipwreck was the almost certain fate of the navigator when driven within its jaws; now, vessels of medium draught find ready shelter, and those of the larger class will soon be able to seek it with safety. Vessels can now carry in eight and a half feet water, but the channel, which is somewhat obstructed by sand-bars, is too intricate and shallow for vessels of this class. No doubt is entertained that the plan already sanctioned by the chief of the bureau will effectually remove these obstructions, with, perhaps, some little aid from the *dredge*.

The crib-work has been well and substantially built, and, considering the nature of the bottom, has kept its place remarkably well. The end of the north pier is somewhat broken up, but, on account of the *change of site*, will not require further outlay.

The estimates of November, 1845, having been carefully considered by the superintendent, are adopted and respectfully submitted for renewal. As, however, some repairs, not then anticipated, will now be required, and new scows, tools, &c., must be procured on the resumption of the work, I would increase the estimate to $70,000, viz:

For the south pier, pier head, and light-house - -	$41,880 36
For the north pier - - - - - -	27,453 66
For repairs and new machinery - - - -	665 98
Amount of estimate - - - - -	70,000 00

Of this amount I would recommend that the sum of $20,000 be appropriated for the service of the ensuing year.

Value of its commerce.—The usual facility of the custom-house records cannot be resorted to successfully here, as most of the trade is with Oswego, a port in the same district; and it is not necessary to make a formal report.

The foreign trade is inconsiderable. Under such circumstances my best reliance is upon the books of mercantile houses. I have not been able to procure a statement for the *calendar year* of 1848, but for the *fiscal* year ending July, 1849, which cannot materially differ. On this statement, for which (with valuable aid in conducting my examination of these works, constructed under his superintendence) I am indebted to W. H. Pettes, esq., of Pulaski, I found my estimates of the value of its commerce—

Foreign and domestic imports - - - -	$1,335,636 24
Foreign and domestic exports - - - -	1,075,553 30
Total - - - - - - -	2,411,189 54

2.—Oswego Harbor.

This harbor, at the mouth of the Oswego river, is the point of trans-shipment for the trade of the West, passing through the Welland and Oswego canals. Its importance in a military as well as commercial point of view has been already fully set forth in former reports, and need not now be urged. It has acquired a position which secures it against being overlooked in any plans for the improvement of the great valley of the northern lakes, and the development of its resources.

The works at this point, constructed among the earliest of the lake harbors, have now become so weakened by the lapse of twenty years, that they are liable to be broken up and overthrown at any time. Since the close of operations in November, 1846, *three extensive* breaches have been made in the piers, besides many minor injuries, each of which, unless repaired, would have continued to extend itself until the entire pier should be swept away.

The first commenced November 26, 1846, near the pier-head of the east pier, and carried away one hundred running feet of pier and a counterfort thirty feet square. A small balance of the appropriation remaining, I was able to close up the end of the largest and uninjured portion. The isolated pier-head and thirty feet adjacent, equal to ninety feet of crib-work, could not be saved, and was swept away by a severe storm in December following. This pier also suffered injury by the loss of its plank, the breaking up of its decayed timbers, and the removal of its filling-stone at various points.

In the winter of 1847–'48, a similar disaster occurred to the *west* pier, opening a breach of one hundred feet and upwards in that part just opposite the marine railway, while the parts adjoining, equally weak, and now open to the attacks of the waves on either side, were soon to follow.

In December, 1848, still another breach, about one hundred feet in length, was made in the main east pier, near the angle formed by it and the pier running to the shore. This breach was gradually widened by successive storms until six cribs were swept away, and serious injury inflicted upon the two next the breach. In both cases, the east pier, when broken up, was carried away *quite to the bottom*, while all former injuries had usually gone no farther than about the surface of the water.

These events seemed to confirm the opinion, so often urged, that no reliance could be placed on these time worn piers; and that they are now daily and hourly liable to be swept away. A few patriotic and public-spirited citizens, seeing no hope of saving the piers from destruction, and the harbor from being filled up with the ruins, stepped forward and contributed from their own private funds the means for preserving the harbor. Subscriptions are now before me, whose aggregate amount is about $9,000. Besides these sums from private hands, the *city of Oswego* has appropriated, during the years 1848, '49, the sum of $9,000 for the improvement and preservation of the harbor. These facts, while they tell loudly of the spirit and enterprise of those citizens who have thus manfully "put shoulder to the wheel," also speak, in terms not to be misunderstood, of the value of the harbor they seek to preserve. When such sacrifices can be made in times of great depression by those who *see* and *know*, we cannot doubt that the harbor ought to be sustained. By this timely aid placed in my hands for disbursement, I have been able to rebuild the inner half of the main east pier for eight feet above the water, to replace the

parts carried away in 1848–'49, and, by a temporary breakwater, to protect the west pier at its weakest point from farther injury. I have no hesitation in saying that, but for this, the remainder of the east pier, and doubtless a large part of the west pier, would now be strewn over the harbor.

In connexion with the repair of the piers, and by aid of the same funds, a dredge was procured and placed upon the bar, which has removed about 11,000 cubic yards, and opened a channel eleven feet deep, which enables the largest class of vessels to enter the *inner* harbor. The lake is at a very low stage; and, but for the dredging, only from five to five and a half feet of water would now be found on the bar. This operation, just completed, will be a great benefit to the harbor; but gratifying as are these results, the fruits of individual efforts and municipal enterprise, they cannot often be repeated. Commerce laden with such burdens will cast them off, and seek some other avenue; and the municipal authorities of a young community, who, upheld by the stimulus of emergency, can achieve great things, may well shrink from imposing new and heavy burdens of a *permanent* character on their fellow-citizens. There is no safe reliance but upon that power which is charged by the constitution with the regulation of commerce, and which imposes taxes on that commerce sufficient not merely to sustain all necessary works, but even for the support of the government itself. It follows, then, if the harbor be worthy of preservation, that to the general government alone can we now look for that protection which the nature of the case requires. The portions of these old piers not already renewed by private enterprise are daily and hourly in danger of being swept away by the sea. They have already stood twenty years and upwards, and it is not within the bounds of human probability that they can hold out much longer. The experience of the last three years proves that these are no idle forebodings. But it is not the loss of the piers alone that is to be feared: through every breach the waves roll the masses of filling-stone into the harbor. Vast quantities of shingle, gravel, and sand are also borne along, adding to the bar which has hitherto obstructed it.

Again, the east pier having lost 160 feet in length at the mouth of the harbor, and having had another opening of about 200 feet at its eastern extremity, the current passed out with diminished velocity, and was met by the incoming wave at a point farther up the stream; therefore, we should look for a deposite of sand, &c., at or near the mouth of the harbor. My examinations show that a bar had begun to form near the light-house, on which was from fourteen to eighteen feet water, where formerly I found from twenty to twenty-five feet. As yet, this accumulation has had no other effect than to show the tendency which there is to a deposite at or near the entrance. As this has never been known before the breaking up of portions of the east pier, it is hardly possible to ascribe it to any other cause. Doubtless when the channel shall be restored to its original width, the force of the current will remove this deposite.

The superstructure of masonry is generally in good condition. In order to test the ability of the concrete to resist abrasion, the general superintendent desired it to be freely exposed to the action of the sea. This was effected by allowing the temporary breakwater to go to pieces during the winter after the work was finished. The constant abrasion caused by the masses of sandstone, of which the mole at the foot of the wall is composed, has worn away the concrete to such a degree as to require the protection of a facing of limestone to secure it. This contingency, as one likely to happen, was provided for in the construction, by using broad

masses of limestone for the lower course, in order to be able to introduce the face stone, if circumstances should render it necessary. The failure of all appropriations prevented this remedy being applied; and there is now danger of the abrasion going so far as to undermine the outer face. Some stones have already yielded; but I hope to be able to secure the wall, with means at my disposal, so as to prevent further injury for the present. Even solid masses of limestone are worn down by the constant grinding of one stone upon another, and the concrete (which appears to have about the resistance of the gray sandstone of this region) is not able to withstand it. With this modification, (a course of sandstone on the outside,) I consider the use of concrete a great saving of time and money. Whether it would be able to resist the action of the waves, unaided by so powerful an auxiliary as the sandstone, I am not able to say from experience, but I think it would. The concrete put down in 1839 still holds out, partly because better guarded, but more especially, I think, because it was not exposed to the action of the sea until two years had given it the requisite hardness to resist the abrasion.

Having presented revised estimates in detail, in my report dated February 7, 1849, (pages 9 to 14,) I beg leave to refer to them, and to that portion of my report having relation thereto, (from page 1 to page — inclusive,) as a fair exposition of what remains to be done. They were based on its condition at that time and the *actual cost* of workmanship and materials. Some changes have taken place, but the general result will not be materially affected. On the one hand, some repairs have been made by private enterprise; on the other, a large addition has been made to the estimated cost of dredging, by the influx of sand and gravel through the breach.

I will now recapitulate the amounts of the several estimates:

1st.	Restoring lost parts of east pier - - -	$12,524 37
2d.	Rebuilding rest of the east and the west pier -	30,796 97
3d.	Enlargement and reinforcement of *west* pier-head -	5,099 17
4th.	Finishing of superstructure of masonry of west pier -	101,809 33
5th.	Finishing superstructure of masonry of east pier -	68,172 95
6th.	Removing obstructions in the harbor to 12 feet, low water mark - - - - - - -	64,986 18
	Amount of estimate - - - -	283,388 97
	For the service of the ensuing year, I would recommend that the amount of estimates 2 and 3 be appropriated, viz: - - - - - - -	$48,420 51

Value of the foreign and domestic trade, &c.

From a statement carefully prepared at the custom-house, and published, under the sanction of the collector, January 12, 1849, I derive the following facts, viz:

Value of foreign imports - -	$610,701 86	
Value of coastwise imports - -	6,410,651 14	
Value of domestic and foreign imports - -		$7,021,353 00

Value of merchandise exported to foreign ports	$2,187,606 00	
Value of merchandise exported coastwise	7,967,018 00	
Value of exports, exclusive of salt		$10,154,624 00
Salt exports to American and foreign ports		411,917 00
Total value of foreign and domestic trade		17,587,894 00

Enrolled and licensed tonnage of Oswego.

Steam vessels	3,740$\frac{1}{95}$
Sail vessels	17,968$\frac{6}{95}$
Total tonnage	21,708$\frac{7}{95}$

Number of men employed, 1,549.

Duties.

Amount of duties collected in 1848	$43,123 12
Amount of duties bonded	67,644 67
Amount of duties collected at the custom houses at Oswego and New York, on Oswego account	110,767 79

3.—Big Sodus Bay.

The next harbor westward is that of Big Sodus bay. This fine bay has ample area and depth of water for fleets of the largest class to lie at anchor, sheltered from every wind by its projecting points and large islands. The entrance to the natural harbor was closed by a bar, formed of gravel and small stone; the object of the improvement being to remove the bar for a space wide enough for vessels to gain the deep water within. This has been accomplished by closing the entrance with two harbor piers, and then confining the water between two parallel piers, with the design that the ebbing and flowing of the waves should prevent further accumulations. Dredging was also resorted to, in order to remove material too heavy to be dislodged by the current.

The timber above water is now quite rotten, and gives little if any strength to the work. The channel pier having been rebuilt from the ordinary level of the water, in 1844, and planked anew, is now in good condition. With the exception of a further settling of the cribs at one point, the piers stand well, and indicate that they have reached their proper beds. The east channel pier was rebuilt in like manner, in 1845, with the exception of about four hundred feet. A part of this has the rotten timbers removed, for rebuilding; but this being sheltered by the west pier, the filling stone left piled on the pier seem not to have been moved. The east and west harbor piers are both in a most wretched condition; the planks and timbers are so much decayed that bolts and spikes can be drawn

by the hand alone. The east pier should be rebuilt at once, and the west channel pier for about six hundred and sixty running feet. Beyond that distance the beach begins to afford good protection, and seems advancing steadily towards the channel pier. The water line is at present three hundred and thirty-five feet from the southwest angle. The water of the lake is at a very low stage, and vessels cannot enter with more than nine feet.

The long-looked-for ship canal, to connect Big Sodus bay with the Erie canal, giving immense water power, would at once open up a new field for industry and enterprise, and give another important advantage to this harbor—that of a communication with the interior. The friends of the enterprise consider its completion now *secured.* As the first appropriation should be applied to repairing and preserving the piers, I beg leave to renew the estimates of 1845, based on the actual cost of similar work, and to recommend that the amount be appropriated for the service of the ensuing year.

Rebuilding west pier from channel to shore, 660 feet long -	$2,683 80
Rebuilding east harbor pier in timber and stone, 1,440 feet long - - - - - - - -	5,346 00
Rebuilding the remainder of the east channel pier, 330 feet long - - - - - - - -	1,266 59
	9,296 39
Contingencies, 10 per cent. - - - -	929 64
Amount of estimates for repairs - - - -	10,226 03

The channel has been dredged only one hundred feet wide, while the distance between the piers is about five hundred feet. The channel should be cleared to the depth of twelve feet, *low water mark*, and for a width of not less than two hundred feet. For this purpose I submit an estimate for dredging 53,333 cubic yards, at twenty-five cents per yard, $13,333 25; which, added to the estimate for repairs, gives $23,556 28, required to complete the work. This amount, it is believed, will place the present work on a safe and effective footing. But before the timbers used in the repairs of the piers in 1844 and 1845 shall show signs of decay, arrangements should be made to rebuild such parts as shall then seem to require preservation, with permanent materials.

Value of its commerce.

No records or memoranda could be found in the deputy collector's office; and as this office reports to Oswego, its transactions are all merged in the latter port: its trade being for the most part with Oswego, a port in the same district, no entrance or clearance being necessary, and, consequently, the vessel and cargo do not appear on the records. I have ascertained from the books of commercial houses the shipment to Oswego of 28,504 bushels of wheat, in 1848; value, $28,504. The trade consists mostly of the surplus products of a limited agricultural district, such as fruits, wheat, &c.

4.—Genesee River, New York.

The works at this point have been attended by signal benefits to the lake commerce, giving a safe and easy entrance for vessels of the largest class, instead of the narrow and tortuous course of the stream in its natural condition. The lapse of time has, however, shown itself here also in the decayed and crumbling timber work, whose precarious condition calls for prompt action to save it from a fate similar to that of other portions of the pier restored, at great cost, in 1844 and '45. The most serious injuries having been at that time repaired, the effect has since been silent and gradual rather than violent, so that the west pier-head, perhaps, shows the greatest injury. Here the timbers are broken up and the stone are washed out quite to the base of the beacon light, which is in danger of being immediately overthrown. It is contemplated by the superintendent of light houses either to repair the foundation or remove the beacon to a point on the pier nearer the shore. Aside from *saving* the pier-head, the former is the best course, as there is no security, if the pier head is carried away, when the destruction will cease. There being no funds applicable to that object under my control, I could only suggest the proper remedy. Other parts of the piers remain in nearly the same condition as at the close of operations in 1845. Here and there an upper timber loosed from its hold, or a few stone washed out, are the only injuries except those arising from the gradual progress of decay. For these repairs $1,000 will be required.

The estimates in detail, contained in the report of the Topographical Bureau for 1845, having been carefully prepared and revised, are adopted as the basis of the present.

Etimates for the completion of the work.

For rebuilding west pier-head in timber and stone - -	$4,813 17
Rebuilding west pier in timber and stone, - - -	9,304 29
Rebuilding east pier " " - - -	7,948 05
Rebuilding pier-head in masonry (less the cost of materials on hand) - - - - - - -	12,311 41
For a light-house - - - - - -	6,000 00
Superintendence, three years - - - -	4,500 00
	44,876 92
Contingencies, 10 per cent. - - -	4,487 69
For completing the work - - - -	49,364 61

If the rebuilding of the west pier-head in masonry is commenced at once, the necessity for the first item will be done away, and its amount may be deducted from the amount required to complete the harbor. Of the above amount, $28,573 will be required for the ensuing year.

Value of its commerce in 1848.

For the following statement, relating to the commerce of this port, I am indebted to the collector of the port for the year 1848:

Imports.

Value of foreign goods imported - - - - -	$81,458 00

Exports.

Foreign goods exported - - -	$47,436 00	
Domestic exports - - - -	226,557 00	
		273,993 00
Value of foreign trade - - - -		355,451 00

Tonnage.

Number of vessels entered from foreign countries, 211; tonnage of the same, 38,389 tons.

No account of the domestic or coastwise trade seems to have been kept at the collector's office in this district, and I have not been able to learn its value.

5.—Oak Orchard Creek.

Oak Orchard creek, valuable as a harbor of refuge, (being midway between the Genesee and Niagara rivers,) has not yet been so far advanced as to be of any immediate benefit. I have no doubt that the piers, when pushed into deep water, will prevent further accumulation on the bar and effect a removal of a large portion of the deposites; but the coarser materials must be taken out by the dredge. At the time of my inspection, there was three and a half feet water on the bar; but its condition is variable, sometimes carried out by the spring freshets and again returned by the waves.

The timber-work first built is beginning to decay; but, as it is within the present shore-line, its preservation is not important. The west pier has lost some of its filling-stone at a point about 225 feet from the northern extremity of the pier, extending thence 65 feet towards the shore. The stone seem to have passed out under the bottom, and have left a space about six feet wide the entire length of the breach. The east pier, near the angle, for 100 feet or more, is quite dilapidated, but is no longer of much importance to the harbor. As it has become a *mere* wharf line, it may well be left for private hands to maintain. The work put down in 1844 and 1845 stands well, and shows no signs of injury.

Estimated cost of completion.

By the estimate for 1845, the sum required to complete the piers was - - - - - - -	$10,546 75
Add to this the cost of two pier-heads - - -	2,000 00
Repairs, new machinery, tools, &c. - - -	1,000 00
Amount of estimate - - - -	13,546 75

In addition to this we must anticipate the cost of dredging the coarser materials, which will not yield to the force of the current when the pier

shall have been completed. No estimate is submitted, as the quantity cannot be known until the current has had time to operate: it may be safely said, however, that it cannot exceed $10,000.

In order that the work already done at this point may not be lost, but the harbor be brought into immediate use as a port of refuge, I would respectfully recommend that the whole amount required for completing this work be appropriated for the service of the ensuing year. In this way we shall have the full benefit of the flood operating on the bar, which will thus be attacked at the best advantage.

In a commercial point of view, the influence of this harbor is limited by the proximity of the Erie canal. Although situated in one of the finest agricultural regions of western New York, it must always divide the trade in agricultural products, &c. with the canal.

Value of its commerce in 1848.

For the reasons above mentioned, and from the danger and difficulty attending shipments by the lake at this point, the commerce of the port is inconsiderable. Being in the collection district of Niagara, its returns are all merged in the transactions of that district, and I have consequently resorted to private but reliable authority for their quantity and value for the year 1848.

Imports, 1848.

Lumber, 336,000 feet	-	(foreign)	$3,360 00
Shingles, 700 M.	-	do.	1,400 00
Merchandise	-	(domestic)	4,600 00
Salt	-	do.	275 00
Value of imports	-		9,635 00

Exports, 1848.

42,000 bushels wheat	$42,000 00

For the following statement of the transactions of the district of *Niagara* I am indebted to G. W. Bowen, esq., deputy collector at Lewiston:

Imports during the year 1848		$514,753 00
Exports, domestic	$159,638 00	
Exports, foreign	62,145 00	
		221,783 00
		736,536 00

Enrolled tonnage.

	Tons.
6 schooners	$634\frac{56}{95}$
1 steamer	$98\frac{17}{95}$
	$732\frac{73}{95}$

		Tons.
Entries from foreign ports	578	169,297
Entries coastwise	175	88,909
Total entered	753	258,206
Clearances to foreign ports	578	157,926
Clearances coastwise	175	87,701
Total cleared	753	245,627

I applied to the collector of customs at Sackett's Harbor (in order to exhibit the trade of Lake Ontario) for a similar statement, but am referred to the books of the Treasury Department. I cannot, therefore, make this complete.

Appended to this report will be found a printed slip from the "Commercial Times," containing a statement of "marine disasters and losses on the lakes during the year 1848," carefully prepared by Captain Rounds, an active and intelligent agent of the Northwestern Insurance Company. By this it will be seen that the total loss of property during one year is not less than $420,512; number of lives lost, 55.

I also transmitted a similar statement for the year 1847, under date of March 18, 1848, to which I beg leave to refer.

These sad records are the best evidence of the necessity for providing and maintaining harbors on the great lakes.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. JUDSON,
United States Agent, Lake Ontario.

Col. J. J. Abert,
Corps Topographical Engineers.

APPENDIX H.

Office Western River Improvements,
Louisville, September 1, 1849.

Sir: I now have the honor to forward my seventh annual report on the improvement of the western rivers, and on other duties committed to my charge by orders from the Topographical Bureau, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st July, 1848, and ending on the 30th June, 1849.

In the performance of the various duties assigned me in that year, I have been assisted by Joshua Barney, esq., civil engineer, who has been

employed for the most part on surveys and delineations explanatory of the position, manner of construction, &c., deemed most appropriate for a new canal at the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side of the river, near this city; and by C. A. Fuller, esq., civil engineer, who has served as clerk and assistant, in transacting the complicated duties of my station.

The services performed and the disbursements made under my direction during the year above mentioned will be arranged and briefly explained under a series of separate heads in the order and manner following, to wit:

1. *Improvement of the western rivers.*

No appropriation for this branch of the public service having been made by Congress since the date of my last annual report, the services contemplated under this head relate almost exclusively to the custody, disposition, and safe-keeping of the snag-boat Hercules and other public property pertaining thereto, to the surveys and delineations required on account of the canal above mentioned, and to a re-survey and drawings explanatory of the condition of the Cumberland dam and of the river bed of the Ohio at and near that work.

The receipts and expenditures of public funds under this head are as follows:

Unexpended balance on hand and applicable to this branch of the service on the 1st of July, 1848, or beginning of last fiscal year - - - - - -		$4,947 85
Amount of receipts on account of sales of public property pertaining to this service within the same fiscal year -		7,630 00
Amount of receipts - -		12,577 85
Amount of expenditures for third quarter of 1848 - - - - -	$1,126 98	
Amount of expenditures for fourth quarter of 1848 - - - - -	1,002 31	
Amount of expenditures for first quarter of 1849 - - - - -	875 02	
Amount of expenditures for second quarter of 1849 - - - - -	861 15	
Amount of expenditures - - -		3,865 46
Balance unexpended July 1, 1849 -		8,712 39

With respect to the progress made in the drawings, estimates, &c., for the contemplated new canal at the falls of the Ohio, the great variety of elaborate delineations required in explanation of the former and the complicated details to be embraced in the latter, added to repeated attacks of illness to which J. Barney, esq., my assistant, who has been almost exclusively employed on the duties here alluded to, have rendered a full and sufficiently complete report on the plan and details of this work entirely impracticable at this time. The drawings, &c., are still in progress, and will be completed and forwarded to the Topographical Bureau, as soon as practicable, with a suitable memoir accompanying the same.

In the mean time, I beg leave to refer to my reports heretofore made in relation to this subject, and especially to the report and sketches forwarded to the bureau under date of May 6, 1848, in which is exhibited an expression of my views and opinions, in general terms, concerning the nature and manner of the improvements which I deem most appropriate and advisable at this place.

Various other duties relating to the improvement of the western rivers have claimed and received all due attention. Of these, the following are a brief summary, viz:

The survey of the Ohio river at and near the site of the Cumberland dam.

The object of this survey was to ascertain the present condition of that work and the nature and extent of the improvements required thereat, in order to subserve the purposes for which it was originally intended. The survey was made under favorable circumstances—the stage of the river being unusually low at the time. My report of December 20, 1848, and the drawings accompanying it, will exhibit my views in regard to the nature of the improvements required at this place and the probable cost of the same, as exhibited in the estimate subjoined to the report.

The custody and safekeeping of the snag-boat Hercules and of the public property pertaining thereto.

The boat, &c., were safely moored in a commodious harbor a little below New Albany, but will require re caulking and other repairs when recalled into service.

Sales, &c., of public property unfit for future service.

The boilers of the Samson and Sevier, together with sundry water and steam pipes and other castings pertaining to the same, were sold early in June last, in conformity to instructions from the Topographical Bureau. The proceeds of these sales have been duly accounted for in my accounts for the second and third quarters of the current year.

2. *Improvement of the harbor of St. Louis.*

Nothing has been done in the prosecution of this improvement since the date of my last annual report. The sum then reported as remaining in my possession and applicable to this service, viz: $740 80, still remains unexpended, and is hereafter to be accounted for.

3. *Construction, &c., of the steam drédge-boat Lavaca.*

Agreeably to instructions from the Topographical Bureau, this boat has remained in my charge, subject to orders from the quartermaster's department, ever since the month of January last; but, as yet, no order for the removal of the boat has been received from that department.

The receipts and expenditures incurred on account of this boat within the last fiscal year are as follows, viz:

Unexpended balance on hand and applicable on account of said dredge-boat on the 1st day of July, 1848 - -		$3,738 99
The expenditures on account of the same for the year ending June 30, 1849, are as follows:		
Amount expended for third quarter of 1848 -	$96 88	
Amount expended for fourth quarter of 1848 -	199 57	

Amount expended for first quarter of 1849 -	$90 00	
Amount expended for second quarter of 1849	96 50	
Amount of disbursements for the year - -		$482 95
Balance unexpended July 1, 1849 - - -		3,256 04

4. *Construction of United States Marine Hospital at Louisville.*

The superintendence of this work was committed to my charge by the late honorable Secretary of the Treasury, under date of May 31, 1845.

The appropriation for this work prior to the date just mentioned, was $8,333 33; the expenditure of which, with the exception of a small balance, has been duly accounted for in former reports and communications. The balance alluded to on the first day of July, 1848, was $218 29.

The receipts and expenditures under this head for the last fiscal year, the balance above mentioned being included, were as follows, viz:

Unexpended balance as above, July 1, 1848 - -		$218 29
Treasury draft No. 2983, on treasury warrant No. 8510, received April 13, 1849, payable to order of Lieutenant Col. S. H. Long - - - - - -		2,000 00
Treasury draft No. 3345, on treasury warrant No. 9113, received May 16, 1849, payable as above - -		2,000 00
Amount of receipts - -		4,218 29
Amount expended for third quarter of 1848	$27 00	
Amount expended for fourth quarter of 1848	50 00	
Amount expended for first quarter of 1849	127 50	
Amount expended for second quarter of 1849	2,735 39	
		2,939 89
Balance unexpended July 1, 1849 - -		1,278 40

With respect to the progress made in the construction of the Louisville hospital within the last year, it embraces the following arrangements and operations, viz:

The revision and correction of the plans of construction for the purpose of rendering them appropriate and symmetrical in all their corresponding parts; the preparation of plans and drawings complete, explanatory of all parts of the building; the adjustment of the foundations of the building for the insertion of hot-air furnaces and flues, and for the reception of other parts of the superstructure; arrangements for the supply of seven hundred thousand bricks for the superstructure, pavements, &c. of the hospital, and for laying the same in connexion with the building; the procuring o lumber and other materials for the door-frames, window-frames, doors, windows, cornices, casings, &c., &c., for all parts of the building; the building of work-shops, &c., in which to prepare the various items of carpentry required for the hospital; the purchase of roofing tin, copper, &c., for the roof of the hospital; the framing and setting of the flooring

joists and timbers of the basement floors; the preparation of all door and window-frames; and the commencement of the mason work of the building; all of which were commenced and in progress prior to the close of the year, and are at this time in such a state of forwardness as to insure a timely completion of the work.

The expenditures reported as above, under this head, were made in defraying the expenses in part of the operations, &c., recited among the details just exhibited.

5. Construction of United States Marine Hospital at Paducah.

The construction of the several hospitals at Paducah, Kentucky, Natchez, Mississippi, and Napoleon, Arkansas, was confided to my superintendence and direction by instructions from the Topographical Bureau, dated October 30, 1848, and January 20, 1849, and has occupied much of my attention from that to the present date.

Full and complete drawings of these several hospitals in plan, elevation, profile and section have been duly prepared and submitted. The arrangements entered into for their construction will be exhibited in the order just before observed, beginning with the hospital mentioned under the present head.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the hospital at Paducah, within the last fiscal year, are as follows, viz:

Treasury draft No. 1884, on treasury warrant No. 6773, received January 15, 1849, payable to order of Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, for $1,000, one-half whereof is chargeable on account of said hospital, viz: - - - -		$500 00
Treasury draft No. 3011, on treasury warrant No. 8542, received April 14, 1849, for $9,000, payable as above, one-third whereof is chargeable on account of this hospital, viz: - - - - - - -		3,000 00
Treasury draft No. 9351, on treasury warrant No. 9143, received May 17, 1849, for $6,000, payable as above, one-half chargeable on account of this hospital, viz: - -		3,000 00
Amount of receipts - -		6,500 00
Amount expended for first quarter, 1849 -	$169 40	
Amount expended for second quarter, 1849,	174 93	
Amount of expenditures - - -		344 33
Balance unexpended July 1, 1849 -		6,155 67

The arrangements made on account of this hospital embrace the preparation of the requisite drawings; the construction of a fence surrounding the hospital lot; the demarcation of the site of the building, &c.; the excavations for the cellar, foundations, &c., all now in progress; the preparation and delivery of one million bricks, and for all the cut-stone work required for the building, all of which are now in progress; the procuring and delivery of all the lumber required therefor; the execution of all the masonry required for the foundations and superstructure; the preparation and de-

livery of all the window and door-frames, casings, &c., doors, windows, inclusive of glazing, shutter-blinds, &c., and the employment of supervisors, carpenters, &c., to direct and execute the work, &c., &c. These several operations were commenced within the year, and are still going on with all practicable despatch.

The expenditures on account of this hospital for the current quarter are expected to exceed very considerably the amount hitherto estimated and required, and now applicable to its construction.

Written agreements for various items of the work above designated have recently been concluded, and will be forwarded in due time as accompaniments of my accounts, covering the cost of the items alluded to.

6. *Construction of United States Marine Hospital at Natchez.*

The measures adopted in reference to the construction of this hospital, and the progress made toward their accomplishment, are similar in all respects to those detailed under the preceding head.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the hospital at Natchez, within the last fiscal year, are as follows, viz:

Treasury draft No. 1884 on treasury warrant No. 6773 for $1,000, received January 15, 1849, payable to order of Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long—one-half chargeable on account of this hospital - - - - -		$500 00
Treasury draft No. 3011 on treasury warrant No. 8542 for $9,000, received April 14, 1849, payable as above—one-third chargeable on account of this hospital - -		3,000 00
Treasury draft No. 9351 on treasury warrant No. 9143 for $6,000, received May 17, 1849, payable as above—one-half chargeable on account of this hospital - - -		3,000 00
Amount of receipts - - - - -		6,500 00
Amount expended for first quarter of 1849 -	$167 50	
Amount expended for second quarter of 1849	1,380 63	
Amount of expenditures - - - -		1,548 13
Balance unexpended July 1, 1849 - - -		4,951 87

7. *Of the proposed hospital at Napoleon, Arkansas.*

On my examination of the site selected for this work in the month of March last, at which time the Mississippi was unusually high, the water overflowing its banks in numerous places, sundry objections to its eligibility as a site for the hospital struck me very forcibly, and I regarded it as my duty to submit my views in relation thereto to the authorities at Washington prior to the adoption of any expensive measures for the prosecution of the work. The objections alluded to are contained in a report I had the honor to forward to the Topographical Bureau under date of March

30, 1849, to which I beg leave to refer for an expression of my opinions relating to this subject.

In answer to the representations made in that report, all operations in furtherance of the construction of the hospital were required to be suspended till Congress should reassemble and have opportunity to reconsider the decision previously made by them in reference to the occupancy of this position as a site for the hospital.

Subsequently to the date of the report referred to, I made arrangements for a careful examination of Napoleon and the country in its vicinity, and employed a competent engineer for this purpose. The report made by him and the topographical sketch accompanying the same are strongly confirmatory of the opinions previously entertained and communicated by myself.

A reduced drawing from the sketch above mentioned is herewith transmitted, and will exhibit with clearness the geographical features of the country, embracing the confluence of the Arkansas and Mississippi, together with considerable portions of both these rivers and of the grounds adjacent to them.

From the representations made as above, it appears that a neck or gorge of ground 1,300 yards in width intervenes between the Mississippi and Arkansas, at the distance of about fifteen miles above Napoleon on the former, and about one mile above the same point on the latter river. The width of this neck of land is constantly diminishing by the abrasions of the Mississippi on one side and by those of the Arkansas on the other side of the gorge. From the date at which the public surveys in this neighborhood were made to the present time the width of the gorge has been reduced from about one and a quarter mile to the present width, as above stated, (viz: 1,300 yards;) thus obviously showing a tendency in both rivers to form a junction at this place.

From the same representations it also appears that another similar gorge, of only 600 yards in width, occurs between the same rivers at the distance of about three miles above their confluence on the Arkansas and two miles below the same point on the Mississippi. At the extremities of this gorge, also, the abrasions of the two rivers are even more alarming than at the other gorge; the width of the former having been already reduced from about two-thirds to less than one-third of a mile within the period above mentioned.

The annual abrasions at each of the gorges are computed at a minimum of 100 feet per year, so that a junction at the gorge first mentioned may be expected to take place about forty years hence, or, at the shorter gorge in less than half that time, on the supposition that the causes now operating will continue to operate in the same manner during the periods just mentioned.

The country to the distance of some twenty to thirty miles westward from this part of the Mississippi consists almost entirely of alluvial grounds, for the most part densely wooded, and occasionally presenting lagoons, pools, and other depressions below the common surface level, which last nowhere rises beyond the reach of the highest floods of the two rivers. The flood of 1844 is said to have attained an elevation sufficient to inundate this entire region. The last vernal freshet, which was lower by about four inches than the flood just mentioned, is represented as having overflowed this entire district.

Under such circumstances, I cannot but regard the site selected for this

hospital as objectionable, not only on account of the overflows to which it is exposed, and the deleterious effects occasioned thereby, but on account of the tendencies of the Mississippi and Arkansas to form a new junction more or less remote from Napoleon; among the consequences of which an effectual seclusion of the site in question from all the benefits and conveniences of commerce and intercourse with other parts of the western country must be anticipated.

In my report of March, before cited, I took the liberty to suggest the propriety of substituting Helena, within the State of Arkansas, about ninety miles above Napoleon, as far more eligible in many if not in all respects for the contemplated hospital, than any other position that can be found near the margin of the Mississippi within the limits of that State. This is, in fact, the only point on the westerly side of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to the gulf of Mexico, at which the highland borders of the Mississippi valley present themselves at the margin of the river. Since the date of my report I have learnt that a suitable site may there be had for this purpose on terms quite moderate and favorable in all respects.

The receipts and expenditures incurred within the last fiscal year, on account of the hospital at Napoleon, relate almost exclusively to the preparation of drawings, and to examinations and surveys deemed necessary as preliminaries to the commencement of the work, and are as follows, viz:

Treasury draft No. 3011 on treasury warrant No. 8542, for $9,000, received April 14, 1849, payable to order of Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long, one-third of which is chargeable on account of this hospital, viz: - - -		$3,000 00
Amount expended for 1st quarter of 1849 -	$195 70	
Do do 2d quarter of 1849 -	295 84	
Amount of expenditures - - - -		491 54
Balance unexpended July 1, 1849 - -		2,508 46

The duties likely to occupy my attention and that of my assistants during the current year, are similar to, or rather in continuation of those performed in the last year, as briefly explained in the foregoing details. To these may be added, in the event of new appropriations expected to be made by the next Congress, the construction and outfit of suitable boats for the prosecution of the snag business in the western rivers; the enlargement of the Cumberland dam, and other improvements at that place; the improvement of the navigation at the falls of the Ohio, by repairing the old canal, or constructing a new one, &c., &c.

The public funds hitherto drawn from the treasury, on account of the several works herein considered, and remaining applicable to the prosecution of the same, from and after the 1st of July, 1849, are briefly as follows, viz:

Balance on hand from appropriations for western river improvements - - - - - -	$8,712 39
Balance on hand from appropriations for improvement of the harbor of St. Louis - - - - -	740 80
Balance on hand from appropriations for Mexican hostilities	3,256 04
Balance on hand from appropriations for the United States marine hospital at Louisville - - - -	1,278 40

Balance on hand from appropriations for the United States marine hospital at Paducah	$6,155 67
Balance on hand from appropriations for the United States marine hospital at Natchez	4,951 87
Balance on hand from appropriations for the United States marine hospital at Napoleon	2,508 46
Amount of unexpended balances on hand July 1, 1849	27,603 63

A considerable portion of this amount has already been applied to the liquidation of demands on account of supplies of various kinds furnished for the hospitals within the current quarter.

I take leave to present, in this place, a statement of the several unexpended balances of appropriations made by Congress for the construction of the marine hospitals above mentioned; which balances remained for use on the date last mentioned, or at the beginning of the current fiscal year; the amount of appropriations for each hospital being $30,000.

Unexpended balance for Louisville hospital	$18,945 07
Unexpended balance for Paducah hospital	29,655 67
Unexpended balance for Natchez hospital	28,451 87
Unexpended balance for Napoleon hospital	29,508 46
Amount of unexpended balances July 1, 1849	106,561 07

It is believed that the appropriations above considered (amounting to $30,000 for each hospital) will be sufficient to cover the cost of constructing the same on the plans adopted; while, at the same time, it should be observed that the completion of these several structures is not likely to be accomplished within the current fiscal year.

Summary estimate of funds required for the improvement of the western rivers for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1850, *and ending June* 30, 1851.

For the construction and outfit of two new snag-boats, of the largest class, at $25,000 each	$50,000 00
For the construction and outfit of three light-draught snag-boats, at $15,000 each	45,000 00
For the construction and outfit of two machine-boats, at $2,250 each	4,500 00
For repairs and re-outfit of snag-boat Hercules	2,000 00
For working three large snag-boats, at $25,000 each	75,000 00
For working three light-draught snag-boats, at $15,000 each	45,000 00
For working two machine-boats, at $7,000 each	14,000 00
For repairs and improvements at the Cumberland dam	50,000 00
For contingencies of all sorts—say	14,500 00
Amount of appropriations required	300,000 00

Respectfully submitted.

S. H. LONG,

Lieut. Col. Top. Eng's, Supt. Western River Improvements.

Col. J. J. ABERT,

Chief Topographical Engineers, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX I.

OFFICE OF THE BRANDYWINE LIGHT-HOUSE,
Philadelphia, October 20, 1849.

SIR: I beg leave to present, for the information of the bureau, the following report of the progress made in this work during the year ending the 30th ultimo:

The season of 1848, it will be remembered, closed with inserting into the shoal and bracing the screw piles forming the foundation of this light-house. The operations were thus limited by direction of the bureau, which, suspending for the time a decision on a recommendation for an ice harbor for the protection of the principal structure, desired to ascertain, before these piles should receive the superstructure, whether they were capable of themselves of resisting the running ice of a winter. It was with no distrust of their entire ability to do so that the recommendation for an ice harbor was made in the first instance, or twice subsequently renewed, but solely from an apprehension that a work of the character of the one proposed, exposed to be swept by large fields of running ice, would be liable, by jar of the piles, or by torsion of the general figure they form, or by both, to have the glass of the lantern and of the lenticular apparatus fractured and destroyed. The opportunity afforded by presenting an estimate to complete the light-house, was the last occasion this proposition was urged, when, as before, it was accompanied by an estimate to carry out the design. The aggregate of the two estimates, deducting the balance unexpended of the former appropriation, was $29,802 61; which amount, being laid before Congress at the last session, was appropriated, but made available only after the commencement of the new fiscal year, the 1st of July. To stay all further proceedings until that time would be in effect, as the preliminary measures would consume what remained after that date of the working season, at so exposed a locality, to throw the operations into the next year. The design of a permanent light on the Brandywine, already long delayed by causes beyond the control, it should be understood, at the bureau, would thus be still further postponed. To avoid this, it was determined to resume operations at once, by applying the balance in hand to pressing current expenses, and allowing the cost of materials and other heavy items to fall within the coming fiscal year, and thus to urge, if possible, the work through to completion by the close of the season. The bureau is aware that this desire was disappointed. The delays inseparable from so novel a work rendered it very evident, by the time the season suitable for operations in this bay was half spent, that it could not be realized.

The construction of the ice harbor for the protection of the light first engaged attention on resuming operations at the shoal in the spring, and was completed in good season.

The measure next in order was to raise the superstructure piles, including the dwelling, watch-room, lantern, &c. To avoid vexatious delays at the site of the work, it was deemed prudent to erect this part of the structure, in the first instance, at the foundry. The chipping necessary in fitting so intractable a material consumed more time than was anticipated for carrying out this intention. By the delay from this cause, the superstructure was not in readiness when the operations at the shoal had so far advanced as to admit of raising it; neither was the work in such a state of

forwardness as to hold out the hope that it could be completed and then taken down and re-erected in position before the winter set in. The alternative, under this state of things, was plainly to close at once all further proceedings at the shoal, and to confine measures for the present to preparing the superstructure for raising at the site on the opening of the next season. The operations at the shoal were thus confined to the construction of the ice harbor.

As in the case of the foundation screw piles, it was necessary, as a preliminary measure, to construct a platform to insert those of the ice harbor into the shoal. This platform was 70 feet square, resting on 32 ordinary wooden piles, and elevated 18 inches above highest storm tides. From the circumstance, principally, that a footing on the shoal was afforded by the foundation screw piles, the construction consumed much less time than was required on the first occasion. The sand of the shoal, as before, sensibly wasted as the work advanced. The maximum, however, of the waste, from the circumstance that fewer piles were used, and these were spread over a larger surface, was not as large as in the former instance. The bureau has already been apprized, through the usual monthly reports, that the sand that passed away under the influence of the platform of the first season, had, as we supposed would be the case, nearly, if not wholly, returned, as shown by observations made in the opening of the present season. It is not equally certain that the waste that has now occurred will, because of the presence of so large a number of the screw piles themselves, return in an equal proportion; and it may be found necessary to fill up with stone, at least a part of the space that has been *cupped* out of the shoal. For this purpose, quarry spalls would be quite sufficient.

The ice harbor consists of thirty screw piles arranged in a hexagonal pier-like form. It is 75 feet by 45 feet, the greater dimension lying in the direction of the currents. The shafts are 23 feet 2 inches long, and 5 inches in diameter, squared at one end for a foot to receive the screws, which, though less in weight, are of the same diameter and general form as those of the principal structure. The ties are connected together by two series of horizontal or spider-web braces; one just below their heads, and the other near low water, in such a manner that the impact or any one pile is transmitted to and resisted by all the other piles. These braces consist of two lengths of 3-inch and 2½-inch round iron, and are inserted in cast-iron collars secured to the piles. The ice harbor piles are screwed into the shoal, two feet eight inches less than the foundation piles, and their heads stand one foot below the highest storm tides. The foundation piles rise out of the centre of the ice harbor piles, the figures of the octagon of the former and the hexagon of the latter being concentric.

The superstructure piles, including the keeper's dwelling, of two stories, the watch-room, and lantern, have been raised and now stand erected in the foundry yard. The iron work is completed, with the exceptions, mainly, of the step from the landing formed by the ice harbor to the lower story of the dwelling; the stairs thence to the second story; the steps from this story to the watch-room; the water and oil tanks; the hand-railings of the galleries of the lower story and of the watch room, and the foot-railing of the gallery of the lantern. These will be prepared before the opening of the ensuing season. It is likewise the intention to prepare, as far as possible, all wood-work required for the structure. The casings for the doors and windows, and the doors, shutters, sashes, &c.,

for the same, are now in hand, and will be completed and fitted in place before the cold weather sets in. The accompanying Talbotype will convey a better idea of the character of the superstructure than any lengthened description. The first represents the work in progress of erection; the last as it at present appears. The only change from the latter, when the work has its final position, will arise from dropping the gallery surrounding the lantern about six inches—an operation that can only be done with exactness on raising the superstructure piles on the foundation piles, which stand at unequal heights, varying from part of an inch to five inches.

It has not been thought necessary heretofore to do more than to keep the bureau informed from time to time of the general features of the works and of the progress of the operations, reserving until their completion a full report at a future day. This report it is proposed to accompany not only by drawings in detail of the light-house, ice harbor, and of the machinery and other appliances employed in the operations, but also by such abstracts from the journals as will show the expedients employed, both those that failed as well as those that were successful, in the various steps in carrying out the design, as useful references in future similar undertakings.

The bureau is aware that the estimate already referred to is predicated on the entire work being completed in a single season, and that the accompanying letter states, that in case the operations spread over two seasons, the additional sum of $15,421 87 would be required. By untoward events, as before remarked, the contingency thus provided for has arisen. It is believed, however, that as the operations of the past season were of shorter duration than was estimated for, and the expense both of a second reconstruction of the platform, and of maintaining the vessel heretofore occupied as quarters at the shoal, may be dispensed with by a lodgment at once on the ice harbor, which can be fitted up at little cost as a residence for the workmen, the balance yet remaining on hand may suffice to complete the work. Nevertheless, as the operations are exposed to delays and losses from causes which no ordinary precautions can always guard against, it would be advisable to ask for a small additional appropriation, say $3,000, to meet such occasions. Should these not occur, the amount, if not returned to the treasury, may be applied with advantage in providing a fog-bell, and the requisite oil and water tanks, boats, &c., without which such an establishment cannot be considered complete. Besides, it may be deemed most prudent, if not indeed absolutely necessary for the safety of the works, to compensate by a deposite of stone for any permanent waste which the shoal, from causes already suggested, is likely to suffer. It may likewise become evident on setting up the superstructure, that from the elasticity of the material, one or more series of tension braces will be required, to give the pyramidal frustum forming the figure of the structure a proper degree of rigidity.

The present is a suitable occasion to invite attention to the bearing of the act of the last session, "requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the treasury," &c., upon appropriations for works of construction. Heretofore the practice, with a single exception only, so far as the bureau is concerned, has been to carry the proceeds derived from any particular work to the funds under the head of the same work. But now, under the comprehensive expres-

sion "all other sources," the proceeds even of sales of refuse materials must pass to the credit of the treasury, to be used only after re-appropriation.

It may be doubted whether the framers contemplated such an application of the law. The effect of it in all cases of public works wherein materials and machinery are employed, will be to raise the apparent expenditure above the real cost, and insomuch do injustice to the individual in charge. This remark applies with peculiar force to the case of the present work, the original design for which was abandoned by the failure of Congress to provide the means to carry it out; leaving on hand a considerable quantity of materials inapplicable to the plan now in course of execution.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARTMAN BACHE,
Major Top. Engineers, Brevet Major.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Bureau Topographical Engineers.

APPENDIX K.

MACKINAC, *September* 10, 1849.

SIR: Having occasion to proceed to the eastward for funds for carrying on the survey, I will be unable to forward the usual details connected with my annual report and estimate before my return. We will lose nothing, however, by this delay, because, at the present stage of our operations, and in the present condition of the work, I could not give to the department as satisfactory a view of what will have been accomplished the present season, as I may some days hence, when we will be necessarily bringing the field-work of the season to a close. Moreover, that time will not, as I presume to hope, be too late for the purposes for which the department will desire to use the report.

My parties, some of whom I preceded, arrived here towards the latter part of May; and as soon thereafter as practicable, we began operations in the field. Lieutenant Scammon, assisted by Messrs. Houghton and Herding, with three topographical and hydrographical parties, encamped upon St. Martin's island, which lies northwardly from Mackinac; and, having established a base line for a system of operations in that quarter upon Isle Bois Brulé, he explored carefully the whole of the part of the lake connected with those islands—at least as far as it was practicable and expedient to do so in open boats. This exploration and survey extended from Port St. Ignace, around by Carp and Pine rivers, towards Cheneaux, and included the selection and careful measurement of a secondary base line, a triangulation of the secondary order, for the purpose of connecting the several parts of his operations independent of the main triangulation which Lieutenant Macomb has the especial charge of, and which will ultimately, of course, embrace the secondary. Lieutenant Scammon's duties also included a survey of the shores of the main land, and of all the islands, a triangulation of a tertiary order, for the position of shoals and points subordinate to the secondary triangulation, and likewise the whole of the soundings within his limits. Having accomplished this, he removed his camp to the Cheneaux, a complicated mass of small islands and channels nearly or altogether unknown to navigators, and lying nearly north of Bois Blanc light-house, towards the northern shore of the lake. Lieuten-

ant Scammon is still operating in that neghborhood, pushing forward his work as fast as circumstances will permit.

Mr. Burgess, assisted by Mr. Potter, with two topographical and hydrographical parties, has been employed upon Bois Blanc and Round islands, tracing the coast line of those islands, and carrying the lines of soundings nearest the shore as far into the lake as was deemed to be safe or expedient in open boats. These soundings were sometimes pushed as far as six miles from the shore by means of two or more series of buoys—the one exterior to the other—their position carefully determined by angles taken at the shore and at the buoys. Mr. Burgess's field-work for the season is now completed, with the exception of some observations that will not require the assistance of many of his people; nearly all of them are, therefore, about to be discharged.

Lieutenant Macomb, in the iron steamer, was occupied in reconnoitring for the position of stations for the main triangulation, in opening lines for the extension of the main or primary triangles, and in erecting stations at their summits. Assisted by Mr. Burgess's parties, he also fixed the position of and surveyed two dangerous shoals, lying near the track of vessels, nearly east of Bois Blanc island. He has been engaged, also, in the preliminary measurement of several of the angles of the principal chain of triangles. Under Mr. Foster, there is at present a party employed in re-opening the base line heretofore selected by Captain Williams on the main land near old Michilimackinac. The system of triangulation for the straits of Mackinac and the neighboring region has been carefully studied; and the one we are enabled to employ bids fair to be very perfect in all the requisite conditions. It owes everything to the zeal and experienced intelligence of Lieutenant Macomb, of the corps. This chain, with the assistance of the two shoals above mentioned, may be very readily extended eastward to Point de Tour, at the entrance of St. Marie river of Lake Huron—an extension I had scarcely hoped for at the beginning of the season, and before we had occupied these shoals.

A small party has likewise been employed in examining and registering the velocity and direction of the currents, the influence of the weather, &c., upon them, and the temperature as well of the lake as of the air, &c., &c. Some magnetic experiments have also been made. An assistant was occupied, also, for a considerable part of the season, in preparing a general chart of Lake Erie from the materials in the possession of this office, and in other office duties.

It will be seen, from this statement, that the force available for the field operations this season was five topographical and hydrographical parties and one geodetic party. It was necessary that these parties should be distributed so as to yield to each other the greatest practicable amount of assistance, whenever either of them should chance to need assistance, and that, too, with the least loss of time to their own special duties. For many reasons it was very desirable to extend, as much as my means would justify this season, the system of general (primary) triangulation, or the field arrangements for it. Within the area contemplated for this work, there are particular localities which, as was rightly believed at the beginning, would be near the sides of the most extensive and most important of our triangles, and on the line of which, as was anticipated, a great deal of timber required to be cut down, and at their summits stations erected. Moreover, near some of these localities were shoals on which it might be necessary occa-

sionally to employ the steamer in aid of the hydrographical operations. This view of the subject will account for the manner in which the parties were distributed on the ground, and will show why the ground was not as compactly occupied as it might have been, but for these circumstances. If I had had two or three times the amount of my present force in the field, it would all have been stationed within the same limits I have here described as being covered by the parties, viz: extending from McGilpin's point as far eastward and northward as practicable. With such a force, I would probably have finished this season all the shore lines, and all that is essential of the hydrography. With the exception of the final measurement of the base line, the geodetic portion would also have been very probably accomplished—assuming, however, the possession of the requisite instruments which I am destitute of; at least, the work in all its parts might have been left at the close of the season in such a condition that none of it would require to be repeated hereafter. Under the actual circumstances of the case, however, the work must be left at the close of the season in a very different condition. Between the inshore soundings near the main land on the north, and the inshore soundings of Bois Blanc island, viz: between the systems of soundings nearest the shore, and likewise to the southward of the inshore soundings on the south side of the same island, there are extensive vacant spaces in the hydrographical part of the survey, which have yet to be filled up hereafter, and on which it will be necessary to employ the steamboat party. These spaces, if it had been practicable, ought to have been sounded this season before the buoys belonging to the inshore system of soundings were taken up. Owing to the shortness of the season, and the paucity of our numbers, this was impossible. Hereafter, therefore, it will be necessary to replace those buoys at much expense, or else to make a very slovenly piece of work of it.

You will now perceive how impossible it would have been, with my means, to have accomplished this season the survey of St. Clair river, which was committed to my charge by your orders of last spring, unless I had neglected the more important work of the survey of the Straits of Mackinac. To me, who had considered well and carefully the extent of the means at my disposal and the objects to which it was applicable, it was quite apparent from the beginning that, to make progress to any useful extent upon the survey of the straits—to complete anything there—it was indispensably requisite that I should direct my whole and undivided means to it; and I had no hesitation in doing so, as I presumed, from the tenor of your order, that the period at which the survey of St. Clair river was to be made was a matter committed to my discretion.

The details of the season's operations will be furnished in a supplemental report, as well as my reasons for asking for an enlarged appropriation for next year. The appropriation for the survey in this region alone ought to be at the least $60,000, of which sum a part, say $10,000, will certainly be required for the purchase of a stock of suitable instruments, of which the work has from the beginning been most lamentably destitute. This latter sum I had not thought of asking for before the receipt of your last letter, because until that time I had been all along under the impression that the $10,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress for the survey of the lakes was held in reserve for this indispensable object, because the subject of instruments had been so often pressed upon

the notice of the department, and especially by myself in my last annual report.

I cannot close this letter without expressing my satisfaction at the manner in which the officers of the corps on duty here, First Lieutenants Macomb and Scammon, have devoted themselves to the work.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES KEARNEY,

Lieutenant Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Col. J. J. Abert, *Corps Topographical Engineers.*

Office of Survey of the N. and N.W. Lakes,
Mackinac, October 31, 1849.

Sir: All the parties that were engaged on the survey having left the field for this season, I have, in fulfilment of the promise contained in my report of the 11th September respecting it, to add the following information, viz:

Abstract of work done by Lieutenant Scammon, and the parties under his command.

1. Number of △ stations built - - - - -	28
2. Number of sounding stations, some of them 15 to 20 feet high on the shore, and one of them of 18 feet upon the crest of a shoal - - - - - - - -	86
Whole number of stations erected by the parties - -	114
3. A base line 5355.635 feet in length, cut for the greater part through thick woods, and carefully measured with rods, for secondary triangulation.	
4. Number of observations with theodolite, at △ stations -	675
5. Number of vernier readings - - - - -	2,700
6. Number of miles of shore line measured - - -	72
7. The true meridian was determined at two convenient stations, viz: on the north end of St. Martin's island and on the west side of Isle Marquette; and the declination of the magnetic needle was carefully noted at all the principal points in the shore line.	

Hydrography.—Lieutenant Scammon took soundings on 595 lines, measuring about 800 miles by estimate, and his number of soundings was 19,156; to effect which he measured with the sextant 225 angles, for the purpose of fixing the position of buoys. Many of his lines abutted on the shore, and hence the small number of sextant angles compared with the number of lines; the shore stations having been determined by other means.

Observations for latitude were made at the principal station on Isle St. Martin, but it is needless to state that, owing to the insufficiency of instruments, these are of little value.

Abstract of field-work executed by assistant Burgess and his parties, chiefly on Bois Blanc and Round islands, lying eastwardly from Mackinac.

The extent of coast line measured is 40 miles; the angles, with a small Gambey theodolite, graduated to 10″ of arc. The instrument occupied 187 points, 23 of which were principal stations in his work, or points of tertiary triangulation. His vernier readings number 1,622. The number of sextant angles for buoys was 285. Buoys located, 80. Soundings, number, 9,939. Number of stations erected by him for his principal and secondary operation, 66. Besides this work, there were several miles of line of sight for the primary triangulation of the survey cut through the woods by his parties. He also assisted Lieutenant Macomb in the survey of the great reef that lies about 22 miles to the eastward of Mackinac.

Aggregate of work done by Lieut. Scammon and Mr. Burgess's parties.

Miles of coast line surveyed	112
Number of vernier readings	4,322
Number of sextant angles	510
Number of other angles	675
Number of buoys located	155
Hydrographical and topographical stations erected	180
Number of soundings	29,095

The charge of the main triangulation having been assigned by me to Lieutenant Macomb of the corps, he was employed for much of the time he was in the field in the selection of suitable positions for the summits of the triangles, and in erecting stations upon them. Experience has shown the expediency of rendering these stations (which are of timber) as permanent as the nature of the material of which they are constructed would permit, and that, when occupied by the instruments, their stability should be such as to secure them as much as possible from vibration. In several instances also it was necessary that their height should compensate for the deficient elevation of the ground. Most of them were, therefore, of considerable magnitude, and all of them of the same general plan that, in the survey of the west end of Lake Erie, had been found to answer so well the purposes for which they were designed—namely, for stations for the instruments and as signals. Twenty six of those stations were built and left in a state to be occupied in the prosecution of the work of the main triangulation on the opening of the next campaign. They varied in height from 12 to 43 feet above the soil, according to the elevation of the ground and the length of the sides of the triangles to which they respectively belong. Lieutenant Macomb also surveyed, with the assistance of Mr. Burgess's parties, a very dangerous shoal lying not far from the usual track of vessels. Its precise locality being unknown to navigators, and conflicting accounts being in circulation concerning it, although a very valuable steamer had been damaged on it but two years ago, he was five days in searching for it with the help of a pilot. In this search he stumbled upon the cause of the conflicting accounts to which I have referred—namely, another and heretofore unknown shoal in its neighborhood. These two shoals are about four miles apart and fifteen miles east by south from the east end of Bois Blanc island.

Water stations were erected for the survey of the principal one of these shoals, and on the same plan as those used for the like purpose on Lake Erie. Like those on shore, they were equally adapted to the purpose of station or signal, and as readily convertible into the one or the other, although in their plan of construction the land and the water stations are quite unlike each other. Their position being established by means of the main triangulation, they become the termini of bases for the special purpose of the survey of the shoal and the neighboring waters. During the season they have served here, as they did on Lake Erie, the valuable purpose of beacons. In the present case, the shoals in question will probably enable me to extend the triangulation eastwardly along the northern shore of the lake to Point Détour of St. Mary's river. The other reefs reported dangerous are said to lie within the present field of operations—one of them about six miles northwardly from the great reef I have already mentioned, and on the direct route from Point Détour to Mackinac; another about six miles east, and one the like distance west of the latter place.

The base line which had been cleared and partially measured by my predecessor's directions was re-examined this season. The stone monuments at its extremities were found to be undisturbed and the marks upon them well preserved; all the others marking the line, except one, being still standing. This base is nearly six miles long, and much of it had been covered with heavy timber which was cut down at the period the line was adopted. This long lapse of time has been, in this particular, of advantage to us, as it lightened the labor of preparing the line for being measured, for we found many of the stumps of the trees on the upland much decayed and comparatively easy to be removed. Portions of the line occupied swampy ground, and much of it was bridged during the season under Lieutenant Macomb's supervision. About fifty yards remain to be done. When this is finished, it will leave but a few more days for the completely clearing of the line and putting it in a condition to be measured. The measurement, however, should not be begun before the early part of August, because in June and July we could not reasonably look for accuracy in such an operation, owing to the swarms, the pertinacity, and the venom of the insects of that locality in the early part of summer.

Stations in all respects of the first order were erected during the season over the monuments at the extremities of the base, and they were precisely centered to the old marks on the monuments. Arrangements were also made by Lieutenant Macomb for carrying from the base in three several directions extremely favorable systems of triangles, and for that purpose, with reference to the more westwardly chain in its progress from the northwest end of the base, it was found necessary to give a greater height to that station than had been given in any other case. It was found necessary also to make a cut through the woods for about one-third of a mile for that purpose.

The base line I have been speaking of has been very judiciously selected, and there is reason for believing that none other could be found equal to it within our present field of operations.

Your instructions to Captain Williams respecting this survey contemplates the execution of a geodetic operation, and it is in conformity with this purpose, as you will have seen, that the operations of the present season have been conducted; and to this same end a base line of six miles, or

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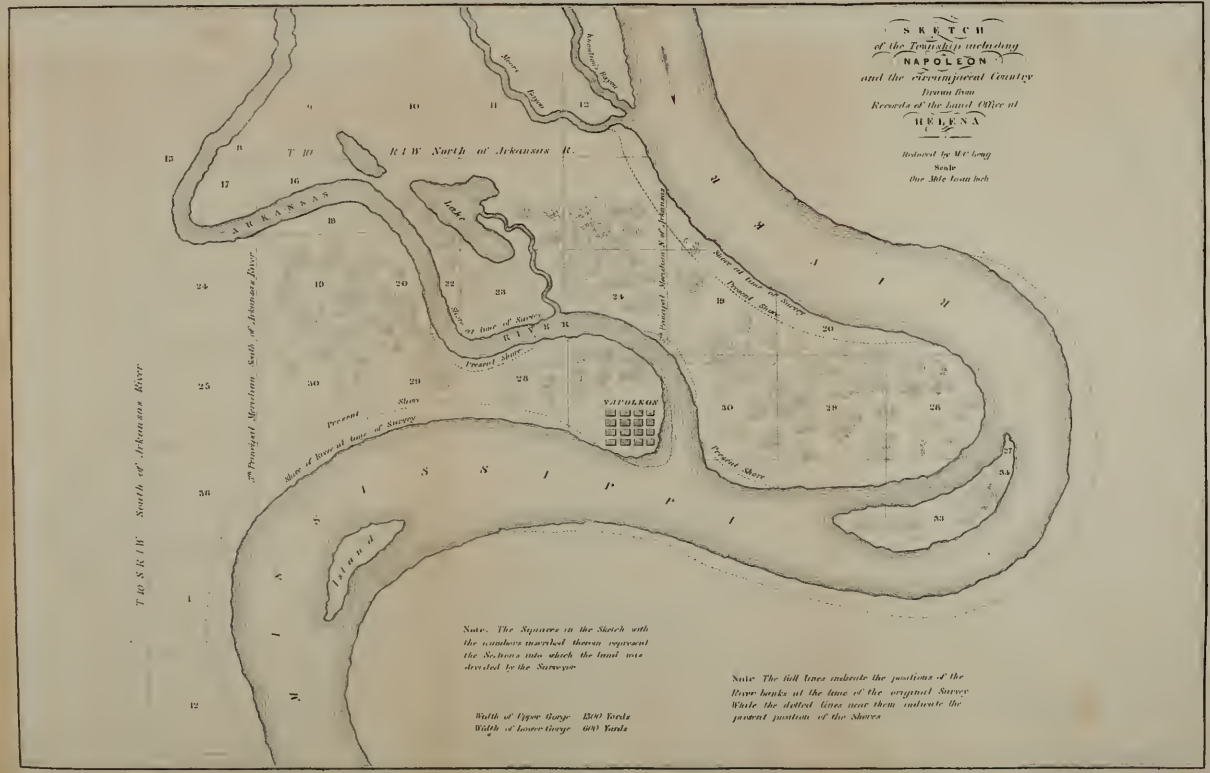
more
Admirals and more widely dispersed at that period, they will occupy more
of the time of a despatch boat for purposes of intercommunication and sup-


SKETCH
of the Townships including
NAPOLEON
and the circumjacent Country
Drawn from
Records of the Land Office at
HELENA
Surveyed by M.C Long
Scale
One Mile to an Inch
T 16 S R 1 W South of Arkansas River
T 16 R 1 W North of Arkansas R.
Moon Lake
Arkansas Bayou
ARKANSAS
Lake
RIVER
Present Shore
Shore at time of Survey
Present Shore
Present Shore
Shore at time of Survey
Present Shore
Present Shore
Present Shore
Present Shore
3rd Principal Meridian South of Arkansas River
3rd Principal Meridian North of Arkansas River
NAPOLEON
Island
Note. The Squares in the Sketch with the numbers inscribed thereon represent the Sections into which the land was devided by the Surveyor
Width of Upper Gauge 1200 Yards
Width of Lower Gauge 600 Yards
Note The full lines indicate the positions of the River banks at the time of the original Survey While the dotted lines near them indicate the present position of the Shores

thereabout, was suitable and proper. But all these preliminaries infer, necessarily, the employment hereafter of corresponding and suitable instruments for the linear measures and for measures of arc, for the astronomical, the geodetic, the topographical, and the hydrographical portions of the work; whereas, with respect to the first two classes, we are totally and to the latter very nearly destitute of any that are fit to be taken into the field; and to this enumeration of our deficiencies should be added the whole class of instruments subservient to the observation of the physical phenomena that usually and naturally connect themselves with an operation of the kind I am speaking of. A sufficient stock of such instruments could not cost, I presume, less than $10,000—that being about the amount I have estimated from the deficient elements in my possession at present. If the work is to proceed with a view to the objects contemplated by your instructions, we have arrived at the period of the work when the possession of those instruments becomes indispensable to its progress. For this reason it is that my estimate for the ensuing season's operations includes that item.

I may add, unless the higher classes of these instruments are of the first quality, and of a character corresponding with the manifest design of our preliminary operations, that there will have been much waste of time and money in what has been done up to this point in our work; and further, that such instruments as I have reference to are not to be suitably made by mere mechanics, however skilful they may be, unless under the direction of some one acquainted with the *theory* of the instruments—with the branches of physical science with which they are severally connected, and with the special object and purpose of each, and their practical and peculiar adaptation to the specific objects for which they may each of them be intended.

The other parts of my annual estimate in detail, will, I think, speak for themselves, with perhaps the exception of the hire of a steamer, of which I will say more hereafter. The force contemplated to be employed is the least possible consistently with the concurrent economy and progress of the work, and it is less than I should have recommended if it were not for the difficulty opposed to any very sudden expansion, arising from the difficulty of finding suitable assistants for a work which requires a course of training so peculiar as does an operation of this kind, conducted upon the system you will have observed to prevail in this survey, for you will have remarked that the same parties carry on as well the topographical and the hydrographical, and even other branches of the work, according to the circumstances—an arrangement which may very easily be shown to be much more efficient and economical than one which would place these several classes of duty in separate and distinct hands.

Respecting the employment of a steamer, I have to state that Lieutenant Macomb, the nature of whose occupation has required the use of the "Surveyor," has been embarrassed this season by reason of the necessity we have sometimes been under of using her for the purpose of communicating with and assisting the other parties in the field. The coming season she cannot well be diverted from the specific duty to which she belongs, viz: that of the main triangulation, &c., without seriously impeding its progress. The topographical and hydrographical parties being more numerous and more widely dispersed at that period, they will occupy more of the time of a despatch boat for purposes of intercommunication and sup-

plies; besides which, some of the ensuing season must be given to the offshore soundings, or those which lie out in the open lake and broad channels, and for these the employment of a steamer will be necessary; and by adding that service to her other duties, her time may be fully occupied for the period stated in the estimate.

In conclusion, I have to say that the quality and quantity of the work executed by my assistants during the season are sufficient evidence of their zeal and ability, and render anything I could say in commendation of them unnecessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES KEARNEY,
Lieut. Col. Corps of Top. Engineers.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Bureau Topographical Engineers.

Detailed estimate for the survey of the north and northwest lakes for the season 1850.

STRAITS OF MACKINAC.

For the steamer "Surveyor" and Lieutenant Macomb's party, at $1,300 per month for four months	$5,200 00
For four topographical and hydrographical brigades of three parties each, at $1,365 each per month for four months	21,840 00
Hired steamer and barge crew, at $2,480 per month for three months	7,440 00
Astronomical party, &c., at $300 per month for five months	1,500 00
Draughtsman, computer, &c.	900 00
Purchase of instruments	10,000 00
Per diem of three officers in the field	465 00
Steamer "Surveyor" in ordinary, at $140 per month for eight months	1,120 00
In office three assistants, at $3 00 per day In office one assistant, at $3 50 per day } for eight months In office three assistants, at $2 50 per day	4,800 00
Transportation of officers	800 00
Camp equipage, grapnels, &c.	500 00
Office expenses, orderly, &c.	800 00
Additional boats, barges, &c.	1,600 00
Additional tents	960 00
Contingencies—as stationery, office instruments, field stations, &c., &c.	2,075 00
Total	60,000 00

If the topographical survey near St. Clair river is to be undertaken, then $7,000 to be added to the above.

JAMES KEARNEY,
Lieutenant Colonel Top. Engineers.

No. 14.

REPORT OF THE COLONEL OF ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of this department in the discharge of its duties during the past fiscal year. These duties are, in general terms, to provide and furnish all "ordnance and ordnance stores," of every description, required for the troops and for the permanent fortifications and other military posts of the United States, as well as the annual supplies for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia. They include the preparation of estimates for these objects; the direction and supervision of all expenditures therefor, and of all operations at the United States armories, arsenals, and ordnance depots; the care and preservation of all military supplies and other public property at these places; the examination of all requisitions for arms, ammunition, and other "ordnance stores" for the public service; the ordering of proper quantities of them to the different points where wanted, with the transportation and delivery of those furnished to the States and Territories, and the enforcement of a proper accountability, according to regulations, of all property of this description belonging to the United States. As the particular operations of the year can be more conveniently stated and more readily referred to by placing them under their appropriate heads, they will be so arranged in order, as follows:

Funds.

Amount, as per last year's report, undrawn from the treasury on the 1st July, 1848	$342,317 36
In hands of disbursing officers, same date	87,391 64
Amount of appropriations for the fiscal year 1849, including the fixed annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia	1,202,488 00
Received during the year for sales, rents, damages to arms in hands of troops, and all miscellaneous sources	261,607 27
	1,893,804 27
Amount of expenditures during the year	$1,186,814 98
Turned into the treasury, being a balance in an officer's hands not required for disbursement	376 46
In hands of disbursing officers 30th June, 1849	196,713 42
Remaining in treasury, undrawn, 30th June, 1849	509,899 41
	1,893,804 27

The expenditures during the year from the different appropriations are stated hereafter, under their separate heads as they occur in this report. The amount reported as received from sales, &c., is far greater than has been heretofore derived from these sources. The great increase during the past year is owing to sales, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1825, of unserviceable ordnance stores damaged during the war with Mexico and not worth the cost of repairing, and of flint lock muskets not suitable for alteration to percussion, or for the public service in their present form.

There has been no delinquency among the disbursing officers of this department, in rendering their accounts as required by law and regulations.

Armament of Fortifications.

The operations of the department in this branch of its duties have consisted chiefly in increasing the supply of gun-carriage timber; the fabrication of casemate and barbette carriages, where properly seasoned timber was on hand; the repair and preservation of the armament at the forts, and such additions thereto as were requisite for the instruction of their garrisons in the use of heavy artillery.

Owing to the rapid decay of gun-carriages at forts, where they are necessarily more or less exposed to dampness in casemates, or the effects of the weather when mounted in barbette, and where the frequent withdrawal of garrisons prevents proper attention to their preservation, it is not deemed advisable to place at them more mounted artillery than will serve for drilling the troops and for saluting batteries. It is thought better to keep the carriages and implements at the arsenals, where they can be properly stored and attended to, so as to be ready on any emergency that may call for it, to supply a proper armament in good order for service. To arm the forts fully with mounted artillery would not only occasion loss by rapid decay of the carriages and the expense of frequent repairs, but might lead to serious disasters by causing reliance to be placed on the amount of the armament in position, when its condition might render it useless for service. It is the aim of this department, therefore, to provide and lay up materials for the construction of carriages and other articles required for the armament of fortifications, rather than to finish and put this armament in place.

Among these materials, that of primary importance is carriage timber. With an ample supply of this on hand, in proper condition for working, it would be an easy matter to furnish carriages at short notice in the best order for use. Timber requires at least three years' seasoning before it is fit for use in constructions of this kind, and is much improved by allowing it to remain five years for the purpose. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to procure it on an emergency, of suitable quality and in sufficient quantity.

But few cannon and projectiles for forts have been provided during the year. The limited amount of the appropriation and the more advantageous application of the available means to the procurement of other articles, did not admit of extensive orders to the foundries. A new method of casting iron ordnance, devised by an officer of this department, which promises to render such guns stronger and more durable, is now being tested under the immediate supervision of the inventor, aided by a practical and experienced founder. The result is not yet known; bu

should it confirm the very reasonable theory of the inventor in regard to this mode of casting, it will effect a valuable improvement in iron cannon.

The expenditures during the fiscal year from the appropriation for armament of fortifications amount to $101,908 26. The principal articles procured by purchase and fabrication at the aresenals are the following, viz:

81 iron howitzers for flank defence.
1 howitzer casemate carriage.
100 columbiad casemate upper carriages.
52 " " chassis.
92 32-pounder " "
12 32 pounder barbette carriages, complete.
14 24-pounder barbette carriages, complete.
1 8 inch sea-coast howitzer barbette carriage, complete.
1 " " " upper carriage.
1 casemate truck.
70 10 and 8 inch shells.
37,107 cubic feet of gun-carriage timber.

There have been sent to the forts during the year 17 cannon and 42 carriages.

Ordnance, Ordnance stores, and supplies.

The operations performed under this head are the preparation and supply to the regular troops of siege, field, and mountain artillery, with their carriages, ammunition wagons, forges, ammunition, implements, and harness; of all accoutrements and side arms, and of rifles and cavalry pistols. The expenditures from this appropriation, during the year, amount to $247,302 72. The principal supplies, procured by purchase and fabrication, are the following, viz:

19 carriages for mountain artillery.
4 sets of harness for mountain artillery.
48 sets of harness, each for four horses.
4,000 hammers for percussion cannon locks.
32 India rubber tarpaulins.
331 shells, of different calibres.
125 spherical case shot, strapped.
500 stands of canister shot.
1,290 rounds of fixed ammunition for field guns.
300 flint-lock muskets (altered to Maynard's percussion plan.)
2,400 percussion rifles.
300 dragoon carbines.
1,500 percussion pistols.
740 Colt's pistols.
2,410 sabres, for cavalry and horse artillery.
1,014 non commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 riflemen's knives.
676 cartridge boxes.
5,521 bayonet scabbards with frogs.
2,254 belts (waist and cartridge box.)
500 gun-slings.
2,908 percussion cap pouches.
2,580 sabre belts.

1,361 sabre knots.
120,330 cartridges for small arms.
8,939,000 percussion caps for small arms.
25,141 pounds of lead.
21,490 cubic feet of timber for carriages.

Statement C, hereto annexed, shows the quantities and kinds of arms, ammunition, and other ordnance supplies furnished to the United States troops during the year ended June 30, 1849. During the same time, emigrants to California, Oregon, and New Mexico have been supplied, under the resolution of Congress of 2d March, 1849, with arms and ammunition to the value of $9,344 83.

National Armories.

The expenditures at the national armories, during the fiscal year, have been as follows, viz:

	Harper's Ferry.	Springfield.	Total.
For the manufacture of arms, appendages, tools, &c., and purchase of materials for the same - - -	$168,184 14	$186,006 87	$354,191 01
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery, including lands, buildings, dams, &c. - -	55,674 70	59,820 96	115,495 66
	223,858 84	245,827 83	469,686 67

The manufactures at Harper's Ferry armory for the year include 8,300 percussion muskets and 1,925 percussion rifles, with 45,043 appendages for the same, consisting of extra cones, ball screws, screw-drivers, spring-vices, wipers, and bullet moulds; 278 flint-lock muskets have been altered to percussion, and 46,930 hammers, cones, and screw-drivers, for muskets to be thus altered, have been made.

At Springfield armory there have been manufactured 15,215 percussion muskets and 1,000 cavalry musketoons, with 39,323 appendages for the same, consisting of like parts with those before mentioned.

Considerable additions have been made, at both armories, to the machinery and tools, for facilitating and economising work. But part of the amount expended on this account, and none of that for materials purchased but not used during the year, is properly chargeable to the cost of the arms made in that period. The actual cost of the finished musket, including materials, workmanship, inspection, and supervision, has been $9 87¾ at Springfield armory, and $12 72 at Harper's Ferry. The difference is attributable in great measure, if not entirely, to the greater

amount and better quality of machinery and buildings at the one armory than at the other. Improvements in both respects are being made at Harper's Ferry armory as fast as the means available will admit, and, when completed, there will be no good reason why the reduction in the cost of finished arms may not be as great at this as it has been at the other armory. Since the armories have been under the exclusive management of this department, and superintended by officers of the Ordnance corps, there has been an annual diminution in the cost of manufacture; and figures will bear me out in asserting that the difference of cost of the number of arms made during the last year, and that of the same number and quality under the former system of superintendence, will amount to more than the pay and emoluments of all the officers of the Ordnance corps. At the same time, the rates of wages have been fair; the workmen never receiving less than similar services and skill would command in private employment.

The arms, appendages, components, &c., made, the new machinery provided, buildings erected, and other work done at the armories during the year, are more particularly stated in the reports of principal operations by the commanding officers of these establishments, hereto appended, to which reference is made for more detailed information respecting them. The estimate for the manufacture of arms for the next year, contains the amount usually appropriated for that purpose. That for repairs and improvements includes the amount required for keeping the buildings and other public property in good order, and for pursuing the system of improvements necessary for placing these establishments on the best footing for manufacturing to advantage. The objects to be effected are separately stated, and the reasons for each explained in the estimate.

Arming and equipping the Militia.

From the standing appropriation for this object are defrayed the expenses of procuring and delivering to the States and Territories, on requisition from the proper authority thereof, such arms and equipments of the prescribed patterns as may be due. The quota of each is annually apportioned at this office under the act of 1808, according to the number of militia included in the returns made to the Adjutant General of the army. Some of the States, as will be seen from the statement (A) hereto annexed, have not made returns for many years; and as these returns are the only data from which the supplies for each State can be determined, they continue to receive according to the number of militia last reported, which is probably much less than the actual number would entitle them to. Moreover, the method of arriving at the aggregate militia force is not uniform throughout the States. For these reasons it is obvious that the actual issues do not give, as required by the 3d section of the act of 23d April, 1808, "to each State and Territory, respectively, in proportion to the number of effective militia in each;" nor is it probable, judging from past experience, that sufficient accuracy and regularity in the returns to regulate the issues as therein required can be attained. It is, therefore, suggested as a better method of apportioning the arms and equipments to the several States and Territories, that the annual quota of each be according to population or to representation in Congress. This will, of course, require a change in the existing law.

The amount expended during the year from the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia is $173,709 33. The principal articles obtained on this account by purchase and fabrication at the arsenals are as follows, viz:

74 carriages for field-guns.
7 caissons.
4,840 percussion rifles.
1,200 carbines.
3,750 percussion pistols.
2,430 cavalry sabres.
1,000 non commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
2,000 sabre belts for cavalry and artillery.
1,450 cartridge boxes.
500 pairs of holsters.
500 slings and swivels.
2,000 copper flasks for riflemen.

The apportionment of arms and the issues to the militia during the last year are shown in the annexed statements, A and B.

Arsenals and depots.

The whole number of arsenals and ordnance depots, including temporary depots, has been during the year twenty-eight. Of these, the depots at Point Isabel and Galveston, Texas, and at Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, established during the Mexican war, have been recently, by your orders, broken up. There are four arsenals of construction, viz: at West Troy, N. Y., Pittsburg, Pa., Washington, D. C., and Old Point Comfort, Va., at which, besides being depositories like other arsenals, the greater part of the ordnance supplies, excepting small arms, are fabricated. The next in importance are the arsenals of deposite and repairs, where arms, ammunition and other ordnance stores are received, taken care of and issued, and where small arms, gun-carriages, implements, &c., &c., are repaired and put in good order. Some of these arsenals are also used for construction on a small scale, when occasion requires. The depots are mainly places for the proper storage and preservation of ordnance and ordnance stores, but are also provided with the means of repairing and cleaning arms, and of preparing ammunition. All arms and other ordnance supplies for the land service not in use by the army are placed at these arsenals and depots, and so distributed among them as it is thought will best secure their safety, and at the same time be most convenient to meet the wants of the service, so far as they can be foreseen. A careful examination of all articles in store at the armories, arsenals and depots is made annually, and inventories of the same, including lands, buildings, and all public property, are prepared and forwarded to this department. These inventories exhibit each article that has been received at any of the arsenals during the year, and how obtained; each article that has been taken therefrom, and how disposed of; with the condition and number or quantity of each remaining on hand, and its money value. The following aggregates of value in money are exhibited by the inventories for the year ended the 30th of June, 1849:

Lands, magazines, storehouses, quarters, barracks, workshops, and machinery	$4,536,269 61
Artillery of every description, with carriages, implements, and projectiles	2,650,468 84
Small arms of every description, with their appendages and accoutrements	7,973,236 84
Ammunition of all kinds, including powder and materials for its manufacture	1,110,208 74
Component parts of artillery carriages and equipments, and of small arms and accoutrements	336,446 45
Gins, carts, implements, and tools of every description, in use or current service	344,691 45
Unwrought materials and tools in store	664,790 30
	17,616,112 23

At each arsenal is stationed a detachment of enlisted men for guard and police duties, and such mechanical employments as the skill of these men fits them to perform. They are uniformed, armed and equipped, instructed in military exercises, and perform the same duties at the arsenals as garrisons of similar strength do at other posts; when not on duty as soldiers they work in the shops. The average number of enlisted ordnance men in service during the year has been 489; by the latest returns received, (viz: for September,) it was 484. For constructions and fabrications, requiring a higher order of mechanical skill, regular artisans are employed by hire at daily wages, their number varying according to the work to be done, and their compensation being fixed on the principle of that paid for similar services and skill in the vicinity of the arsenals where they are employed.

The amount expended from the appropriation for "arsenals" during the year has been $88,854 96. These expenditures have been strictly applied to the execution of the objects specially designated in the estimates on which the appropriation was based. They include repairs and preservation of public buildings, fences, wharves, &c., the erection of new and additions to old buildings, and all improvements of a permanent character. The statements of operations at the principal arsenals, reported by their commanding officers, and hereto appended, are referred to for a more particular account of the work done under this head. The estimate for the next fiscal year is based on special estimates rendered by the commanding officers of the different arsenals. These estimates have been considerably reduced, after examination at this office, and only the most important objects have been included in the general estimate prepared here.

The extension of our territorial limits, by the late acquisition of new countries, calls for the construction of additional permanent arsenals or ordnance depots for the preparation or deposite of military supplies at places convenient to their inhabitants. Four of these should be commenced as soon as proper sites are selected for their location: one in Texas, one in New Mexico, and two on the Pacific coast—in California and in Oregon. I respectfully suggest that application be made to Congress, at its next session, for the proper legislation to authorize the building of these four arsenals, and for an appropriation of $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, for defraying the expenses of selecting sites,

the purchase of land, if necessary, and to commence the erection of suitable buildings.

During the past year, an officer of the corps was despatched to Europe to obtain information connected with the manufacture of arms and the preparation of military supplies, in which this department is immediately, and the country generally interested. His report, giving much valuable information which could have been collected only by close observation by a practical officer, is hereto annexed, and bears indisputable evidence of his zeal and judgment in obtaining a knowledge of the various subjects of inquiry.

G. TALCOTT,
Brevet Brig. Gen., Colonel of Ordnance.

Hon. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Statement of the principal operations at the armories and arsenals during the year ended June 30, 1849.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, COMMANDED BY LT. COL. RIPLEY.

The principal operations at this armory during the year have been as follows:

Arms and appendages fabricated.

15,215 percussion muskets.
1,000 percussion cavalry musketoons.
1 percussion Wall rifle, and appendages.
22 percussion cadets' muskets, "*repaired.*"
22,332 wipers.
16,081 compound screw-drivers.
910 extra cones.
38 arm chests.
13 packing boxes.

Tools.

Additions and improvements have been made to tools in current service.

Machines fabricated and in progress.

2 machines for milling, completed.
1 do for straightening, completed.
4 do for stocking, completed.
1 do for drilling and finishing cones, completed.
8 do for drilling, milling, and stocking, and
1 tilt hammer in progress.

Continued improvements have been made in shop fixtures, or "driving machinery." The main lines and other shafting, pulleys, hangers, &c., at

the upper water shops, have been almost wholly renewed, and, with the machinery, have been re-arranged. The boring machines have been removed from the south to the upper room of the milling shop, and the bayonet machines removed from the milling to the upper room of the south shop; thereby bringing the principal operations performed upon the barrels at these shops contiguous to each other, and saving much time and labor of transportation.

Buildings.

The tower and roof of the new arsenal have been finished; the cellar paved; exterior of the walls oiled, and the building secured by good copper electrical conductors. The lathing and plastering of this building have been completed, amounting to 9,000 superficial yards. The arsenal is now ready for the racks, which are in rapid progress.

The walls of the remaining section, or half, of the new storehouse, have been erected and roofed, ready for slating.

The old brick forges and wood flooring in the welding shop have been removed, and neat cast iron forges and brick pavement substituted; thereby greatly improving the shop in appearance, and rendering it much less hazardous from fire.

11 cast-iron forges have been fabricated for this shop; two for the tilt-hammer shop, and four for the annealing room, in the wing of the steam shop.

The flume has been rebuilt for the upper water milling shop.

The six old wooden tenements on the east square have been sold at public auction, and removed.

Grounds.

The grading and embankments have been continued north of the new storehouse and west of the new arsenal. About 80,000 cubic yards of earth have been removed, for filling ravines, and forming embankments north of the new storehouse.

A road has been graded and gravelled from the steam shop, parallel with the filing and finishing shops, to the east arsenal; length 790 feet; width 11½ feet.

A walk has been completed across the south side of the square, parallel with, and north of the arsenals; length 941 feet; width 5 feet.

A large culvert has been completed on the east side of the new arsenal, and parallel with it; also, four smaller culverts; the whole to conduct the water from the new arsenal and adjacent grounds. Total length 2,142 feet.

About 9,000 superficial yards of sodding have been laid around the new arsenal and on the embankments north of the new storehouse.

Sixty rods of high board fence have been built on the southwest corner of the government land, and 38½ rods of picket fence built, and repaired, for enclosing the new arsenal.

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, COMMANDED BY MAJOR SYMINGTON.

The transfer of machines and machinery from the old to the new shops, and the necessity for supplying many new machines, and remodelling

such of the old as could be made to answer, in order, by greater facilities, to reduce the cost of the arms hereafter, has greatly limited the number of arms fabricated during the year.

Within a month or two of the present year, most if not all the facilities for prosecuting the fabrication of arms advantageously, will have been completed. The barrel welding and tilting hammers, and rolling mill for working up our scrap iron, have yet to be completed before the best results can be obtained.

Arms and appendages fabricated:

8,300 percussion muskets.
45,043 various appendages for percussion musket and rifle.
1,925 percussion rifles.
278 flint-lock muskets, altered to percussion.
46,930 hammers, cones, and screw-drivers for ditto.

The following machines, &c., are in hand, in various stages of completion:

1 machine, 4 spindles, for drilling hammers for muskets, altered from flint to percussion.
1 machine for drilling cones.
1 do for cutting trigger blades.
1 do for checkering hammers.
2 machines for turning barrels.

FOR THE RIFLE FACTORY.

1 machine for cutting stocks to length 2d time, fabricated.
1 do for smooth-boring barrels, geared double, do
1 do for swift-boring do do single, do
1 do for experimental drilling of cast-steel barrels, do
1 do for draw polishing barrels, do
1 do for rough boring do do
2 do for 2d turning rifle stocks, purchased.
1 do for hand planing, do
30 do for cutting components, altered and improved.
1 do for turning stocks, do do
1 do for spotting stocks, do do
1 do for cutting in lock and mounting, altered and improved.
1 do for slitting screws, do do
1 do for turning flats and ovals of barrels, do do
3 do for cutting in box, breech, tang and breech plate, altered and improved.

2 6-feet turbine water wheels, with cemented stone forebay, put up and in operation.

24 feet of pit gearing, 190 feet main line, and 329 $\frac{5}{12}$ feet counter—driving machinery, with fixtures, &c., complete, put up and in operation.

330 musket barrels, model of 1822.
147 ball screws, do
1 percussion rifle lock, complete.
10,310 components, assorted, for percussion muskets and rifles, fabricated, and issued to arsenals.
1 set, complete, of machines and implements for altering flint-lock muskets to percussion.

Machines and Machinery.

FOR THE MUSKET FACTORY.

1 machine for horizontal drilling, fabricated.
1 do for tapping cones, do
1 do for tapping screws, do
1 do for turning tangs of breeches, do
2 do for turning barrels, do
1 do for spotting stocks, altered from old.
1 do for milling ball screw, do do
1 do for banding stocks, do do
1 do for 2d boring bayonets, do do
2 do for drilling, do do
2 do for 2d turning musket stocks, purchased.
1 do for planing iron, do
1 do for large geared drilling, do

83 feet main line, and 253 $\frac{8}{12}$ feet counter driving machinery and fixtures, put up and in operation in new stocking shop.

8 $\frac{7}{12}$ feet counter machinery, driving, &c., put up in machine shop, and 12 feet ditto in boring mill.

1 force pump, with lead, supply, and waste pipes, troughs and reservoirs, for supplying barrel-boring and turning lathes, &c., put up and in operation.

The following machines, &c., are in hand in various stages of finish:

1 machine, double, for profiling stocks.
1 do for 2d facing do
1 do for cutting edges of components.
1 do geared, for drilling cast-steel barrels.
1 do do for turning barrels.

The repairs to the old water wheels, penstocks, &c., tilt hammers, and frames, &c., that have not yet been renewed, at both the musket and rifle factory, have, as usual, from their worn down condition, been extensive and at considerable cost; the necessity, too, for temporarily fitting up certain machines during the time that the machines and machinery of the old shops were being transferred to the new, is an item of expense, by no means small, going to increase the cost of the arms for the year.

At the musket factory, the whole of the stocking machinery has been, within the year, transferred to the new shop, and a new building, intended for the machine shop, is now nearly half built up on the site of the old stocking shop; and at the rifle factory all the cutting machines for components, the barrel-boring, turning and rifling machines, together with the whole of the stocking machines, have been transferred to the new finishing shop, and are, generally, in operation. The old buildings which accommodated these operations are now taken down, preparatory to the erection, on the site, of a new shop for tilt hammers, and forging and swedging.

Preparatory to commencing the fabrication of cast-steel rifle barrels, to take the place of iron, careful trials were made to determine the best form for the drills and manner of drilling; also, the quality of the steel as well as shapes of the bar.

These important points have all been ascertained. The drilling machines

are in course of fabrication—two of them nearly completed, so that early in the present year a portion of the rifles fabricated will be with cast-steel barrels, until the iron on hand is all used up, when the cast-steel only will be used for the arm.

The alteration of the flint-lock muskets to percussion has been commenced, and will be continued as actively as our facilities for the work will allow, until the whole of those on hand are altered.

Buildings, and other permanent improvements.

1st. The south wing of new stocking and machine shop, at the musket factory, is completed, and the whole of the machinery (stocking) transferred to it, and in operation.

The centre building for offices and north wing for machine shop is built up to the second floor. The dimensions of this building are: centre, $35\frac{1}{2} \times 48$ feet, (enclosing water wheel;) wings, each $35\frac{1}{2} \times 89$ feet, two stories, built of brick, on stone foundations. Iron door and window frames, with sheet-iron roof.

2d. Lumber-house, musket factory, is completed except the slating of the roof, which is half done. Dimensions, $53\frac{8}{12} \times 78$ feet. The lower story is of stone, which includes and covers the bituminous coal bins; the upper story of brick, the openings having wooden frames fitted with blinds.

3d. Tilt-hammer shop, at musket factory, has been commenced, about half of the excavation and stone foundation being done. The dimensions of this shop will be $53\frac{1}{2} \times 188$ feet, one story brick, on stone foundation, roofed with slate, window and door frames of cast iron.

4th. A store room 15×45 feet has been constructed under the B. & O. railroad, for the deposite of scrap iron, steel, &c.

5th. The wooden floor of new storehouse, at the musket factory, being decayed, fell in; the damage has been repaired by filling in the space an average depth of five feet with quarry spalls, and covering with large stone flagging.

6th. The front enclosing wall of armory yard has been commenced, and 130 feet linear completed, round the site of one of the buildings recently purchased on lot No. 12.

7th. The quarters of the paymaster and military storekeeper all completed and occupied, and about 80 panels of paling fencing put up to enclose the ground attached.

8th. Several small buildings of stone, brick, and wood have been constructed, being additions to buildings occupied by clerks, inspectors, and armorers, including also a smoke house at the commanding officer's quarters.

Repairs to workshops have been made and to the dwelling houses, except those considered not worth the cost.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY LIUET. COLONEL BAKER.

Since the report of June, 1848, the following items of permanent improvements have been made:

1st. The north stone quarters reported last year as under roof have been finished, and are now occupied by officers.

2d. The carriage store, reported finished except flagging, has been completed, and is now used as a storehouse.

3d. The basin at the workshops has been walled.

4th. A percussion laboratory has been built.

In addition to the foregoing the following improvements have been commenced, viz:

1st. A stone magazine of the form and dimensions of the stone magazine at the post.

2d. The stone wall on the west end of the public land has been taken down, and walls are being constructed on the sides of the triangular piece of ground upon which the magazine is to be erected.

3d. The north brick quarters are undergoing interior repairs, new slating, painting, &c.

4th. The several buildings requiring it are being painted.

Among the ordnance stores fabricated since last report, may be enumerated the following, viz:

8 3-pounder field-carriages.
6 3-pounder field-caissons.
40 6-pounder field-carriages.
4 mountain howitzer carriages, with limbers.
15 mountain howitzer shafts.
14 battery wagons.
52 8-inch columbiad casemate chassis.
52 8-inch columbiad casemate upper carriages.
15 32-pounder casemate chassis.
5 travelling forges.
39 sponges and rammers.
20 sets of 6-pounder carriage irons.
35 field-worms.
7 tompions.
74 portfire stocks.
6 portfire cases.
50 vent covers.
24 powder measures.
2 pendulum hausses.
198 sponge covers.
22 fuse mallets.
22 fuse funnels.
121 priming horns.
78 valises.
186 artillery whips.
5 mortar platforms.
6 pent-houses.
390 pounds paint.
41 pick-axes.
25 screw jacks.
583 packing boxes.
24 poles, spare.
15 wheels, spare.
52 stirrups.
140 pairs hames.
75 vent punches.
27 pintles, "barbette."

5,350 paper fuses.
96 howitzer canister shot.
39 shells, strapped.
619 cap pouches.
1,450 cartridge bags.
378 6-pounder canister shot, fixed.
20 12-pounder spherical case shot, strapped.
276 mountain howitzer case shot, fixed.
90 6 pounder cartridges.
6,000 musket cartridges, blank.
55 trail handspikes.
48 mountain howitzer ammunition chests.
6,255,000 percussion caps.

Several new machines have been added to those in use last year, and the alteration and repair of the workshops has been completed. Large quantities of old ordnance stores, arms, harness, &c., received back from Mexico, have been overhauled and repaired or broken up.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY MAJOR MORDECAI.

PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT WASHINGTON ARSENAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1849.

1. *Permanent improvements.*

The new powder magazine for the use of this arsenal, which was reported last year as in progress of construction, has been completed, and is now occupied. A dwelling-house for the keeper of the magazine has been built, and the grounds partly planted and improved.

At the arsenal, the construction of a large artillery storehouse was commenced in the spring of this year, and satisfactory progress has been made in the work so as to finish it early in the autumn.

Extensive repairs and alterations have been made in the officers' quarters.

The wharf on the eastern branch of the Potomac, which had become unsafe by settling and decay, has been rebuilt.

The machine shops at this arsenal are in a bad condition. They were unfortunately erected on ground which was gained from the river and the marshes, and although they were a few years ago very extensively repaired and the walls of the principal shop rebuilt, they are now so much cracked as to endanger their permanence for any great length of time, and to interfere materially with the efficient action of the machinery. They ought not to be rebuilt on the present site, but, in consequence of the crowded state of the grounds within the actual limits of the arsenal, I am not now prepared to offer a plan for renewing these shops. I think it my duty, however, to present the subject to the consideration of the Ordnance department, with a view to the adoption of some timely measures to remedy the impending evil.

2. *Machinery.*

Several valuable additions have been made to the machinery at the arsenal for facilitating and perfecting the work, and the necessary arrangements have been made for altering flint muskets to percussion.

The new machine for forming and charging percussion caps, which was mentioned in my last annual report as having been just finished, has more than answered the expectations then formed of it. The average work done by this machine during the last month in which it was in operation was at the rate of 50,000 caps in 10 hours.

3. *Work done.*

The following are the principal articles fabricated at this arsenal during the past year:

78 chassis for 32-pounder casemate carriages.
58 casemate gun-carriages for 8-inch columbiads.
100 sets of iron-work for 8-inch columbiad casemate carriages.
75 sets of iron-work for 32-pounder barbette carriages.
50 6-pounder field gun carriages, with implements and equipments complete.
12 portable forges.
12 pairs of chests with carriage-makers' tools, for mountain service.
2,541,000 percussion caps for small-arms.
3,500 cartridge bags for field and garrison service.
725 signal rockets.
5,500 muskets cleaned.
451 rifles repaired and browned.

The alteration of flint muskets to percussion has been just commenced, under the instructions lately issued from the Ordnance office. Arrangements have been made for altering the muskets at the rate of about 1,500 a month.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN HARDING.

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT ALLEGHENY ARSENAL DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1849.

Articles fabricated.

20 6-pounder stock trail carriages.
7 caissons, assorted.
1 travelling forge.
2 12-pounder howitzer blockhouse carriages.
34 rammers and sponges for field artillery.
2 6-pounder worms and staves.
5 tar buckets.
14 linstocks.
12 portfire stocks.
52 portfire cases, leather.
51 tube pouches.
84 thumbstalls.
2 gunners' quadrants.
82 gunners' haversacks.
31 gunners' punches.
6 gunners' hammers.

2 budge barrels.
2 fuse extractors.
4 fuse setters, brass.
4 fuse mallets.
1 leg guard.
3,360 canister shot.
176 infantry cartridge boxes.
620 infantry cartridge box belts.
28 bayonet scabbards.
5,521 do. do. with frogs.
1,880 cavalry sabre belts.
1,360 sabre belts.
400 percussion cap pockets.
141 6-pounder flannel cartridges.
72 handspikes, assorted.
8 elevating screws.
35 pintles for barbette carriages.
9,280 cartridge box and belt plates
10 pounds copper nails.
2 shovels.
193 packing boxes.
6 brass weights.
1 vertical drilling machine.
910 feet of cast-iron cannon skidding, and
570 feet cast-iron shot frames, cast, and part laid.
1,874 muskets, 87 rifles, 67 pistols, 26 musketoons, 26 musket bayonets, 2,200 brushes and picks, and 10,129 box and belt plates, altered from unserviceable to serviceable.
116 feet of wooden and 40 feet of copper gutters, and 140 feet of copper and 180 feet of tin spouts, made and fixed on buildings.
113 feet of copper pipe made.
14,625 muskets cleaned, oiled, &c.
19,990 pounds of iron-castings for buildings, carriages, and machines, and
296 pieces of brass castings for do do do
A new magazine (for ammunition) about half completed.
An addition, 54 by 15 feet, put to the iron foundry.
350 feet of board fence erected.
60 ornamental trees planted.
The quarters, barracks, work-shops, laboratories, water-works, roads, walks, sewers, machinery, tools, &c., &c., extensively improved and repaired.

NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN BRADFORD.

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS AT THIS ARSENAL DURING THE YEAR WHICH TERMINATED WITH THE 30TH JUNE, 1849.

Work done.

1st. On permanent stable—racks, mangers, and water-troughs made and placed in the stalls; stall divisions erected; bins constructed in granery; large slat-frame for hay in bulk put up in second story, interior of cistern

cased and replastered with cement to arrest leakage; platform steps made and placed at side entrance; and exterior and interior wood-work painted, &c., &c.

2d. On timber store No. 1, 17 outer (to receive ventilating slats) frames made and placed in basement story, and the same number of ventilating frames made for and fitted in them; 37 of a larger size, and 74 ventilating slat-frames for them, made and placed in the upper story; 37 Venetian ventilating blinds made and placed above the frames in same story; floor (2½ inches thick) laid; all the wood-work painted; interior walls yellow-washed; and the building completed and ready for use.

Timber storehouse No. 1 and permanent stable completed and ready for use.

Gun carriage and coal store—148 by 36 feet. This building was begun since last report, and its walls have been carried up their entire height, and are ready to receive the roof, the trusses of which are constructed and ready for position; the slate for the roof has been ordered, and is in transit; and the lumber for the sheathing of the roof, for the floor, the doors, window shutters, &c., is on hand and ready for use.

Gun carriage and paint shop—140 by 36 feet. This building, also, has been begun since last report, and the walls carried up to the level of the window-sills, where they are arrested by the exhaustion of the supply of brick on hand. The door and window-frames are made; the roof trusses are made in part; the slate for the roof is ordered and on the way; and the lumber and other materials necessary to complete the building are procured and ready for use.

Auxiliary and miscellaneous work—614 square yards grading done in rear of line of shops and of timber store No. 1; 74 cubic yards of earth removed from same places and disposed to level the terre-plein of the square; 60 cubic yards grading done round laboratory building; 112,953 feet of assorted lumber received and piled for seasoning; 1,176 square yards whitewash laid on interior walls of shops, &c.; 34,367 cubic feet clay, and 12,524 cubic feet sand, hauled from pits to arsenal site; 3 kiln and brick-sheds erected; 380,857 bricks moulded—of which 250,000 have been set in kiln, burnt, and hauled thence to the several building sites. Main avenue, connecting the square with the rear grounds, (800 yards long by 20 feet wide,) grubbed, graded, and finished; 500 running feet of permanent fence re-adjusted, repaired, and renewed; 1,685 running feet of temporary fence erected; the entire exterior wood and stone work of the arsenal, the barrack, smith's shop, and both the exterior and interior of the northwest (office) tower repainted and washed, &c., &c.

306 second-hand muskets and swords, accoutrements, &c., received from the disbanded North Carolina volunteers, inspected, oiled, &c., and repacked and sent to New York depot; 348 6-pounder cartridge bags made; 25 brick moulds made; new pump and boxes made for brick-yard well; force-pumps of cisterns fitted with new valves and otherwise repaired; the guns and carriages of the field battery repeatedly cleaned, and the harness examined, rubbed, oiled, &c.; 2,000 small black-jack oak trees culled from the rear grounds, hauled to the kiln and consumed in burning brick, as were also several cords of pine wood taken out of the line of the avenue; 90 elm, shade, and various fruit trees planted and transferred; together with the repairs, &c., of tools, implements, &c.; the usual police and other duties under this head, common to the post.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, IN CHARGE OF MILITARY STOREKEEPER J. A. WEBBER.

On reference to the report from this arsenal under date of 30th of June last, it will be observed that, for various reasons therein stated, several of the objects contemplated by former appropriations remained partially or wholly unaccomplished. They were as follows:

1. Repairing forges in the smith's shop.
2. Rebuilding the wall on the south front of the arsenal yard.
3. Constructing racks for muskets in the south arsenal.
4. Constructing permanent shot beds and gun-skidding.

In addition to the above, the assignments for this arsenal for the fiscal year ending this date, were as follows:

1. For raising the smith's shop one story and extending it thirty feet, and erecting a chimney for the boiler of the steam engine.
2. For constructing a fan, blast-pipe, and flues for forges in the smith's shop.
3. For constructing a cistern in the engine-room.
4. For pointing with cement the underpinning of the arsenal walls and buildings, the cornices of the north and south arsenals, and the stone-work of the large magazine.
5. For steam-pipes for warming shops.
6. For general repairs and preservation of the public buildings.

All the objects above specified have been fully accomplished within the last year, with the single exception of the permanent shot-beds and gun-skidding. But the materials for the latter have been mostly assembled and will be put in place in the ensuing quarter.

Six new forges have been constructed in the smith's shop, with cast-iron beds, backs, tops, and water troughs, which are supplied with water by pipes brought from the cistern in the engine-room. They are furnished with an air-blast, and the draught of each is into one main horizontal flue communicating with the chimney stack.

The plinth for the fence on the south front of the arsenal, represented as finished in my last report, has been surmounted by a neat and substantial structure of iron castings, and the enclosure of the yard on that front completed by two iron gates.

An additional story has been raised on the smith's shop, and extended thirty feet over the engine-room, furnishing us with two apartments, each sixty-seven and fifty-nine feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, suitable for armorers' shops; a passage-way thirteen feet wide, and a master-workman's room twelve by thirteen feet. To give access to these rooms, a projection was erected on the east side of the smith's shop to cover a stairway, and under it is constructed a cellar to contain coal for the forges. In this connexion it may be stated, though before alluded to, that the chimney stack has been raised twenty-six feet eight inches, making its whole height sixty-eight feet eight inches, to secure a more thorough draught for the forges.

On consideration it was deemed advisable, as the most economical method, to make use of a capacious well existing in the vicinity of the carpenter's shop for supplying water to the engine room, instead of constructing a cistern especially for the purpose. To effect this, a new shaft of a sufficient depth was sunk in the carpenter's shop, and the space between it and the well referred to tunneled to receive the leading pipe of a forcing pump placed at the bottom of the former. This pump being worked

from the main shaft that drives the machinery in the carpenter's shop, will afford an abundant supply of water to the engine room or any other building in the arsenal where it may be required.

The underpinning of the several walls and buildings of this establishment, the cornices and beltings of the latter, and the walls of the large magazine, have been pointed in a very thorough manner and finished with raised joints.

Steam-pipes for warming the shops have been put up in both stories of the carpenter's shop and in the finishing shop. They are carried entirely round the apartments in both, and are heated entirely by the escape steam of the engine. This arrangement afforded a very agreeable degree of warmth in the shops, even during the severe cold weather of last winter, and enabled us to dispense with the use of stoves and furnaces altogether in those buildings.

All necessary repairs for the preservation of the public buildings and the valuable property contained in them have been made as occasion required.

During the year ten sets of iron work for 32-pounder barbette carriages have been constructed, and many useful tools made for use in the shops. Two of the gauge lathes have been repaired and fitted up with new heads, and in part new gearing, and made into serviceable machines. A considerable addition has also been made to the machine shafting, and a fan blower attached to the furnace of the engine boiler. Racks for tools and other convenient fixtures have been put up in the various shops and other buildings, and sundry minor improvements made to promote comfort and order among the workmen.

Within the same period, there have been purchased, inspected, and stored at this arsenal:

228,078 feet superficial white oak gun-carriage timber.
100,000 fuse-wood, various sizes.
7,507 superficial feet bass-wood, dimension stuff for sponge heads, and
65,000 feet of dimension pine boards for gun-carriage pent-houses.

The white oak timber referred to completes the following sets for gun carriages now in store for seasoning:

60 sets for 10-inch columbiad.
60 " 8-inch "
150 " 42-pounder casemate.
120 " 32-pounder "
250 " 32-pounder barbette, and
120 " 24-pounder "

The arms, implements, and accoutrements of the first regiment Massachusetts volunteers and the ninth regiment of infantry, on the disbandment of those regiments, and 5,283 boxes, 513 kegs, and 371 barrels of fixed ammunition and powder returned from Mexico, were received during the same period. Most of the arms and accoutrements are rendered worthless by hard usage, or want of care; and much of the ammunition is in a damaged and useless condition. All of it had to be examined, and an account made of it, before it could be stored in our magazines. True economy would have been consulted had the worthless part of this ammunition been thrown overboard in the gulf of Mexico, instead of being transported from Vera Cruz and Brazos to our arsenals.

The time not given to the foregoing objects has been devoted to the preservation of stores at the post, and of the ordnance in the harbor of

Boston; the manufacture of ammunition for proving guns at South Boston; the improvement of the public grounds and general police of the arsenal.

BREVET MAJOR HAGNER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON CITY, *October* 25, 1849.

GENERAL: Having reported my return from Europe within the time prescribed by your orders of the 9th of October, 1848, I have now the honor to submit the accompanying notes of observations made, during my absence, upon the subjects to which my attention was therein specially directed, as well as "such information as I could procure upon the systems of artillery, and of the armament and equipment of troops," in the countries I visited. A person of limited experience, travelling *alone* among so much that is different from what he has been accustomed to at home, must needs be frequently perplexed by the desire, on the one hand, of reaping, for his service, all the advantages the opportunities afford, and by his fears, on the other, that much of what he notes may be considered by those better instructed unimportant. Laboring, especially, under this disadvantage myself, I must pray your indulgence to this report—due to me further, as the period of my visit to Europe was particularly unpropitious for a minute professional examination. Most of the experiments usually in practice upon subjects interesting to the artillery had been suspended; and, in some cases, the establishments of that corps closed to foreign visiters, owing to the political disturbances which have existed during the last two years in nearly all the continental States. But, while claiming all reasonable indulgence on this account, I must not neglect to call your attention to the many instances in which I have been favored by the polite attentions of artillery officers, in furtherance of the objects of my visit, and to the complimentary terms in which they have spoken of the practical operations of *our artillery*, and of the published report of balistic experiments recently made at the Washington arsenal. The few publications upon these subjects by our officers, and the unfrequency of intercourse, (by officers,) have kept them very ignorant of the actual condition of our artillery, and especially of the mechanical advances we have made of late years, so that I found them generally anxious to know details of our fabrication, and surprised at the results we have obtained. The report will show how much more general with us is the use of machines, and the advantages we have gained thereby in accuracy and neatness of work; and also the skill and economy *they* have been able to introduce in their fabrications, and the progress they have made, in many instances, in the science of artillery. The advantages thus derived by them from their well directed *schools of practice*, and the constant interchange of results by the *publication of experiments*, will prove the necessity of similar efforts upon our part, and *especially* that of spreading among our officers the details of the many valuable experiments reported annually to the Ordnance Office. Such a course would early secure to us the practical advantages of proposed improvements, which now come more tardily, after being matured abroad.

I cannot refrain from expressing the gratification derived from comparing the general condition of our arsenals and armories (as well in the machinery used and the character of the work done as in the comfort and well-

being of the workmen and the cleanliness and neatness of the establishments) with the most advanced of those abroad. The superiority in these respects is generally with us; and in every case one cannot fail to remark that the absence of official responsibility in the management of these establishments has, *as a result*, the absence of comfort, cleanliness, and care for the workmen.

In order to give the fullest information upon the manufacture of *percussion powder* and *caps* and that of *small arms*, I have not confined my remarks upon these subjects to the places particularly directed in your orders, but have mentioned the details of these operations as pursued at the establishments of France, Belgium, Holland, and England. Such peculiarities as I noticed in the different arsenals and in the armament and equipment of troops then follow, and a few remarks upon other subjects, generally interesting to military men, conclude the report. In the description of machines and modes of fabrication, I have endeavored to be sufficiently explicit to make these notes practically useful, as they are; but I can, I think, furnish any other necessary detail which I may have omitted in my desire not to be unnecessarily prolix.

I have purchased for the office some few publications upon military subjects which I thought would be useful, and have made arrangements to receive information of the future appearance of any others of professional interest.

The infantry officer's sabre, in the French service, was spoken of so highly by the corps who had used it most, that I thought it best to purchase one for trial. The chronographe (for use in experimenting,) greatly improved by a very simple marking apparatus, will also, I am sure, prove very useful.

Hoping that my efforts, earnestly made for the advancement of the service, may be productive of some good, and that you may not regret the high honor you did me by selecting me for this duty, I beg, most respectfully, to subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

P. V. HAGNER,
Brevet Major, and First Lieutenant of Ordnance.

General GEORGE TALCOTT,
Chief of Ordnance.

NOTES.

PERCUSSION CAPS—FRANCE.

There is but one capsuline in France; it is under charge of a major, with two captains as assistants, and embraces the establishment for making caps and friction tubes at Paris, and that for filling and finishing them at Montreuil, about nine miles distant. Major Didion, the director, was kind enough to accompany me through the first, and to give me an order for entrance into that at Montreuil.

The copper is bought in sheets at 2.50 francs the kilogramme, (about 21⅓ cents per pound,) and the scraps are exchanged for new at 35 centimes (about 6½ cents) the kilogramme, additional. The sheets are cut into strips and rolled by machines moved by steam power, then annealed in a furnace, washed in acid and water, and transferred to the cap room. The machines here used are worked and fed by hand. *Three* are required to complete the cap—the *first* cutting the stars, the *second* forming the cup, and the *third* pressing down the flange and clipping the points to a length. The first machine it is said can cut 83,000 stars per day of 10 hours. The caps are then rolled in a barrel with saw-dust, which cleans and polishes them, and sent to Montreuil. Here the first operations for making the fulminate are conducted under a shed open to the south. Three hundred grammes of mercury are dissolved in a glass matrass containing 2.3 litres of nitric acid at 40°, by means of a sand bath. When dissolved, the solution is poured into a large glass vessel containing 3.3 litres of alcohol. This vessel, of a capacity of about fifteen gallons, has a mouth about four inches diameter, and a nozzle of the same diameter; tightly luted to this last is a glass tube three inches diameter, six feet long, covered with zinc, inclined to the ground at an angle of about 15°. In the interior of this large tube a small glass tube runs down and back, conveying water from a reservoir above, which is discharged at the highest end after passing through the tube, thus cooling the fumes which fill the large tube. The lower end of the large tube is luted to the nozzle of one of a system of earthen jars, arranged side by side in the open air, which are connected by means of short tubes tightly luted to the adjacent nozzles, (each jar having two nozzles and a mouth.) Ten are usually employed, but sometimes more; the last jar has one nozzle left open for the escape of the uncondensed fumes. With ten jars, some deposite of alcohol and mercury is made in the tenth, but only about one-sixth of that made in the first. The alcohol used was said to be of a strength of 39°, and that condensed about 35° or 36°. This alcohol is used in checking the ebullition in the glass jars toward the end of the process. In every 100 kilogrammes of mercury used, two kilogrammes are saved by condensing the fumes, and 35 per cent. in *quantity* of the alcohol. One kilogramme of fulminate (in addition) is obtained from each kilogramme of mercury.

The fulminate is placed in earthen pans, to be washed and drained; the pans have a hole in the bottom, plugged loosely with flannel. After being well washed, it is placed in glass bottles, with water, and carried to the mixing-house—a frame building of one room. Here the unabsorbed water is carefully skimmed with a wooden spoon, from a portion of fulminate, sufficient (with the proportion of nitre) to make one kilogramme

in weight. The mixture is made on a marble table, with a horn spatula, and the mass formed into a cake and placed upon a sheet of thick brown paper. These papers are taken to the drying and sifting house—likewise a frame building, of one room, fifty yards distant—and the cakes are there broken up while moist, and spread to dry upon shelves, each cake on its sheet. After partial drying, the powder is passed through a copper wire sieve, by hand, (covered with a thick leather glove,) then replaced upon the shelf to dry ; and when dry enough to be pulverized, is passed through a horse-hair sieve. This last sifting is done upon a table surrounded above with curtains, the front curtains having sleeves for the passage of the hands : the workman is thus protected from the dust. The powder is then collected in covered wooden boxes, and taken to the filling-room. The sifting-room is kept at a temperature of 15° centigrade, being heated when necessary by a stove projecting within the room, but fed from without. In the mixing-room were about one hundred pans of moist composition, and in the drying-room more than a hundred kilogrammes of powder, in the different stages towards completion. Sometimes (the workman said) there was even more there, as no orders exist limiting its accumulation. The mixer is a man, receiving four-and-a-half francs a day ; a man also aids the master in making the fulminate ; but the attendant in the drying-room is a woman, who, alone, pulverizes and sifts the powder, receiving but thirty-six sous a day. In the charging-room are three women and one man ; two of the women fill the receivers with empty caps, passing them to the third, who charges the caps by means of a charger with a sliding bottom, one hundred at a time ; she hands the charged receiver to the pressman, who, placing upon it a cover with points entering the caps, passes the two through a press, the jaws of which are of quadrant form ; these revolving a quarter-revolution, by means of a crank moved by the man, take with them the receiver, delivering it on the opposite side, the caps equally pressed. He empties the receiver into a trough, conveying the caps (over a tub of water to absorb the dust) into a covered reservoir. From here they go to the varnishing-room : in this room are women only. Boards containing five hundred caps are used ; with a drop-tube a drop of varnish is deposited in each cap : after half an hour the board is again examined, to spread the varnish and take off the surplus, if necessary. The caps are then counted into linen bags containing 20,000, half at each end of the bag, and removed to the drying room : this is of brick, heated by a stove, with racks suspended from the ceiling ; the bags are swung upon the racks, and exposed for forty-eight hours to a heat of 50° centigrade. They are then placed in bags of 10,000, marked with the date of manufacture, and after inspection by a board of officers, (which assembles from time to time,) the bags are sealed and stamped, and sent to the castle of Vincennes to be stored. The cost of the fulminate is said to be 22 francs the kilogramme, ($1 89½ per pound ;) and of the finished caps, 94 cents a thousand. No accident has ever occurred here.

Friction tubes.—These are formed of two pressed copper tubes and a brass wire tongue. The smaller tube, (containing the friction powder,) with the wire tongue attached, is placed within the larger one, charged with rifle powder ; the upper end of which is *choked*, to prevent the passage of the small tube, but not the wire ; both ends of the large tube are then closed with wax. Upon pulling upon the wire, its roughened end

passes through the small tube, igniting its charge, and thence that of the other tube. The metal part is made at the establishment in Paris; the larger tubes being formed from discs of sheet copper one-and-a-quarter inch diameter, by pressure in nine different machines, and the smaller ones, from ends of these, by four additional machines. Several other machines are used in completing them, all moved by hand. The metal parts, finished, are sent to Montreuil, and there filled, in shops distinct from the cap shops. The friction powder is composed of two parts of sulphuret of antimony and four parts of chlorate of potassa. This can be used with safety, and costs only five and a quarter francs per kilogramme. The finished tube is said to cost twenty-five sous the hundred. These tubes are manufactured in great numbers, and are to replace the use of the lock.

PERCUSSION CAPS—BELGIUM.

The caps are made at the arsenal in the town of Liège, and, after examination by a board of officers, are issued to the director of the laboratory, who is charged with the preparation of all ammunition. The cap machine-room, at the arsenal, contains six machines (two cutters and four punches) moved by steam power, and capable of making 100,000 caps a day. The copper having been cut into strips, and rolled, the strips are fed by hand into the cutting machine; double dies cut two stars at once; the stars are then examined, and passed by hand to the punch machine, which forms the cap, and cuts, at the same time, the points to a length. The caps are again examined, and counted by means of filling boards, and placed in boxes ready for inspection. The cap filling-shops are detached from all other work; the different buildings required being upon the terrepleins of the advanced works of the citadel, separated from each other by traverses, where more than one is in the same angle of the work. The operations had been conducted here for eight years without accident; but soon after my visit I heard of a slight accident having occurred, the particulars of which, by the kindness of the director, I am enabled to give attached hereto, in a translation of his report.

In making the fulminate, the proportions used differ slightly from the French: 4.500 kilogrammes of nitric acid at 36°, 0.450 kilogramme of mercury, dissolved in a matrass on a sand bath, is poured into a large glass retort containing 5 litres of alcohol. Nine condensing vessels are attached to the retort, and the last of the series to the chimney of the house in which this operation is conducted. No water is used in assisting the cooling. The retort contains, after the fumes have passed off, 700 grammes of moist fulminate, or 500 of dry; and the product of the condensation is 2 per cent. of mercury and a quantity of alcohol, which (after being conveyed to a tank outside of the house and treated with lime to extract the acid) gives 20 per cent. of the quantity used, of greater strength than it by 4°. This alcohol is preserved for making varnish, being found to be more advantageous for this purpose than the alcohol of commerce. The moist powder, with its proportion of nitre, is mixed upon a round marble table with high edges, by means of a pair of rakes and a pair of scrapers attached to a vertical arbor, and moved by gearing connected with a hand-wheel in a detached building. The object desired being a mere mixing of the material *without compression*, the rakes level the piles raised by the scrapers without touching the marble. The charge upon the table is, 1.880 kilo-

gramme of moist fulminate, 0.666 kilogramme of nitre, 2.000 kilogrammes of dust from previous siftings, as explained hereafter.

No one is present in the room during the mixing. The motion is continued for 30 minutes, and the powder is then transferred to pieces of oiled silk and carried to the drying house, where the pieces of silk are placed, with their contents, upon hot water dishes, made of zinc, about 2 feet square. When sufficiently dry to be pulverized, the powder, enveloped in the silk, is removed to the sifting-house, and the above charge divided into two portions, each placed in a sieve with a parchment bottom, having holes of the size of fine rifle powder. With the powder is placed in each sieve a circular beater, made of wood, covered with leather; weight, 1 pound; diameter, 8 inches; thickness in the centre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; sloping towards the periphery. The sieves, having covers about their size fitting upon them, fit, as covers, upon other sieves with bottoms of silk cloth, which themselves fit upon boxes with solid parchment bottoms. All the rims are tightly covered inside and out with leather, and each set of 4 pieces bound together with straps; other straps are attached to connect them to the sifting frame. This consists of a horizontal hoop, with arms, made of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch iron, about 8 feet diameter. It revolves with a vertical arbor having a double crank, supported in sockets at the floor and ceiling, and connected below the floor, by band gearing, with a hand wheel in a detached building. An up-and-down motion is given to the hoop, while revolving, by means of cords from the arms to the ceiling. The two sets of sieves are fastened to the frame at opposite ends of the same diameter. After fifteen minutes' turning, all the powder will have descended from the top sieve, and the dust have passed through the silk to the bottom box. This is put away to be used again in the batch for mixing, (in the proportion above stated,) and the *grain* powder remaining upon the silk is placed in straw-covered glass bottles and deposited in the magazine for use. The impression is, that the dust powder is not suitable for filling caps. The charging house consists of a large room, with an ante-chamber and a small *hopper-shed*, abutting against the large room, but separated from it by a thick plate of sheet-iron. In this shed is the hopper, capable of containing about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of percussion powder; its sliding bottom is opened by a treadle, the foot of which passes through the iron plate into the large room. To fill the hopper, the attendant enters by the door of the shed; and to charge the caps, a receiver of the ordinary kind, containing 56 empty caps, is placed by hand under the hopper, through a second hole in the iron plate, in a proper position for this object; and, by touching the treadle, and then moving an arm, the proper charge is deposited in each cap, and the bottom of the hopper again closed. The receiver is then passed to the pressman, who applies the cover, with its 56 points fitting in the caps, and places it under the press, the power of which is estimated at 10,000 kilogrammes. There are two presses in this room, working vertically by means of cranks in the ante-chamber, each revolution of the crank bringing down and lifting up the piston. After pressing, the cover is removed, and the receiver passes to the varnishing table; there it is placed in the bed of a small machine constructed so as to bring 56 points (from a reservoir of varnish into which they dip) over the 56 caps. The caps are then withdrawn from the receiver by a withdrawing-board and placed upon a drying board, cup uppermost. When full, these boards are placed upon shelves in this room, and left to dry; 14 workmen, 2 non-commissioned officers, and an

officer, are usually present in this room. (All these men were present at the moment of the explosion of the hopper on the 24th of July last.)

Composition of varnish: alcohol at 40°, (95 per cent.,) 135 parts; gum shellac, 40 parts; resin colophane, 10 parts.

For issue, the caps are packed in tin boxes containing 10,000.

Cost of 1 kilogramme of fulminate, 27.20 francs—$2 31⅓ per pound.

Cost of 1 kilogramme of percussion powder, 27.70 francs—$2 35½ per pound.

Cost of 1 kilogramme of varnish, 1.70 franc—14½ cents per pound.

Cost of 1,000,000 of caps, (filled,) 5,000 francs—$912 50.

[Colonel Timmerhans told me that, when he commanded the laboratory, he had made 10,000,000 of caps to complete an order, and that the cost, including the interest upon the establishment, was only 3,450 francs per million, or 64 $\frac{6}{10}$ cents the thousand.]

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS—LIEGE.

Messrs. Falisse & Co. are large manufacturers of percussion caps and of the machines for making them. The plan pursued by them is said to be nearly the same as that of the government establishment. As their establishment was not in operation while I was at Liège, I could not see it. They have not been so successful in avoiding accidents, the officers told me, as they had been. Last year an explosion of the hopper took place, and slight accidents had occurred previously. Mr. Falisse told me that with thirty persons, twenty of whom were boys or women, he could make the powder and finish complete 150,000 caps per day; and that he could deliver them in New York at 94 cents the thousand. He said that he had recently returned from putting up a set of his machines in Spain, which they preferred to the *English machines*, made recently for them at Woolwich arsenal. As in the machine already described, the stars are cut by *one* machine, and fed by hand to a *second*, which forms the cap.

PERCUSSION CAPS—SWITZERLAND.

Samples of these caps, made at Zurich, accompany this report. The manufactory was not visited. The star is cut into twelve points, and a thin disc of copper covers the powder instead of varnish. An accident occurred here in the summer of 1848, killing two men.

PERCUSSION CAPS—PRUSSIA.

The priming for the new musket is placed in the end of the paper sabot, upon which the ball rests. It is composed of one part sulphuret of antimony and six parts chlorate of potassa, moistened with a little gum arabic or tragacanth. The percussion cap for ordinary percussion arms is made at Erfurt, but the establishment was not visited. The powder is covered as in the Swiss cap, with a disc of copper without varnish.

PERCUSSION CAPS—HOLLAND.

The caps are made at the arsenal at Delft, and issued to the director of the laboratory. The machines used are similar to those in use at Liège, in

construction; but the one making the cap from the star did not work well in my presence, owing, they said, to the copper not being of good quality. The operations of making the powder and charging the cap are conducted, as at Liège, at a special establishment, at a distance from others, consisting of many buildings separated from each other by traverses of earth. Such differences only as were noticed in the course of the fabrication will be stated. The jars used in condensing the fumes are placed in tubs of water. The proportions used are as follows: 0.367 kilogramme of mercury, 4.111 kilogrammes of nitric acid at 4°, 4.25 litres of alcohol at 30°; producing 0.546 kilogramme of fulminate moist—100 parts of mercury giving 116 or 117 parts of fulminate. By condensation 40 per cent. of alcohol at 30° and 3 per cent. of mercury are saved. 1.4 kilogramme of moist fulminate, 0.6 kilogramme of nitre, (first mixed with a horn fork upon an earthen dish,) and the dust of former operations, to the maximum extent of 1.5 kilogramme, gradually added, are transferred to the marble *grinding table*, where the mass is ground under a pressure of 180 kilogrammes for two hours by two heavy wooden rollers, followed by two scrapers; all moved by gearing from a hand-wheel in a detached building. An attendant stands by the table during this operation with a wet sponge, wiping up all the dry particles and keeping the material moist. After the grinding, the paste is scraped from the table, made into a cake, and taken to another building, where the cake is cut in small pea-sized bits with a horn spatula upon a piece of oiled-silk cloth. A temperature of 15° centigrade is maintained in this room, (artificially, if necessary.) When dry enough to pulverize, the ends of the cloth are folded over the material, all is placed in a box, covered, and carried to the sifting room. This differs from that at Liège in having the arbor of the sifting-circle only two and a half feet high above the floor, with one elbow, and not connected with the ceiling. An attendant with a moist sponge is always ready to wipe up the dust which may be upon the sieves before joining them, or which may fall during the sifting. The grains of powder found on the silk bottom sieve are collected upon a sheet of paper and carried to the drying-house, and there the sheets are extended upon hot-water dishes made of zinc, with sides and bottom enveloped in sheepskin with the wool on. The dishes are in boxes six inches high, open in front. The powder remains thus two days, the water being kept hot. It is then put into glass bottles, one and a half kilogramme in each, and stored in the magazine. The dust collected in the bottom of the sieves is likewise bottled and stored till wanted. The magazine is a light frame building with windows, and used exclusively for percussion powder. The press and charging building is arranged as at Liège. The plate between the hopper-shed and press-room is of cast-iron. The press, of different construction, extremely heavy, is said to give a pressure of 12,000 kilogrammes. The officer attending said it had been found that caps split more, and were more liable to throw out fragments, when filled with dusty powder, and that the great pressure used prevented a too ready explosion, and preserved the cap from being injured by moisture. Before varnishing, some are tried by a *test drop*. A weight of one ounce falling two and a half feet *must* explode the cap; but if falling *one* foot, (a force less than full cock,) the cap must not explode. The machine for varnishing differed from that at Liège in making the receiver move instead of the plate with its points. After varnishing, the caps, placed upon boards cup

uppermost, are removed to a drying-loft, where they remain four weeks exposed to a temperature of 30° centigrade. They are then packed in tin boxes containing 10,000. The cost of 10,000, labor and materials included, is said to be 21½ guilders—about 84 cents a thousand. Fulminate costs 8 guilders ($1 37½) per pound. 37 kilogrammes (82.65 lbs.) charge 1,000,000. The prices above given are said to embrace a proper interest upon the expenses incurred in completing this extensive establishment. All the working-rooms are kept in the neatest order; the floors are carpeted and the workmen supplied with woollen slippers. Each workman has his particular branch, and he attends to nothing but that. A sergeant is master of each shop, and is obliged to be constantly present to see that the workmen act with proper care. No women or boys are employed.

Goossen's Cap Machine.—I was invited by the inventor to examine this machine, and state whether it had been copied from that in use with us, as some rival mechanician had charged. It differs, however, in some points, from any I have seen, and promises to work well when finished. The copper, in strips, enters the machine vertically, being fed in, by rack, at each end of a lever arm, to dies, cutting the star and forming the cap, (as with us,) the cutters attached to the ends of a swinging beam, moved by an eccentric, so that a star is cut and cap made alternately at *each end* of the beam, or *one* every half revolution of the crank. The punches act horizontally, and a piston pushes the finished cap from one matrix as the punch enters to form the cap in the other. This secures, as with us, a freedom from clogging, which seemed to annoy them greatly in the government machines. The inventor had conceived and partly matured a plan for combining the filling and varnishing operations with this machine, the only instance that I saw in Europe where the idea of such a combination seemed to have been entertained at all. He had presented his views, he said, to the officers of the Dutch artillery, but they had not been received with encouragement.

PERCUSSION CAPS—ENGLAND.

The cap factory is under the general charge of the colonel commanding the gunners' stores department, Woolwich arsenal; but the operations are conducted with those of pressing musket balls and preparing shells, in a special enclosure, which can only be entered (even by officers of the British army) in company with the officer in charge. Through the kindness of Colonel Dundas, I was permitted to accompany him through some of the shops. The machines for making the caps, and those for filling them, occupy two adjoining rooms; the mechanical and hand operations being more intermingled than in the continental establishments

The sheet-copper of commerce is cut into strips, wide enough to cut four rows of stars, by machine shears; then passed through rollers; then fed by hand to the star-cutting machine, cutting two rows at once. The stars are then fed by hand to other machines, which complete the cap. They are then rolled in barrels with saw-dust to clean and polish them ready for filling. For this purpose they are placed upon plates containing twelve dozen holes, in which the caps rest. These plates slide in a space under the top of the filling table; this is a polished metal plate, fenced

around with holes corresponding with those on the others, and of a size to contain the exact charge for a cap, the bottoms closed by a sliding metal plate. The composition—a fine powder, *not in grains*—is spread with a wooden spatula upon the table, and the surplus, after filling the hole, is returned to the box; upon drawing the sliding metal plate to a stop, the mouth of each cap is uncovered, and, by a blow upon the table, the charge is deposited in each. The plate with caps then goes to the press table, where a pressure of fourteen pounds is, in turn, given to each row, the plate travelling by a rack movement, so as to bring the rows of caps under a row of pressing points moved by a hand crank. To varnish the caps, the plate is placed in its bed, upon another table, where, by similar machinery, each row is, in turn, brought into position to receive its proper supply from a row of points which travel from the varnish reservoir to this position, advancing the plate one row each return journey. When over the caps, the arms supporting the row of points touch upon stops with force enough to detach the drops of varnish from the points. The caps are allowed to remain in the plates a short time—15 or 20 minutes; each cap is then placed, separately, in the chuck of a small foot-lathe, and a rapidly revolving piston, having a reverse motion to that of the chuck, is pressed in the cap to harden and polish the varnish. After some days drying, they are placed in a second lathe and polished externally. (Occasionally I noticed that a cap would explode during this operation, as the boy pushed too hard with his polisher, but no further harm was done than the loss of the cap.)

The government does not make any fulminate, but buys it from a contractor on the Island of Jersey. The reason given for this was, that the department is thus saved the tariff charges upon alcohol, which enters free into Jersey. For use, the fulminate is mixed with chlorate of potassa and pounded glass, (to give bulk to the fulminate, a very small quantity of which is esteemed necessary.) Sulphur and nitre formerly used for this purpose are so no longer. The proportions are: 4 parts of fulminate, 9 of chlorate, 2 of glass dust. The chlorate is bought in commerce and the glass pounded by hand at the establishment. I was not shown the mixing room, but was told that the mixture was simply made upon a marble table, without danger; that no accident had ever happened. The caps are said to be invariably good, even after 24 hours' immersion in water.

The contract price of the fulminate is 25s. 3d. per pound, ($6 06.) Boys are chiefly employed. I saw but one man: he attended to mixing the powder.

Percussion tubes for cannon are also made here, composed of two tubes of quill. Chlorate of potassa, mixed with sulphuret of antimony, fills the smaller ones, which is fastened securely, at right-angles, with the larger, charged with gunpowder. Colonel Dundas stated that they found them excellent, both for the land and sea-service, and the cost is said to be very little. A specimen accompanies this. No *friction tube* has been introduced.

The chief peculiarities in the fabrication of the fulminating powder, by different nations, may be summed up as follows, and is interesting in showing how much labor, in handling, is avoided by our ingenious machinery:

French.—Mix by hand without pressure; sift by hand; dry by exposure to heated air, and charge, 52 at a time, under moderate pressure, using dust powder. Varnish by hand, one at a time.

Belgian.—Mix by machinery without pressure; sift by machinery; dry upon hot-water plates; and charge under a pressure of 10,000 kilos., using grain powder only. Varnish by a hand machine, 56 at a time.

Holland.—Mix by hand and then press into a cake, while moist, by machinery, under a pressure of 180 kilos.; dry by heated air; sift by machinery; again dry for two days, by hot-water plates, and charge, 56 at a time, under a pressure of 12,000 kilos., using grain powder only. Varnish by a hand machine, 56 at a time.

England.—Fulminate purchased; mixed by hand without pressure; charged immediately, 12 at a time; using dust powder, under a pressure of 14 pounds only. Varnished by a hand machine, 12 at a time; again pressed by a spindle in a lathe; dry for a day and cleaned in a lathe, one at a time.

United States.—Mix by hand without pressure; sift by hand; dry by exposure to heated air, and charge, one at a time, (in a machine which makes the cap,) under moderate pressure; using dust and fine-grain powder. Varnish, one at a time, by hand.

Making caps.

French.—Cut copper in strips by machine shears; roll and clean in acid and water each strip; use three different machines, worked and fed by hand, to form *each* cap; roll in saw-dust the caps before charging.

Belgian.—Cut copper in strips by machine shears; roll each strip; use two different machines, worked by machinery, but fed by hand to form *each* cap.

Holland.—Same as Belgian.

England.—Copper cut into strips of double breadth by machine shears; roll each strip; use two machines worked by power, but fed by hand to form each cap. The caps are then rolled in saw-dust to be cleaned; and, after charging and varnishing, placed by hand in a lathe to be again cleaned.

United States.—A single machine, worked by power, cuts from the sheet of copper the star, forms, finishes, and charges the cap without handling.

Note upon the explosion of about 200 grammes of fulminating powder at the citadel of Liège, July 24, 1849.

[Translation.]

"The 24th of July, at 9 a. m., the hopper exploded while they were engaged in charging percussion caps at the citadel.

"Work had just commenced, and there were nearly 200 grammes of powder in the hopper. By the force of the explosion, the cap-receiver (a machine of iron with cast brass sides and wrought-iron handle, pierced with 56 holes, containing 56 caps) and the hopper were broken to pieces, and projected almost all downwards with such force that they penetrated the ground to the depth of from 10 to 20 centimetres. Fragments of the

brass sides were thrown laterally to a distance of 200 metres. Some injury was done to the building.

"The thick sheet-iron plate (between the hopper-shed and press-room) preserved entirely, as was expected, the interior of the press-room, where were 17 workmen. Two bottles of varnish only were broken within the room by the concussion." * * * * *

SMALL ARMS—FRANCE.

As our musket resembles much the French in dimensions and in the mode of welding the barrels, I thought it advisable to visit some of their armories, and examine the operations to see if the difference in cost reported (for their arms and that of ours) was due to the use of more economical means, or solely to the higher rates of labor and materials in this country. Upon application of our minister, Mr. Rush, I was furnished with orders of admission to Mutzig armory near Strasbourg, and to St. Etienne armory near Lyons. As I was informed that neither of these was entirely a *government* establishment, (the first being owned and conducted by a contractor who is paid a fixed price upon each finished arm, and the second in part owned and conducted by contract,) I afterwards visited Chatellerault armory—the largest in France—which is owned by government and conducted without the interposition of a contractor. The operations at all are under the control of the artillery, a director, a sub-director, and from 6 to 10 captains (en seconde) being stationed at each—the last for their instruction as well as for the assistance of the director in supervising the shops and the course of work, and inspecting the rough material and the finished arms. A special board of officers at Paris is likewise charged with the minute examination (with standard gauges) of a certain number of arms from each manufactory each half year; and its report, as far as it concerns the work of either armory, is posted conspicuously in view of the workmen, to prevent thus the gradual introduction of any change in dimensions. A peculiar feature in the work at the French armories—producing, they say, a great economy in the price, and unobjectionable in all respects—is their mode of *repairing defective barrels by piecing them.* This is done at all stages of the fabrication as the defect is discovered—even in cases where barrels burst in the proof. One result of it is immediately noticed—the absence of the piles of rejected barrels generally to be seen at other armories. This plan, perfectly familiar in other kinds of iron work, has not been to my knowledge elsewhere applied to barrels; but there seems to be no practical objection to its introduction to some extent, if not to the degree practised in France. But few machines are used in any of their establishments, and those generally of old patterns. In boring, *two* or *three* different lathes are used for each barrel. With *two*, 7 boring-rods are used in the first and 9 in the second. The conical portion of the barrel only is turned; it is then finished by file and grindstone. A few milling tools are used at Chatellerault; but none were seen elsewhere. The breech is threaded, the breech-screw cut, and the vent bored, by hand-tools; this last operation *without a fixed frame* to support the barrel. At all the establishments the workmen furnish their own tools, and much of the work is done at the home of the workmen. A tariff establishes the price allowed for each operation, provided the part receives the stamp of the inspector; but by

the rules established at Mutzig and St. Etienne, (and it is believed Chatellerault also,) if a skelp is taken from the store, a good barrel (passing all inspections) must be returned for it, all defects being supposed to be produced in the workmanship; consequently, all the work lost by defects discovered in the course of fabrication has to be made good by the different workmen in whose hands it has been. The usual defects noticed in barrels—*cross-cracks*, *cinder-holes*, *flaws*, &c.—were observed at times in the French barrel; but the inspection is very rigid, and the finished barrel seems to be faultless. Stocks are supplied in the rough from the stores to outdoor workmen, the contractor being charged with its cost price, 1.90 fr. (35⅔ cents.) The dimensions of the shank of the bayonet have recently been enlarged in the vertical direction. They are now 16 mil. × 11.3 mil. horizontal diameter. Cones are made at St. Etienne and Chatellerault, and sword bayonets at Chatellerault only, from whence the other armories are supplied. Although great care is observed to reject all parts not of prescribed dimensions, it is yet impossible to have the parts interchange—each has to be fitted and marked for its own barrel and stock. The spare parts for repairs are not finished to exact dimensions at the armories. The peculiarities noticed at the different establishments, and the prices of materials or work, are given below.

Mutzig.—Iron is purchased in bars 1 inch thick, 2¾ wide; about one foot makes two skelps—price of skelp 4.50 francs, (84⅜ cents.) In forging, the barrel receives from 60 to 75 heats, commencing *at the centre* and *finishing* at the *small end*. The seat for the cone is forged separately and welded in a slot cut to receive it. Barrels are proved in the presence of an officer; less than two per cent. burst in the proof. Cost of finished barrel 9 francs, ($1 69)—of bayonet, 3.45 francs, (64½ cents.) The stocker is paid 2.50 francs, (47 cents.) One stock per day is esteemed a fair day's work, but many of the men finish *three in two days* or *four in three days*. The finished gun is said to cost 32 francs, ($6 02.) Water power is used to turn the machinery. Forges *single*, with hand-bellows. About 16,000 new arms were made during the last year.

St. Etienne.—Inspection offices and assembling shops in the village: about two miles from these are other shops—one large building with a steam engine attached, where are, in one room, *boring* and *turning lathes*, *grindstones* and *emery wheels*, and *blowing cylinders* (for the fires in the forging shops adjacent,) an inspection room for barrels and bayonets, an iron storehouse, a proving house, and a damp cellar (the "*salle humide*,") where finished barrels are stored for thirty days previous to the final inspection. This plan is not continued elsewhere, but it is said to be the most effective means of developing defects in the iron, as the condensed moisture escapes from the defective portion long after the sound part is dry. Grindstones, it is said, are secured from bursting by imbedding in the sides circles of iron 1½ inch wide by ¾ thick, let in with melted lead. *One* or *two* circles are used, according to the size of the stone—the smaller about 2 feet in diameter, the other 3½ feet. No stone has burst here since this plan was adopted. Bar iron for barrels costs 64 francs the 100 kilos., ($12 for 220 lbs.) Barrels are all finished in these shops; locks, stocks, mountings, &c., by outdoor workmen in the village, and sent to the inspection offices, there to be assembled. Muskets, as soon as they are boxed, are sent to Lyons to be stored. Packing-boxes are very rough, and un-

planed. The cost of the finished musket is said to be the same as at Mutzig.

Chattellerault.—The armory is about two miles from the village, consisting of two ranges of shops; *one*, five in number, with a water-wheel to each, turning machinery within; the *other* for hand workmen and stores. Eight large four-story buildings of stone are also attached to the establishment, for quarters for the workmen and their families; 900 workmen are said to be employed here, besides many outdoor hands, (some of whom live as far as *five leagues* from the armory.) A large stone building designed for storing arms is now used for pattern-rooms, saddler's work (making belts,) filing and finishing light parts, &c., as the government has forbidden arms to be stored elsewhere than at the forts. In the pattern-rooms are kept samples of each article made, in each stage of its manufacture, showing the part done by each order of workmen, or by each different machine through which the work passes. The machine shops contain trip hammers, forges, blowing cylinders, lathes, drop hammers, and moulds for forming the cuirass, grindstones, emery wheels, and some few milling machines for parts of small-arms. Fourteen varieties of fire-arms, four of sabres, two of swords, two of sword-bayonets, and the breast and back-plates of the cuirass, with the implements for small-arms and the mountings for belts and slings, are made at the establishment—a variety of work which must allow of great economy of material under the system pursued. The iron necessary is purchased of suitable dimensions, the price a little greater than at St. Etienne. The steel is drawn under the trip hammers to the sizes needed for sabre and sword blades, and weighed off for each in a special balance. The rod, suspended in water, in a square tube, is marked at the point indicating the proper cubical contents (of the part immersed) for the kind of blade to be made. The forging is done by outdoor hands, the grinding and polishing in the shops. The cuirass is finished entirely at the shops. Alternate pieces of iron and steel, squaring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or less, are thoroughly welded together in piles under the trip; the mass is doubled and drawn out repeatedly, and then hammered into plates and rolled into sheets of proper thickness. These are moulded to form by drop-hammers. Three moulds are necessary for each. The edges are then hammered, and the plates finished on the grindstone. The use of the "salle humide," for depositing barrels after their completion, has been discontinued here, also the use of polishing machines; both changes, it is said, by the influence of the workmen. The grindstones in use are of artificial construction: the exact mode of preparing them is not known; but they are said to be composed of a mixture of sand, bitumen, and resin. They are about the color of pale red sandstone, and of many varieties of fineness. The workmen spoke highly of them as cutting well, not wearing rapidly, and perfectly safe. They are on trial here, as an experiment, previous to their general introduction. A captain of artillery is charged with examining and reporting the details of their use. The usual number of muskets finished is said to be 1,800 per month. The cost of the musket here is said to be 34 francs ($6 37½.)

Altering flint arms to percussion.—This is going on very extensively all the armories; about 60,000 were altered last year at Mutzig, and in larger numbers at St. Etienne and Chattellerault. Carbines for the lery are all altered *à la tige*, and generally at the last-named place. rifling is done in a vertical hand-machine, the barrel held fast, and th

descending in a long brass guide. In transforming the musket, the old vent is threaded and screw-plugged—diameter of plug before threading 4½ mil.; a second plug, 15 mil. at the small end and 20 mil. at the large, and 22 mil. long, is screwed in the top of the barrel, to form the cone-seat, and the interior excess of these plugs bored off by a hand-drill. The seat is then formed, topped, and bored, ready for the cone. The muzzle-sight (previously on the upper band) is brazed on the barrel in a slot, and a breech-sight tightly hammered in a similar slot, cut in the tang of the breech-pin. The barrel is then fine-bored to its new diameter of 18 mil., and then proved with a charge of 20 grammes and one ball. All barrels found defective upon a first inspection, or which burst in the proof, are repaired by piecing, as with new barrels; by preference the piece is attached to the butt-end when equally economical, and the small end cut into ferules (for the screw-driver and cone wrench handles for the new carbines.) The plane of junction of the new piece is perpendicular to the axis, as in the welding of Treadwell's cannon. A barrel which burst in the proof at Mutzig in my presence, for the length of six inches, was sent to the forging-shop to be pieced, and the master-workman stated, that for 4½ francs (half the price of a new barrel) it would be made again ready for the proof. Old stocks are scraped and oiled, the bands merely flattened a little to make them bind. Locks altered by removing the pan and filling up the bed with an iron plate; an extra notch is filed in the tumbler as "a cran de sinete," and a hammer replaces the cock. These changes cost only 5 francs (94 cents) per musket, *where all parts are good;* but I saw some muskets repaired where the lock needed several new parts and the barrel was pieced. Where arms to be altered are in the hands of troops, officers of the armories are sent to inspect and receive them, making a report of their condition: other altered arms are issued, no new muskets being yet in the hands of the troops.

New pattern fire-arms.—For many years efforts have been made by the French artillery to introduce the rifle principle into their system of fire-arms, under a form which should give the advantages known to be due to the grooved arm, with a forced ball, without the objections *then* belonging to that principle, viz: a difficult and slow mode of loading, and a ball deformed disadvantageously upon leaving the gun—objections esteemed sufficiently powerful to abolish, for a long time, the use of grooved arms in the French service. A certain step had been gained as early as 1828 by the invention of M. Delvigne, who, by making a chamber for the powder of a less diameter than the rest of the bore, and (later) by using a cylindro-conical ball, succeeded in reducing the difficulty of loading, and in gaining accuracy with small charges, but with a loss of force to the ball for long ranges. Continued trials since, producing, step by step, modifications in the grooves of the bore, the form of the ball and the rod, resulted in the adoption and introduction of a carbine in 1840, which was placed in the hands of a special corps, styled the Chasseurs d'Orleans. The services of this corps in Africa proving the superior range and accuracy of their arm, induced the artillery to apply the principle to its carbines, and afterwards to the infantry musket. The essential difference between this arm and grooved arms previously known is, in having a stem of small diameter attached to the breech-pin in the axis of the bore, upon the end of which the ball rests in

loading, and then (by the usual number of blows for smooth-bored arms) with the rammer it is easily made to fill the grooves of the barrel, without essentially altering the shape known to be best to secure to it velocity and a rotary movement in the direction of its longest axis. This idea is said to be due to General Thouvenin; but the details of the dimensions for the stem, the grooves, the ball, and the sights, have been established, after long trials, by Messrs. Tamisier and Minie, officers employed at the school of practice-firing at Vincennes. I do not think that the plan is yet considered so free from practical objections, as to secure its general introduction for all arms. The French officers, however, always speak of it in the highest terms, and the services of the Chasseurs have been invariably mentioned with eulogy upon their arm in Algeria, and recently at Rome. In Belgium and Holland I found that trials had been made with it, confirming, in a measure, the French reports of its superior accuracy and range. It is certainly advantageous for *some* corps; and in Belgium and Holland they propose arming the foot rifle corps *only* with it. In Belgium its fabrication has been commenced. The results said to be obtained from the short artillery carbine, in France, commend it especially for that arm, now so inferior to the musket. The stem is a cylinder of steel, tempered at the end upon which the ball rests, and screw-threaded at the other end for a length of 1 centimetre; the diameter .009 m., and the height above the breech .038 m. The barrel has 4 grooves, with the inclination of 2 metres in one revolution; breadth of groove 7 mil.; the depth varying from 3 mil. at the breech to 1.5 mil. at the muzzle of the musket. A special hausse, with a hinge joint, is attached about 4 inches in front of the cone, admitting of *three fixed sights*, and with a movable slide for higher elevations, (graduated in the *Chasseurs' carbine* to 800 metres.) General Tournemine told me that the altered musket had been fired at 1,200 metres, placing 66 balls in the butt in the 100; the carbine the same at 800; and the artillery carbine (having only 23½ inches' length of barrel) placed 56 per cent. in the butt at 400 metres. Far inferior results would commend strongly the introduction of a principle which *secured* them. The shape of the ball (every line of which is said to have been established, as it now is, upon *special* trial) can be best judged of from the one presented herewith; its weight is 47.5 grammes, (1.67 ounce.) The service charge for the musket is 4.5 grammes, (for the artillery carbine, 2 grammes less;) for blank cartridges, 7 grammes are used. As 6.30 grammes are necessary to fill the space around the stem, the charge of 7 is ordered, that the rod may never touch the stem in loading. The vacant space between the powder and the ball secures room enough for any ordinary accumulation of dirt in long-continued firing, and no injury has resulted from it to any of the arms tried. Ball cartridges are made with an extra piece of paper, forming a cup, to contain the powder; the ball and this cup are then enveloped in the ordinary folds of the cartridge-paper, and the ball end dipped in grease. In loading, the powder is poured into the barrel, the ball inverted, and inserted in the bore, *all the paper torn off* and thrown away, and the ball rammed home; six cartridges are bundled together, (with eight caps, in a special cylinder.)

In the alteration of old guns to this new plan, *at first* the barrel was cut off in front of the vent, and a new piece, (of a length to contain the charge, and with the stem attached to its breech-pin,) of greater strength than the

original, was attached, by screw-thread, to the barrel. This was found to be unnecessary upon trial, and *now* a stem of proper size is merely screwed into the original breech-pin, and the old barrel grooved, as above stated. All artillery carbines are to be so altered, all the regiments of that corps being armed now with the altered arm. Two regiments of infantry, stationed at Metz, are armed with the altered musket; and I understood that the further alteration of muskets had been suspended until the reports of a long practice in these regiments had established the suitableness of the arm to infantry service. The officers at Metz with whom I conversed stated that, up to that time, the trials had been favorable. A special drill has been published for this arm, containing directions for teaching the appreciation of distances and the use of the sights; a copy of this I have brought with me.

To avoid the necessity of using the stem, a recent proposition has been made to use a ball charged at its lower extremity with powder, (*percussion*, I believe,) which, exploding with the charge of the gun, would swell out the circumference of the ball sufficient to fill the grooves of the barrel. General Tournemine, a member of the committee of artillery at Paris, told me that experiments with this ball before the committee had been perfectly successful, and showed me the cartridges proposed for each arm. He stated that further experiments were to be commenced at the school at Vincennes; the result of these I have not heard. The cap for each cartridge was conveniently carried in the hole in the ball, on the top of its charge.

The carbine made in Belgium (and proposed to be introduced) differs from the French in the grooves of the barrel being only 5.6 mil. wide and 3 mil. deep. The price is said to be 60 francs. Trials were in progress at the armory at Delft at the time of my visit. The gun was fired from a rest—the distance from the butt 800 metres—at which 48 per cent. of the balls struck the target.

In connexion with the subject of small-arms in France, I will notice the novelties exhibited at the national exhibition at Paris in this branch. M. Delvigne proposes a *tube for practice*, to be applied to the interior of the musket or cannon, with a view to economise the expenditure of ammunition while teaching the use of these arms in service. The tube for the musket has a bore of the diameter of our buckshot, and fits in the bore of the gun. A mark on its end shows when the vent of the tube is opposite the vent of the gun. For *cannon* the tube is of brass, to the length of the same number of calibres of *its* bore as the *gun* has, in terms of *its* calibre. This brass tube has arms of iron extending to the muzzle, by which it can be drawn out to be loaded. Aiming by the *usual method* (as the shot is placed in the axis of the piece,) it will depart, he says, under precisely the same circumstances as when the full size shot and charge are used. A Mr. Buvers exhibits the shank of a bayonet finished by machinery. He states that he can furnish boyonets of the French government model by the use of his machines (which are not shown) $3\frac{3}{4}$ sous cheaper than the government now pays. Berger of St. Etienne exhibits a musket-lock for the government musket, where the number of parts is reduced to *three*. This ingenious and simple arrangement seems to be as strong and solid as it is simple. Its external appearance is the same as the present French musket-lock; the *same lock-plate*, indeed, could be used; the present side-screw, no longer necessary, would not be in the way, if

retained. *Reversing* the existing action of the lock, (where the tumbler is attached to the hammer, making necessary a sear-spring to equipoise the pressure of the main-spring upon the nose of the tumbler,) to *the hammer* is attached a piece, acting as the sear; and the end of the main-spring has on it the notches usually on the tumbler. The upper arm of the spring has on the end a projecting point working in circular slot in the hammer, which steadies it against the pressure of the lower arm. Thus the *hammer, spring, and lock-plate* form the lock. The usual tumbler-screw prolonged holds the hammer upon the lock-plate, and attaches the lock to the stock—the front of the plate being held by the head of a fixed screw, as in the present French musket. On the *outside* of the lock-plate is a cylindrical projection, upon which the hammer fits. Through the centre of this, the side-screw passes. On the *inside* of the plate, the main-spring is attached, about the centre of its length, by a pin, and its lower arm bears upon a fixed stop on the plate to stiffen it. The *exterior* surface of the hammer is as at present; on its *inner* face is a circular projection, centering with the cylinder on which the hammer turns, and revolving in a bed in the lock-plate, of a depth equal to half the thickness of the plate. Near the outer edge of *this projection* is screwed permanently the piece acting as sear, which works in the notches on the end of the main-spring through a hole in the lock-plate. A groove in another part of the projection allows the projecting point on the end of the upper arm of the spring to work in it, passing through a cut in the lock-plate also. These two cuts in the plate are covered by the hammer. A reference to the accompanying sketch will best explain the plan. The hammer can be taken off when drawn to its full height, without the use of a spring-vice, thus effecting another economy in dispensing with this. With the hammer off, the lock can be thoroughly cleaned. This suggestion, due to an apprentice boy at St. Etienne, seems to me to have many merits to commend its introduction. I understood, from the exhibitor, that it was under trial before the committee of artillery, but I have not heard the result.

Goossen.—An ingenious lock for small-arms (sketch No. 2) has been made at Delft, and is said to have been fired more than 1,000 times without a failure. The lock consists of but one piece—*a spring*—(acting also as the hammer;) the cone is in the axis of the gun, on the breech-pin; the trigger forms part of the spring. One end of the spring rests in a notch forged under the barrel; by pressing down the other end, the trigger notch catches on the guard-plate; by pulling back the trigger, the spring is released and the cap fired.

The *third* sketch annexed explains a proposed alteration in the percussion hammer.

SMALL-ARMS—BELGIUM.

A national armory has recently been erected at Liège upon a square of the town. It is a neat, commodious building; but, as yet, has not been extended as much as is proposed. The front (and main entrance) forms a hollow square, with a steam-engine in the centre of the body of the building, and shops and offices in the wings. Several machines of similar pattern to those in use with us are used in the fabrication, and the commanding officer, Colonel Timmerhans, (whose publications upon ar-

tillery have made him well known to us,) is desirous of extending the use of them. Among other machines is one for turning stocks, (the only one I saw in Europe;) but, as yet, they have not been able to make it perform well. The course of the fabrication resembles much that followed in France, (with newer and better machinery, and a few more milling machines)—much of the work being done by outdoor hands. A large portion of this establishment is devoted to the practical instruction of young lads, enlisted for the purpose of fitting them to repair arms in the regiments. All parts of the work are in turn taught to them, under the instruction of masters who rank as non-commissioned officers. Here, as at the French armories, the workmen are obliged to remedy all defects which are found in the barrel in the course of inspection. Many of these defects are worked out by re-heating and upsetting—the barrel being forged very long with this object: scarcely one, the foreman said, being free in its whole length at first. As they have not followed the French plan of piecing, there is an ultimate loss in barrels of from 10 to 15 per cent. The Belgian iron is esteemed to be peculiarly tough: as a proof of this, the Colonel told me that, besides the ordinary proof of *two fires* given to every barrel, some are selected from each month's work for *proof à outrance*, and fired with half the weight (of the ball) of powder, and a gradual increase of the number of balls; and that generally they endured to 7 balls. It is very rare that one bursts in the ordinary proof. The breech-pin is made with a notch in the square end, which fits into a piece fastened to the stock by the tang screw, so that the barrel is taken from the stock without loosening this screw. The cost of the finished musket to the government is said to be 32 francs. Cones are made by Mr. Fabisse at 3 sous apiece. His machines for finishing them will be described in another place. There are two machines in use for making pressed balls—one vertical, and the other very similar to that at Washington arsenal, except that the press worked horizontally. This last seemed to do its work very well.

Altering flint muskets.—Two modes have been pursued: by the first, the hole for the cone is tapped in the metal of the barrel, crowded up with a cold chisel; the other operation is the same as described for the French arms. This plan is said to have cost only 2½ francs (47 cents) the musket. By the other mode, which is followed now, a large piece for the cone seat is brazed on, extending over and resting upon the lock-plate, the plug for the old vent passing through this piece; by this plan (the other operations being the same as above) the cost is said to be 3½ francs (65¾ cents.) No reason was given for the change except that it made a better finish.

Colonel T. has made one of the new Prussian muskets, loading at the breech, and having the percussion powder in front of the powder of the charge. He said he found it to be extremely difficult to make, and very costly. He was kind enough to allow me to have a copy of his drawing of it, and one of the balls, which he was preparing for trial. They are submitted with this report. The weight of this new arm is 5.160 (11.37 pounds) without bayonet, calibre 7.1 mil., with 4 grooves in barrel. The reports from the seat of war in Baden, in July last, spoke very favorably of it.

At Liège are many large private establishments, making arms for commerce and for the smaller European States. In company with an officer of the Hesse Cassel artillery, I visited one of these, where muskets are made for his government at a contract price of 40 francs ($7 50) apiece. This officer

is required to superintend every part of the process, and he has with him an inspector to inspect and stamp every piece before receiving it. The guns seem neatly made and well finished, being quite equal in these respects to any I saw. The parts, however, do not interchange, the gauges allowing considerable room for differences. Their lock is similar to ours, with two side-screws; mountings in brass. The breech-pin has a large shoulder at the end of the screw, forming, when the pin is in, a continuation of the barrel 3-10ths of an inch long; a part of the scollop of the cone-seat is cut in this. The work is generally done by hand out of the establishment, and brought there for inspection and assembling.

Among the arms made for sale were pocket pistols with iron barrels, with bullet moulds, price per pair 3½ *francs*, (65¾ cents;) and with brass barrels, same size, three *francs*. Horsemen's pistols, with iron barrels eight inches long, 10 *francs* ($1 88) the pair. All barrels made at Liège must be proved by the government officers.

SMALL-ARMS—PRUSSIA.

There are said to be five armories in Prussia; two of them, Spandau and Potsdam, in the neighborhood of Berlin. At the first the barrels, rods, and bayonets are forged, and in part finished; thence sent to Potsdam to be completed and assembled. There are at Spandau but few buildings, generally old and dilapidated, with a few machines of old patterns, driven by water-power. The work is done by a contractor, under charge of officers of different corps stationed there in rotation. During my visit the officer present was a lieutenant of cavalry. Barrels are welded by hand, and also by trip-hammer. These last are said to be generally more defective than those welded by hand—about 10 per cent. are reported as lost. A good barrel must be returned for each skelp, at the expense of the workmen, unless the defect is reported when the skelp is issued. The skelp is said to cost 50 groschen, ($1 15;) finished barrels, 3 thalers, ($2 21;) and the musket complete, 11 thalers, ($7 62.) Ten heats are given in welding a barrel under the trip, and 50 under the hand-hammer.

It is said that several thousand men are now armed with the new musket; but it is not exclusively in use. The place of its fabrication, as well as the details of it, seem to be kept secret.

SMALL-ARMS—HOLLAND.

The national armory is at Delft, at present but a small establishment. A steam-engine has recently been erected, and they propose its immediate extension. Barrels are now made by contract at Liège. They are delivered at Liège, (*bored and rough-turned, with the cone-seat welded on,* but not dressed,) at 3½ florins, ($1 40.) The rest of the work required is done by hired labor in the government shops. Hammers and plates are swedged and finished by hand. Some few turning lathes and a horizontal polishing machine, at present, are the only machines. During my visit, the chief work was in altering flint-arms. By the plan adopted, a piece of iron two inches long is brazed on the side of the barrel; the brass pan is sawed off even with the lock-plate, and this piece dressed to fit in the pan and on the edge of the plate. The plug for the old vent passes through it. The cone-seat is not in this piece, but is *crowded* up from the metal of the

barrel. The new lock-plate of iron is made of the shape of this lock-plate, as altered, and the new barrel so as to conform to the altered barrel. Cones are bought at Liège all finished. It is said the alteration of flint arms costs 5½ francs each, ($1 03½,) and the new musket from 37 to 42 francs, ($6 94 to $7 87½.) The best finishers receive from 2¼ to 2½ francs (42¼ to 47 cents) per day. The shops are lighted with gas, and 11 hours work a day always required. They have one room in which are pattern arms of different European nations; among the rest a transformed Austrian musket. The flint is replaced by an iron nose fastened in the old cock. The percussion powder is contained in a tube, which is tied to the cartridge for transportation, and inserted in the vent *as priming*, the end projecting into the pan. To fire, the pan cover is thrown open, and the iron nose strikes against the tube in the bottom of the pan. If the percussion cartridges are exhausted, the old method of the flint-lock musket is again resorted to, changing the iron nose for the flint. This plan, the officer said, was still followed in the Austrian service. Several tubes tried in my presence (which had been made several years) failed to explode.

The musket stocks at this armory are finished entirely by hand. The workmen are allowed two and a quarter francs (forty two and a quarter cents) apiece; most of them finish more than one a day. If the work is not made exact to gauge, the piece is not necessarily rejected, but a proportionate deduction is made in the pay for the work. A director (a captain) and four other officers are stationed at this armory.

The tumbler has but two notches—the half-cock being low enough to prevent the cap falling off.

The cavalry carbine has a *loop trigger*, well guarded from the danger of being caught and pulled accidentally.

The Chasseurs' rifle is grooved with six grooves, and the ball is forced by blows on the rod with a *mallet*, carried for this purpose.

SMALL-ARMS—ENGLAND.

Birmingham is the chief manufacturing place of smooth bored arms, and is, I believe, the only place where the barrels are welded under rollers. The national establishment at Enfield (where rifles are made and flint muskets altered) has not yet, I understood, introduced this mode of welding. As the orders of the department could be fully carried out by visiting the extensive private establishment at Birmingham, I did not think it necessary to await in London the return of our minister, to apply for permission to see the *national* establishment, as it is said to be conducted upon a smaller scale. An officer, styled the "inspector of small-arms," having his office at the Tower in London, goes each month to inspect and receive the finished work at Birmingham, and all arms passed by him are stamped "*Tower*," although no arms have been made there (at the Tower) for many years.

The buildings owned by the government at Birmingham, styled the "small arms inspection offices," are principally used in inspecting the various parts of the arms, after delivery by the different contractors, and also the finished arm, after being "set up" by another contractor who undertakes this branch. A steam engine is attached to the building, moving some few machines, by aid of which the *vents are bored, cone seats milled*, and in part finished; *cones fitted, hammers capped* and *centred in the nose*, and *bored and fitted* to the arbor of the tumbler; this arbor *turned*,

and a *pin hole bored* and pin driven in to fasten together the two, (so as to prevent the necessity of squaring the hole in the hammer, as with us.) Those operations are completed by government workmen, generally boys.

A proving house and a rough stock shed are also attached. No hastening process is used in seasoning.

The course of the manufacture is as follows:

Barrels, made by contract, finished, (except as above stated,) and delivered for proving, are, after inspection, fired one charge with one ball and one ounce of powder, using a proving breech-pin with the vent drilled in the axis. If it endures this proof it is finished, as above, in the government shops, and with its proper cone and breech-pin fired a second time, with thirteen drachms and one ball. If the barrel endures these two without injury, and is entirely free from surface defects, it is received, and the contractor is paid 12*s*. 6*d*. ($3.)

Stocks.—Rough stocks are purchased in France, by a resident agent, and inspected before payment by a special inspector. They are sent to Birmingham and Enfield and stored in sheds, with lattice-work sides, for seasoning. The "setter up" is charged 3*s*. for the rough stock; if it prove defective in the course of fabrication it is exchanged, but nothing is paid for the lost work, by the government. This has to be made good by the foreman of the inspection office, who receives a per centage upon every musket received by the small-arms inspector, to compensate him for defective parts received from contractors, by himself or his assistants, (the government requiring a musket complete, to show for every issue of parts paid for.) The setter up, receiving the rough stock and parts, (only so far finished, as before explained, in the government machines,) has the musket completed at his own shops or by hands employed by him; returning it *twice* for inspection to the officers *before the last operation* (browning the barrel and bayonet shank) has been performed. He receives 12*s*. 9*d*. for his part of the work, and for letting in the barrel and lock *merely* 3*s*. 9*d*. *additional* for the stocker.

Small parts.—These are contracted for separately, to be delivered in the condition required, at the offices, bayonets, rods, and cones included. The total cost to the government of the first-class arms, (a strong, substantial arm, but of an inferior finish to ours,) is said to be from 60 to 64 shillings ($14 40 to $15 36.) A second class musket, made for issue to the militia, called "extra muskets," are said to cost 58 shillings, ($13 92.) These are subjected to less rigid rules in the inspection. First-class arms are stamped "Tower," *below the hammer*, about the centre of the lock-plate. Extra muskets have the same word on *the butt end* of the lock-plate.

Welding barrels.—The government does not prescribe the mode of making the barrels, only requiring that they shall be free from prohibited defects, be of proper dimensions and sustain the prescribed proof. The contractors finding that they can make the barrels stronger and more free from defects by rolling, have adopted this method; they say it is not less costly than that by hand-welding, *except* in turning out the work more free from blemishes, and especially in avoiding cross-cracks, which they think are produced in hand-welding. The iron, they think, is improved in the course of fabrication, but they still find it necessary to use only the *very best* for government work, paying for it the highest price, £23 per ton, rolled. The iron is furnished five inches wide by seven-eighths thick, in lengths of about twelve inches, weighing ten pounds. The

pieces, heated in a furnace to a bright red heat, are passed first through rollers with three grooves: the first bending the plate in the centre lengthwise, and the second and third bringing it to a cylindrical form. After preparing a sufficient number of these pieces, the same party commence the welding operation. At the establishment at work during my vist, this party consisted of four boys; one tending furnace, taking out and putting in the cylinders: a second received the cylinders from No. 1, and inserting the spindle, passed it to the rollers: a third, on the opposite side of the roller to No. 2, received the cylinder and handed it over the rollers to No. 2, *to be re-passed*, or to No. 1 *to be re-heated*, straightening it if necessary, on the straightening board at his right hand. No. 4 aided No. 3, and receiving the finished barrel, straightened it in the machine for that purpose, carried it off and piled it. The rollers contain for making the government barrels, *three* circular and *two* conical grooves. (As a great variety of sizes of barrels are made by these manufacturers, the rollers in use contained many more conical grooves, not used in government work.) On the right, facing the rollers, is a water tub, and attached to and in front of them an iron rest, about four feet from the vertical plane, passing through their axes, and at the height of the top of the lower roller. This rest is composed of two parallel bars, one inch square, separated three and a half inches, but in the same vertical plane, and fastened firmly by iron arms to the frame of the rollers. Seven spindles are used. The spindle consists of *handle, guard, shank*, and *point*. A movable guard-plate, six inches in diameter with a hole in its centre, is passed on to the spindle before using it, and is transferred from one to another. The length of handle six inches, and from *guard to point* the same distance as from the *front of the iron rest* to the *vertical plane through centre of rollers*. The point is of steel one and a half inch long, and ranging from one and a half inch in diameter in No. 1 spindle, to four-tenths diameter in No. 7 spindle. In the work the point is the only part of the spindle which comes between the rollers, (the guard-plate, supported by the rest, preventing the spindle from being drawn through with the cylinder or skelp. This is, therefore, *pulled off* from the spindle by the revolution of the rollers.)

The cylinders having been prepared as stated, and placed in the furnace, three or four at a time, when one is at a welding heat, No. 1 workman draws it to the furnace door, No. 2 inserting the end of the largest or first spindle into the cylinder, lifts it up, and, by jamming it against the iron plate side of the furnace, forces it on to the spindle, until the end of the point is even with the end of the cylinder; he then takes it to the rollers, passing it through the opening in the rest, and bringing it opposite to and entering the *first circular* groove, the line of junction of the edges of the skelp *vertical*. No. 3 receives it on the opposite side with pincers, and handing it to No. 1, is ready again at his place to receive a second one, which No. 2 has prepared to pass through in the same way. After the second welding heat, No. 2 inserts No. 2 spindle, (with a smaller point than the first,) and prepares to pass the cylinder through the *second circular* groove of the rollers. This time he places the junction of the edge *horizontal*. No. 3 now receives it, the weld complete, and the cylinder about fifteen inches long. The subsequent heatings are never above a red heat, and the object of the rolling is to lengthen the cylinder and give a conical form. With a third spindle it passes through the third *circular groove*,

and is lengthened to about twenty inches. After the fourth heat, the fourth spindle is inserted and the cylinder is held ready to enter the *first conical groove*. No. 2 watches as the rollers turn, until the shoulders, formed by the junction of the large and small ends of the cones grooved on the two rollers, are about coming together; he then pushes in the cylinder, and its end is caught by No. 3 on the other side, who supports it as it comes through; and handing it over the rollers, No. 2 inserts again his spindle, and again passes it through. No. 3 receiving it, straightens it by two or three hits (*slaps*) upon an iron plate (near the ground on his right hand, when facing the rollers,) and hands it again to No. 1 at the furnace. The same *conical groove* is used for the fifth heat, and spindle No. 5, the barrel becoming longer with a smaller bore. The sixth and seventh spindles inserted after the sixth and seventh heats, and the *second conical groove* is used. The barrel is passed in all about *ten times* through the rollers, receiving *seven heats*, (the *two first only* being welding heats.) It is now of nearly finished diameter, excess about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, with slight excess of length, and a bore of $\frac{4}{10}$ of an inch. While hot from last heating, No. 4, who has been assisting No. 3 during the previous operations, inserts a spindle in the barrel and takes it to the straightening-press, the lower table of which is fixed, while the upper one has a lifting and falling motion. No. 4 turns the barrel on its axis until it is quite straight, taking care to move the spindle occasionally to the right or left. The jaws of this press are nearly of the length of the barrel, and have conical grooves suitable to the shape of the barrel in the direction of the length. When quite straight the spindle is drawn out and the barrel carried to the pile. The cost at this stage is about 5*s*. ($1 20,) and one hundred barrels a day for *four boys* and *one pair* of rollers are a fair day's work; but eight hundred in six days can be made when the hands are practised and the rollers in good order. From the furnace room the rolled barrels are taken to a hand-forge, cut to the proper length and the ends squared, and the cone seat welded on; then bored, turned, and ground breech-pin made and fitted, sights and studs brazed on, and then polished ready for delivery. If received, the government pays 12*s*. 6*d*., as before stated. The contractor says that the iron is so much improved in resisting power by this process, that the average loss in proof, firing with the large charges used, is only two or three in one thousand; and frequently, not one in a thousand delivered bursts. Not over ten per cent. are lost for any cause; whereas, formerly, fifty per cent. were rejected in the course of the different inspections. Great care is requisite in rolling to keep the spindle evenly in the centre. Twenty-seven in the one hundred burst in one proof, the day before my visit, of a lot of fowling pieces, owing to the metal being too thin on one side. Though much pleased with the use of the rollers, the manufacturers speak of them as being very troublesome, requiring frequent turning to sharpen the grooves. A large lathe of common construction, with cutters of steel of exact size, is kept exclusively for this purpose.

The largest diameter is about fifteen inches; screw-compressors attached to the top of the roller, permit an easy adjustment. No. 2 would turn the screws occasionally during the work, as he found it necessary.

This company makes cheap barrels for foreign markets, all finished at 1*s*. 9*d*. apiece. I saw barrels making for the East India Company, short smooth bore, for which they received 16*s*. apiece. These are to be grooved in London.

The machinery for rolling barrels was invented by a man now dead, whose patent expired before he could succeed in introducing the plan. Since, Mr. Clyde has perfected the arrangements and has been able to make it work well. He is now the largest manufacturer in Birmingham. He says that the government has ordered but little work this year, as some change of model is said to be in contemplation; last year, however, he had work enough to keep three pair of rollers at work in Birmingham, turning out an average of three hundred barrels a day. Other rollers in the neighborhood were also employed.

Stocking machines have been made and put up more than once in Birmingham, but the stockers have always succeeded in preventing their adoption.

The parts of government arms cannot be interchanged, and the general neatness of the work is not superior to that of French arms, as less rigid rules are followed in the inspection. Our own, in this particular, are quite equal to the best I saw.

Altered arms.—The cone-seat is brazed on the barrel and the bed of the vent filled up with iron. Other changes as usual. Last year the arms were altered by contract at 13*s.* 6*d.* apiece. At present, I understood that all work of that kind was done at Enfield.

I saw at a private establishment here a plan proposed for locking the trigger to prevent its pulling down the hammer, if *accidentally* touched: a wire rod (one end of which locked the trigger, preventing all motion) extended along the stock to the usual position of the left hand in aiming. By pressing back this hand a little the rod was moved back, and the trigger, unlocked, could be pulled by the right hand. As it is necessary to push back with the left hand, while pulling the trigger with the right, an accidental discharge could hardly occur. This principle has been applied much to sporting-arms.

ARSENALS, FOUNDRIES, LABORATORIES, POWDER WORKS, &c.

The report of the board of officers who visited Europe in 1840 gives so correct and satisfactory a description of the most important of those establishments in Europe, that nothing remains for me to say (after stating the few improvements made since their visit) of those noticed by them. Some details of the smaller establishments not visited by the board may prove interesting, as they all have some peculiarities striking to the eye of a stranger.

At Metz and Strasbourg, in repairing and making field carriages, a band of iron, *three* mill. thick and *seventy-six* wide, covers the junction of the two pieces forming the stock above and below, to prevent the introduction of water in the joint. It is secured by nails, and (at the ends) *under* the elevating screw-box and lunette ring-plate. Old carriages, after a few years' service, are found to be much decayed at this part. Shoes are to replace the lock-chain in all siege carriages. Battery wagons have open slat sides and a pent roof, covered with a tarpaulin on the march. There are none made like ours. At Metz, the engineers have an arsenal for the manufacture of sappers and miners' tools, sappers' cuirasses, and helmets, &c. Wagons and harness for the use of this corps in the field are also made here. The tools are boxed in sets, and the wagon bodies made to

contain a certain number of each kind of boxes. The wheels and harness are similar to those of the field artillery. This is the only establishment of the kind in France; a similar one has been established in Algeria. The workmen are enlisted men; a company of drivers is also attached to the corps. Immense quantities of engineer tools are on hand; and in one room (where are arranged the busts and portraits of distinguished engineer officers, with the dates of the different sieges they conducted) the walls and ceiling are curiously ornamented with trees and flowers made of shovels, axes, picks, &c.

The powder works at Metz, conducted as at Le Bouchet, (described in the report of the board of officers,) have, of late years, been greatly improved—new one story stone buildings replacing the old wooden structures. These are placed in two rows about 100 feet apart, and the buildings about the same distance from each other. It is intended to remove near them the pounding mills, and bring by canal the water to the new spot—the present mills being considered dangerously near the houses of the city. No accident has happened here for twenty years.

Cannon foundry at Strasbourg.—Sand-moulding has recently been introduced, and with results highly satisfactory to the officers, who stated that, judging from the recent casting of two 24-pounders and three field pieces, by this method they would be able to effect a great economy in the cost of the guns without injury to the quality. The character of the metal of guns made here is of the highest order, of very even grain, and free from blemish. No new machinery has been introduced, and the director thinks that the government will not long continue the foundry here, as it is thought to be too near the frontier. The present price of brass guns is said to be 2.45 francs the kilogramme, ($22\frac{6}{10}$ cents per pound.) Recent experiments before the commission of artillery at Paris, have shown that, with the elongated cartridge and an occasional charge in the length of the wad, French brass 24-pounders will endure 3,000 rounds with service-charges. Four guns tried were *not unserviceable* after this proof. They are finishing under an order, for trial, a number of heavy pieces of *wrought iron* recently made at St. Etienne. Two 10-inch mortars, one 24-pounder, one 16-pounder, and one 32-pounder howitzer have been ordered. A 16-pounder, previously tried, endured a great number of rounds; but a 24-pounder burst, after a few hundred, into many fragments. The officers do not seem to be in favor of wrought iron, as, they justly say, to be of advantage superior to bronze guns, (enduring as theirs now do,) they must endure more than 6,000 rounds, and only cost half as much per pound, as they cost *four times* as much labor to finish. Russian copper and English tin are used for the bronze guns. They have recently purchased more than 200 of their own old guns (taken in action) from the English, for re-casting. They employ many laborers about this establishment and at the arsenal at one franc per day, and well-grown boys at ten sous.

In examining the timber sheds at the arsenal, I was shown logs with two and three rows of sap wood enveloped in the good wood. The captain in charge of this department, who has had a great experience in timber, states that this is frozen wood, and that by counting back the circles towards these dead parts as years, these parts mark years noted for the coldness of the winter. For example, the years 1793 and 1828. He

calls this, therefore, frozen timber, and always rejects it. Logs are sawed into carriage timber by hand at Strasbourg and Lyons, and by water power at Metz arsenal. Strasbourg is the chief station of the artillery. Three regiments were there at the time of my visit—(one the 15th, or pontoniers.) Practical and theoretical instruction is given to the men. In the polygon, every year extensive field batteries are erected under the rules established for actual service. Large details of officers and men are daily made during the summer for such duty, and afterwards for firing at the butt. School rooms are sustained for the men and non-commissioned officers. Quite an extensive course of study is given to the last—embracing mathematics, grammar, geography, the principles of the sciences of artillery and engineering, and instruction in right line and pen drawing. Many very handsome specimens of their advancement in this branch ornament the school rooms. A very high degree of instruction is given upon the anatomy and care of the horse. Besides the usual skeletons and specimens of good and diseased limbs, &c., a very curious and interesting model, showing the entire organization of the animal, with the veins, nerves, muscles, bones, &c., as in life, (and offering a true view of every part, and of its mode of action and use,) has recently been purchased at a cost of 5,000 francs, merely for the instruction of the non-commissioned officers of the artillery, all of whom are, in turn, stationed here with their regiments. The privates are taught grammar and arithmetic, and the simpler principles of their branch, by officers and by mutual instruction, under charge of a non-commissioned officer. An extensive and valuable library, liberally supplied by the government with new books as they appear, is open daily to officers. Reading rooms for non-commissioned officers and men adjoin it.

Fourteen regiments of artillery, of sixteen batteries each, and one regiment of pontoniers, are now in service. Officers (after two years' study at the polytechnic) assigned as éleves to the artillery (with those assigned to the engineers) are sent to the school of artillery and engineers at Metz; after two years of study here, they join their regiments, remaining until promoted captains "*en seconde*," (the grade of our first lieutenant.) They then are sent generally to some one of the artillery establishments, arsenals, armories, foundries, &c., to remain until again promoted as *first captains;* they then go to their companies, or remain as sub-directors at the establishments. Those remaining are generally expected to succeed to the command, and would not probably again join their regiments, as their experience is considered essential in the management of their special manufactory. Promotions are made throughout the fifteen regiments, and the officers are interchanged, at times, to familiarize them to the different duties as pontonier and artillerist. The officers of the companies of the train are generally promoted from worthy non commissioned officers. They have no promotion with artillery proper, and are always subordinate to them when together on duty.

The storehouses contain large supplies both at Metz and Strasbourg; among the rest, about forty batteries of field artillery complete at each. No process of seasoning, other than storage in open sheds, is now approved of for gun-carriage timber. Naves are found to split less, if the block has been immersed in water for some years before working. This plan is followed, therefore.

Sub-officers on duty at the arsenals are assigned to the charge of shops,

or of storehouses, and the care of material, each supply of which must be inspected by a board.

At Lyons a new arsenal has recently been constructed, intended as a supply arsenal to the army of the Rhine and to the corps operating in the Mediterranean. The general plan is a continuous building, enclosing two courts, with large smiths and carpenters' shops (detached) in the interior of the first court. It is very extensive, and the buildings, though differing in height, are of uniform architecture. At present one portion is occupied as barracks, and many large rooms are devoted to the making of musket cartridges by the men of the regiment stationed there. The store-rooms for tools, iron, &c., are very neat and well arranged. The principal operations at present are, in the repair of carriages and in sawing timber for storage, and making iron work for new carriages. No steam engine has yet been erected. The heavier pieces of iron, axletrees, pintle-hooks, ring-plates, and elevating-screws, are furnished all complete by contract.

The laboratory is within Fort Lamotte, in the neighborhood of Lyons. The buildings in use are temporary wooden sheds. An immense amount of ammunition has recently been prepared there. One order for the use of the army at Rome, received just before my arrival, was for two hundred batteries of field ammunition. Enlisted men, under the direction of a hired foreman, do all the work; an officer of artillery is in command. The careful directions of the *Aide Mémoire* do not produce as neat looking supplies as we are accustomed to see. Shells were all prepared with the wooden fuse. Port fires and slow-match were issued, and no friction tubes or percussion wafers. (The tubes may have been issued from Paris, where they are made.) Here they have received no orders to change the usual articles of issue. The ammunition is packed in very rough nailed boxes.

At Turin is the main arsenal for the Kingdom of Sardinia. The operations here, under the favor of the late King, who was interested much in artillery, had given a high reputation to that corps. Colonel Pictet, a Swiss officer in the Sardinian service, has been engaged here many years in experimenting upon rockets; and a Sardinian officer has proposed a heavy iron cannon, loading at the breech. I understood that he had obtained results from this gun sufficiently important to induce the English, French, Belgian, and Prussian governments to obtain such a gun for trial. These guns I saw at Woolwich, Paris, Liège, and Berlin, but in neither instance had the experiments proposed been prosecuted; owing, it is said, to the interruptions produced by recent political troubles at the time of their arrival. The gun has a bore of eight inches; is square at the breech, curving down to a cone in front of the charge. The load is inserted in the axis to the rear, and a wedge secures the breech-pin. Colonel Pictet's experiments have all been conducted with the stick rocket, and he says, in a work published by him upon the subject, that he has obtained many accurate and important data in his long course of experiments, commending the use of rockets in war. *Practically*, but little has been obtained in Piedmont, as the fabrication has been suspended; and, at the recent battle of Novara, no rockets were carried in the field by the Piedmontese. An officer of their artillery, present in the action, told me that rockets were used against them by the Austrians *without effect*, but that their artillery men were picked off by the Austrian rifles, at 450 or 500 metres, very fatally, by men stationed on the church-steeples of Novara.

The arsenal is a large establishment, embracing a brass foundry, with the necessary lathes and extensive shops for the manufacture of carriages, implements, &c. Their small-arms and iron cannon, (for coast and garrison service,) some of which last have recently been introduced, are obtained by purchase. The field carriage stock is made of two pieces, separated by transoms and rondelles in front, but united under the lunette. They have but one size of field carriage, upon which 8 and 16 pounder guns and 12 pounder howitzers are carried. The trunnions of the small guns are enveloped by bands to make them fit the cap squares, and the elevating bed with its box and screw is movable. The field-gun axle is made of two pieces, overlapping each other at the centre about 8 inches. A large washer, with *two pins* passing through the lap and *one* strong bolt through the cap and axle body, secures the junction. The axle-bed is very large, about 7 inches by 9 inches, and the axle is set in the lower rear corner, so as to have more timber as a cushion in the recoil. The axle is 3 inches square at the shoulder, bevelled down to three-fourths of an inch by 3 inches at the lap. A small sheet-iron box, holding slow match and some tools, is to replace the wooden boxes for the same object on the axletree-body; (all of those *in wood* were jolted to pieces during the recent short campaign.) The axles stood their service very well. Caissons and battery-wagons have axles in one piece. All carriages have *shoes*, and no *lock chains*. The sponge and rammer is carried as in the Gribeanval system—a hinged piece, with a heavy end, closing the mouth of the sponge-rest hook, thus:

The handle drops in, but it is nesessary to raise the heavy end to get it out. Ammunition boxes are covered with cushions; no sheet metal on tops or sides, except at the corners. Baggage wagons for officers' and men's baggage are attached to each battery. These are made of slat-work sides, with uniform wheel and limber. The traces are of rope, like the French. The officer stated that in his battery not one was broken during the recent campaign. Siege-carriages are made like the field; but the limber has low wheels. Shot-wagons accompany the pieces. The omnibuses of the city were used as ambulances during the late action, and the officers stated that they were so well pleased with them that similar carriages would be established as the model.

An extensive military library, furnished by the King for the use of the officers, has attached to it pattern and model rooms, containing a large number of old and new arms; pattern carriages for field, siege, and garrison service; a model ponton and rocket train, &c. The pontons are of sheet-iron, made in sections, like the Pennsylvania canal boats. The King's arsenal is said to contain the richest collection of old armor for man and horse now existing, with an extensive assortment of old and new arms from the earliest dates to the present time, all beautifully arranged in a wing of the palace. I should have mentioned that the axle-arm for carrying the spare wheel in the field caissons is hinged, so as to permit a motion in the vertical plane. This is said to save the wheel from being broken in rapid descents, as the rim is liable to hit the edge of the bank. A like arrangement is adopted for the trail handspike,

astened by a pivot-pin to hinge sides fixed on the lunette. When not used, it is *folded back* on the stock; and when needed, a pin (hung by a chain) passes through a hole in the iron end of the handspike, securing it to an iron upright on the lunette plate, thus :

A sweep-bar is attached to rear of limber to relieve the pressure of the pole.

Switzerland has its main arsenal at Zurich. A new storehouse, of stone, contains about 100 field-carriages and a ponton train complete, with a small supply of timber. But little work is in progress. Cannon and small-arms are purchased by contract. Carriages are made in the government shops, which are small, dark, and inconvenient. The carriages on hand are generally of the Gribeauval pattern. One or two batteries of stock trail are in store, and those under way were of this kind. They have axle-bodies and small wooden boxes outside the cheeks. The handspike is hinged like that of Piedmont. Eight-pounder guns and 12-pounder howitzers go on the same carriage. There is an arsenal, containing a large collection of antique armor and weapons. Among the last, William Tell's bow; it is of steel. Zurich has an immense command of water power, and many fine manufactories have of late years been established here; among the rest, one for the fabrication of steam engines and machinery, and Swiss rifles. The company have in use a large number of very fine machines of the most improved kinds for planing, turning, boring, and punching heavy work. I was told that they receive orders for work from Naples, Russia, Italy, Germany, and Austria. They are now building iron boats for the Austrian government for use on Lake Como. As they receive the most of their iron and many of their machines from England, the cheapness and high character of the labor used is evident from the extent of their orders. The rifles are finished in a great measure by piece-work. The contract price is only 36 francs, ($6 75.) A machine has just been finished here for driving congreve rockets for the government. The pressure is given by an hydraulic press. It has been tried, but was to be changed for further trial in some particulars.

Liège—Belgium.—The armory already described is (with the laboratory and foundry) the only military manufacturing establishment in Liège. The grand arsenal of Belgium is at Antwerp. It receives from the foundry here all castings necessary. Colonel Frederix, the polite and intelligent director of the foundry, among many other favors shown me, gave me a list of the cost prices of the different carriage castings, for several years back, made here for the arsenal at Antwerp.

The foundry, by aid of work constantly ordered by different governments, (with the sanction of the Belgian government,) is kept busily employed, (two steam engines being constantly in use,) and, by Colonel Frederix's energy, is in as advanced a condition as any establishment in Europe. Spanish officers, sent by their government, were studying the course of operations here at the time of my visit, and I was told that there are, generally, some foreign officers residing in Liège, attracted by the deserved repute of the work from its foundry. Recently, over one hundred

guns had been made here for Holland ; a large order for the fortifications at Mayence was in progress ; working patterns for Spain, and for one other government, have been nearly finished ; and an application had just been received from Colonel Dundas to cast some trial guns for the English government.

As the guns made for Holland differ materially from any others made previously, it may be interesting to report some of the details concerning them, given me by Colonel Frederix. The pattern was proposed by Colonel de Bruyn, a Dutch artillery officer of high consideration at home, and its peculiarities are in the weight of the gun and the direction of the vent. As the guns were needed to arm forts, Colonel de Bruyn conceived that they might be made much lighter than guns for use in siege operations ; as the service charge is one-third for the first, and one-half for the siege guns. The gun proposed (a 24-pounder) had therefore less than two-thirds (about eight-thirteenths) of the usual weight, and the vent is inclined at an angle of 47° with the axis, as the best direction to escape injury from the blast. The exterior form is *cylindrical* for the length of the charge, and *conical* thence to the swell of the muzzle. Two proof guns first ordered were cast at Liège with great care, and of the best metal. The following are the principal dimensions, in United States inches, and metres :

	Inches.	Metres.
Calibre of bore	5.97	0.1517
Diameter of base-ring	17.75	0.4508
Diameter of cylinder	17.25	0.4380
Diameter of com. of reinforce	16.93	0.4300
Diameter of end of reinforce	10.24	0.2600
Diameter of swell of muzzle	12.60	0.3200
Diameter of face of muzzle	6.30	0.1600
Total length of bore	101.60	2.5800
From rear of base ring	104.36	2.6500
Distance between rim bases	16.96	0.4306
Length of trunnions	5.21	0.1324
Diameter of trunnions	5.75	0.1461

Proposed weight, 3,891 lbs., (1,765 kilogrammes.) After finishing, No. 1 weighed 3,863 lbs., (1,752 kilogrammes ;) specific gravity, 7.227 ; and No. 2 weighed 3,932 lbs., (1,779 kilogrammes ;) specific gravity, 7.229.

No. 1 was first fired : charge, 3 kilogrammes of powder, in a bag 0.1417 metre in diameter and 0.26 metre in length, a wad of hay 0.45 kilogramme in weight and 0.10 metre in length, and a cylinder of iron terminated with a half sphere, weight 23.47 kilogrammes, smooth and of usual calibre. After 596 rounds, and on the sixteenth day, the muzzle broke off square, in advance of the muzzle ring, in two fragments, divided vertically lengthwise of the piece. This was supposed to have been caused by the wedging and breaking of the cylinder ; but may have been due merely to the vibration caused by the discharge. The firing was continued, everything the same, to the 721st, when another fragment was detached from the piece, about one-fourth of it in size—weight, 202 kilogrammes—the upper and right portion of the chase. By a pile-hammer the chase was broken off evenly, and the remaining part fired with 1 kilogramme of powder and a cylinder, when it burst into three pieces. Objections having

been made that the use of the cylinder instead of balls did not furnish a fair practical test, piece No. 2 was fired with the same charge of powder, a wad, and two 24-pounder balls, with a wad between; the same kind of bag for the powder, wads 0.1 metre long, and 0.45 kilogramme mean weight; balls new and smooth, weight 11.8 kilogrammes. After firing 2,000 rounds, at forty intervals, the piece remained perfectly good. It was then subjected to the water-proof, under a pressure of 560 kilogrammes to each centimetre square of surface, without effect. The only change is the enlargement of the vent, and a maximum increase of bore of 0.0007 metre, (0.0275 inch.) The maximum increase of the bore of No. 1 was 0.0029 metre, (0.114 inch.)

This proof, considered by Colonel Frederix as the most extraordinary on record—the relative weight of gun and charge being considered—and proving the high character of Liège castings, was deemed so satisfactory as respects the pattern of the gun, that the Dutch government immediately ordered 104 pieces, and promise a new order for 100 more. As the cost of these guns is at the rate of fifty francs the 100 kilogrammes, the difference of price in purchasing 200 of these instead of the heavy 24's, weight 2,820 kilogrammes, is 105,500 francs, ($19,254.) Colonel F. thinks it *proven* that the cylinder does not fairly replace the balls in proof-firing; that the vent inclined to the axis about 47°, is not injured so rapidly by the blast; that the bottom of the bore in iron guns should be a hemisphere, and that the best metal for endurance with *large* charges is not always the best for *service* charges. I quote below a sentence from one of his reports, interesting to us:

"The artillery of the United States have recently made proofs *à outrance* of 12 and 6-pounder guns made in Sweden, England, Belgium and the United States. The most of these pieces have only resisted 38 rounds, 20 with $\frac{1}{3}$ the weight of powder and 1 ball, and 18 with $\frac{1}{2}$ the weight and 2 balls. *One* could only endure 13 rounds with this last charge after the first 20 rounds. It seems to me that the unsatisfactory results from this proof *à outrance* is due either to defects in the construction of the pieces, (meaning *the form*,) or to the quality of the United States powder—perhaps very *brisante*—and that all the pieces with a charge of $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ weight of powder of suitable quality and 1 ball would have endured and perhaps exceeded 2,000 rounds."

Speaking upon this subject, he expressed great sorrow that the "*one*" worst piece above alluded to should have been his own, and thought it ascribable *in part*, at least, to the fact, that with Belgian iron the *outer scale* (which *we turn off*) was necessary to the endurance—more so, perhaps, than with other iron. His experiments have induced the government to forbid the turning of iron guns.

He has proposed two new mixtures for casting iron guns, which he thinks will give a material more resisting, *and at a less price*, than those used previously. The proportion of new or pig ore to old ore (pieces of guns,) heretofore has been 80 to 20. He proposes:

(1st mixture,)	and (2d mixture.)
$\frac{1}{3}$ new ore (made with charcoal,)	$\frac{2}{5}$ same.
$\frac{1}{3}$ new ore (made with coke,)	$\frac{1}{5}$ same.
$\frac{1}{3}$ old pieces (made with charcoal,)	$\frac{2}{5}$ same.

Mixtures of good ores of *different* localities giving better results than the exclusive use of one. A trial 8-pounder, made after the first *mixture* proposed,

($\frac{1}{3}$ new ore—{ of 4 different ores, the trial guns from which endured respectively to 62d, 59th, 58th and 57th round.

$\frac{1}{3}$ new coke-ore—{ of two ores, the trial-gun from one of which endured to 56th round.

$\frac{1}{3}$ pieces of the 4 trial-guns first mentioned,)

endured to 61st round, breaking into 38 pieces found, and 20 kilogrammes missing, showing the best indications of good metal in every respect.

A trial 8 pounder, made after the second *mixture* proposed of the same ores as above, burst at the 62d round into many fragments, showing, likewise, the best character of metal.

The proof series followed in Belgium is as follows:

20	with	$1\frac{1}{3}$	kilogrammes	of powder,	1	ball,	2 wads.
20	"	$1\frac{1}{3}$	"	"	2	balls	2 "
10	"	1.958	"	"	3	"	2 "
5	"	3.916	"	"	6	"	2 "
10	"	7.832	"	"	13	"	2, or till burst.

A piece styled a *negative massclotte*, is moulded and cast with the gun. It is at Liège an elongated square, *two and a half to three* calibres long, of the sectional dimensions of the knob of the cascable. The object is to heat the mould sufficiently to prevent the neck being chilled. The knob is turned to size from this. To prevent the entrance of the floating scoria into the trunnion holes, Col. F. proposed applying thin cast-iron plates of proper shape in the mould over these holes. The plates, perforated with small openings for the passage of the pure metal, as it rises, will be entirely melted when surrounded by the metal. This plan, though perfectly successful in some instances, failed, (through the carelessness of the workmen in placing a sheet iron instead of a cast-iron plate, or in using a rusty plate of too hard metal, Col. F. thinks,) in one or two instances; and from the report against its use by a board of officers, it has been forbidden. But Col. F. thinks it a great improvement, and he showed me very complimentary letters from the director of the Ruelle foundry, advocating its use, and stating that in casting several hundred guns by this method, *not one* had shown a defect in the trunnions—such defects being usual under the old system. The plan pursued at some of our foundries of covering the trunnion orifices with a sheet of metal, attached to a handle in the hands of the workmen, (to be raised gradually as the metal rises in the mould,) may possibly be less advantageous than this mode. As the best test of the quality of cast-iron for guns, a sample plate $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and 4 inches square is taken from each gun in turning, near the face of the muzzle, and broken under a drop hammer by blows upon a steel conical plug introduced into a circular bored hole in its centre. The hole has a diameter of .65 inch, and generally about 18 blows with the ram are necessary to break the plate. The plug increases in diameter at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1 inch. The wedge action under shocks is considered to represent more nearly the action of repeated charges upon the gun, than that by pulling or snapping. The machinery in use seems to be very good and to work well. A new machine for turning trunnions (in which *both* are turned at the same time, and all the gearing and connecting parts lie *under the work*, so as not to interfere in lifting it on or off the machine) has been in use for a few years. The cost of turning per gun is said to be only 3.67 francs, (1.67 cost of power and 2 francs cost of labor,) and the adjustment *securing* the proper direction of the axis of the trunnions *perfectly* simple and easy. I

have obtained a description of this machine—said to be superior to any in use in Europe. I was present one day at the proof trial of an 8-pounder test gun, cast of metal obtained for making 24-pounder howitzers, (Prussian pattern,) for the fort at Mayence. The piece burst at the 56th fire of the series.

A very tasteful and substantial cast-iron rack for small-arms has been adopted for the Belgian arsenals. It is made in the shops here. The cost per section containing 600 muskets is stated to be 471.20 francs, labor, materials, and proportionate expense of the establishment included. A description and drawing has been obtained.

Laboratory.—This is under charge of a lieutenant colonel, assisted by several officers. In addition to the operations described for filling caps, the chief work consists in preparing field and small arm ammunition. The buildings in use were erected for barracks, on a high hill above the town, and are now occupied (in the upper stories) by the laboratory officers and the enlisted company of workmen; and *below*, as shops.

Sabots for field guns are made of rolled paper; this being prepared of proper diameter, tightly rolled and dried, is then cut into lengths by saw, and turned (in hand lathes) *as wood*. They are made at one half the price of wood sabots, and are uninjured in transportation over the roughest roads. For 6-pounders the ammunition is fixed; the cartridge being tied in a groove in the sabot, short *rims* of the rolled paper, making a regular cylinder of ball and cartridge by placing one under the ball and one over the powder, are tied by cross straps of linen cloth, 1½ inch wide, to the stand; the ends of the ligatures on the powder end serve as a handle in lifting the stand.

In making small-arm ammunition a cap is tied to each cartridge before bundling; no cap pouch being used by the Belgian troops.

Shells are not fixed to the cartridge. The fuse hole is placed so as to make an angle of 50° with the axis of the piece when in the gun, and the fuse known as *Colonel Borman's fuse* is used. Extensive experiments have been made recently with shrapnel shells; and the Belgians claim to have obtained some important information in the theory of the movement of projectiles not practically understood by others. The position given to the fuse hole of the shell, and the manner of placing the balls in the shrapnel, (now practised by them,) are said to be the results of these experiments. The details are kept secret, but one object is understood to be to have the centre of gravity of the projectile in the upper front quadrant, as our experiments have also proved to be advantageous. The fuse is very simple and cheap, and is spoken of in high terms by Belgian and Dutch officers, being adopted for shrapnels in those countries, and in Wurtemburg and Nassau, with a slight alteration. The results of practice in the Polygon of Brasschaet with 12 pounder shrapnels, reported by the board of officers, show, in 100 fires, only *four failures;* and of these, *one* prematurely exploded before reaching the target distance, 1,400 paces, and the three others, fired at 800, 1,200, and 1,400 paces, passed through the target, and exploded in the bank of earth behind. The composition of the fuse is three parts tin and one part lead. It has stood a charge of two kilogrammes of powder in the 12-pounder shrapnel, being over one-third the weight of the projectile, and has been tried with success in all calibres from 12-pounder to the 8-inch Paixhans. The cost at the laboratory of the fuse, complete, is said to be only three sous.

Friction tubes are not manufactured, and they are just commencing to replace the heavy iron percussion hammer, similar to the earliest tried by us, with what is called the *Dundas lock* in Belgium, being Hidden's plan of escaping the blast, *reversed;* that is, the spindle of the hammer *fixed to the hammer,* and sliding in slots cut in the *side supports,* exactly similar to one made in 1839 at Fort Monroe arsenal. Colonel Dundas told me at Woolwich that he had suggested the plan, (1846, I think,) upon seeing Hidden's lock, and combining it with the English lock then in use. The Belgians had not decided upon a cap for the lock, (using a tube at present something like the English,) but they had made a pressed copper thimble, similar to ours of paper, and were trying that.

At Mr. Fabisse's machine factory, (Liège,) he has in use an atmospheric drop-hammer, worked by belting from the steam-engine. He considers it more economical than the steam-hammer, and preferable to it also in having no drip about it from the condensed vapor. An iron cylinder reservoir is filled with condensed air by a pump worked by the engine. The hammer is raised by letting in this air below a piston, and depressed by its own weight, aided by pressure above and an exhaust pipe below. It worked perfectly. Another forging machine was used for forging cones from the steel rod. The hammer is at one end of a horizontal lever; under the other is a spiral spring. The steel nose of the hammer, which alone touches the work, is movable, resting on a shoulder downwards, and upwards (or above it) is a wedge-shaped piece, (receiving the force of the blow,) moved by a handle (in and out) held constantly by the forger. Above this wedge was a second short spring. The blow is therefore given under a double spring, assimilating it to the blow of a hand hammer. This pretty machine might be advantageously used in small forging. A small lad did a great deal of work with it, only assisted by another, who handed him the heated rods. The machines for turning and finishing the cones are very numerous; the cone requiring to be handled for each operation. After the screw is cut, the cone is held to the chuck by using its own thread, and the work is greatly quickened by having *four* pulleys with two belts. The cone screws itself into the chuck. The work is done. A reverse motion given, the cone unscrews itself, and the direct motion again applied, and a new cone secured without any stop, and without a jar or jerk.

Field-carriages.—Stock-trail carriages have been adopted; but those in use in the batteries at Liège are of older pattern. In Belgium, as in Holland and Prussia, caissons do not accompany the pieces, except in column of march; the number of rounds in the limber-box being esteemed sufficient for the early moments of the action. The advantage of this, in saving the wear and tear of caissons on drill, is very great; and as the present system makes each caisson follow its piece in all manœuvres, (a part easily learned when required,) the argument is, that during *peace* their presence on the drill-ground is not necessary. The boxes of caissons cannot be exchanged; a second limber is sent forward to replace the empty one, which goes back to the line of caissons to be refilled. The percussion-lock is attached to the knob of cascable, a very large and heavy hammer. Traces, of rope. The middle horses pull from the bar, *direct,* by extra traces, passing through rear horses' trace-pipes, and sustained by straps from the collar. The straps supporting the lead-horses' traces start from the top of the rump, and extend well to the rear, so as to prevent the horse from getting his foot over the trace. Habitually the men do not ride on

the carriages, but the 6-pounder can carry three men on the limber and two on the axle-body boxes; the 12-pounder only three on the limber. Handspikes are fastened by a hinge-joint to the lunette plate, as described for the Sardinian service, except that the key, keeping it in place for use, passes above the handspike instead of through it. Horse collars fasten *at bottom*; prolonges are of chain. A *shoe* is used instead of lock-chain. Sponges and rammers are carried *above* the axle.

Berlin arsenal.—Field-carriages have not been changed since the report of 1840. Many systems of seasoning gun-carriage timber, tried since then, have been successively abandoned; among the rest, *smoking* had been tried, and much of the timber now on hand is marked with effects of this plan. At the arsenal a steam-engine is now in use, and its power has been applied to most of the machines. One-half of the workmen now employed are soldiers, receiving a small extra compensation; the rest citizens, who receive from 5 to 7 thalers ($3 50 to $4 87) a week. The tire-oven and machinery work very well; 100 tires can be set in *one* day by *four* men. This has been described.

The chief novelty here is a wrought-iron garrison carriage, which admits of being used either as a *platform carriage*, without chassis, or as a *casemate* or *barbette carriage*, with the chassis, and it can also *transport its gun*, by means of a field-limber, like our barbette carriage; it is composed of three chief parts: the *chassis*, *top carriage* proper, and a *top carriage frame*. The chassis consists of a tongue and two rails, with three transoms bolted together. It has a pintle-tongue in front to receive the pintle-bolt, securing it to the "*small chassis*" of wood. A pair of rollers sustain the centre, and move upon a travelling circle. In the end of the tongue, in place of a prop, is a large-headed bolt, screwing into the tongue, with its head upon the ground; by turning this, a greater or less inclination can be given to the chassis. The *top carriage*, very similar in shape to our *cast-iron* top carriages, has two sets of trunnion beds and a movable pointing bed, admitting thus of receiving the *three* different calibres and lengths of heavy guns in the Prussian service. Movable trunnion bed-plates can be attached in either bed, and the elevating machine advanced or withdrawn to suit the piece. Two axletrees, acting also as assembling bolts, with projecting arms to receive rollers, allow a rolling motion to be given front and rear, and make the carriage thus suitable for use on a *platform*. Taking off the rear rollers, (which are smaller and less thick through than the front,) and placing the top carriage on the chassis, the rear axle rests upon the tongue, and the ends of the cheek upon the rails. The front rollers also run upon the rails. It is now as used for *casemate* service. To make it a *barbette* carriage, the top carriage is lifted up and bolted upon the *top carriage frame*, (made similarly to the top carriage,) having a forward axletree with arms, which receive wheels and rollers similar to our barbette wheels, and a rear assembling bolt, which rests upon the chassis tongue, and cheeks resting upon the chassis rails. The projecting arms of the top carriage are not in the way of its free use as a barbette carriage. A movable fork-bar hooks into two of the rear assembling bolts, *above one and below the other*, having a pintle hole which fits upon the pintle-bolt of a field limber. The carriage can be dismounted from its chassis, as with our barbette carriage, and can thus transport its gun. The Captain told me that the carriage had been extensively tried and adopted. He spoke of its service very approvingly. It

appears to be very narrow for its height when mounted on barbette; but he said that an 8-inch howitzer had been fired from it 200 rounds without injury, and that, when struck by a shot fired at it, (with a gun upon it,) it was repaired by replacing the piece struck, without dismounting the gun.

Stores of all kinds are prepared here for the depots throughout Prussia. Much of the work is done by piece-work, out of the arsenal. Some 200 workmen are thus employed, and 100 within the arsenal.

Spandau powder works.—One of the neatest and best-kept public establishments I have seen abroad. The grounds are nearly insulated, a bridge connecting them to the armory grounds. The buildings are numerous, of brick, and (where necessary) separated from each other by traverses of earth. Major Heim, of the artillery, is in command, and Lieutenant Kayser adjutant and assistant. In the absence of the Major, Lieutenant K. accompanied me through the works, explaining fully, as far as his orders permitted, all the operations. As this is one of the most recently finished powder factories, and one of the few public establishments abroad not encumbered by old fashioned structures, it may be interesting to mention some details of its construction. The officers' quarters, extensive and neat buildings, stand near the bridge; the only approach to the shops thus passes the offices adjoining; and no soldiers (a rare circumstance) were seen within the command. All the coal used in making powder is distilled in a large furnace-house, containing twenty five cylinders, with arrangements for collecting the residue of the distillation, and for conveying to a great height the noxious gases emitted. The fuel used is turf. Refineries for sulphur and for nitre, with store-rooms attached. A pulverizing-house for charcoal, one for sulphur, and two mixing houses for the combined ingredients, (placed in copper barrels, containing a number of brass balls,) are reserved for each of these operations. These houses have water-wheels in their basements, and only one large barrel in each room. There is also a house where the powder is moistened, after being spread upon tables; another for pressing it; another for granulating and sifting, (with a steam-engine built adjacent, but detached from it, and from which steam is conveyed to the drying-house;) another for glazing; another for hand-sifting and separating the grains, (in part of which is a weighing-room, where the powder is weighed, measured, and barrelled.) The copper barrels for rolling the powder are about five feet long by three feet diameter; the brass balls about six inches diameter. The time of rolling is considered an important item, and is kept a secret. The most of these buildings are neatly matted or carpeted, and every effort made to prevent dirt or carelessness. 110 pounds of powder are placed first in a linen bag, and then in a barrel like ours, with copper hoops, but without a proof plug. The magazines are not arched. There are five (I think) of them, about fifty by twenty feet. The materials are said to cost 15 thalers ($10 39) for the 110 pounds, and the government charges 30 thalers, ($20 78;) furnishing several of the smaller German States. Only two sizes of grain are made; both seem excellent, hard, clean, and of good taste and color. They have in Prussia, I understood, a cannon and musket eprouvette, but here the proof is by mortar eprouvette, (now of brass—to be in future of iron.) The charge of charcoal in the cylinders is distilled in from eight to ten hours. The acid product is sold to leather-makers and cotton-printers. Two explosions have taken place here since

the commencement of work, but neither from the powder. One, very violent, was from the restrained gas of the distilling cylinders; the other from the ignition of the sulphur in the pulverizing cylinders. The cause of this last is as yet unexplained, and the same method has been continued without subsequent accident. East India nitre and Neapolitan sulphur are used.

In the grand arsenal at Berlin there were none of the new muskets. A very handsomely finished Russian field-battery, said to be part of the marriage cadeau of the present Queen, and some beautifully ornamented East India pieces, presented by the Queen of England, are stored in the basement rooms.

HOLLAND.

The arsenal, armory, laboratory, (including cap factory already described,) and a small iron foundry, are at Delft. All are under the command of a general of artillery, with a director, (a major,) a sub-director, and several subalterns assigned to each establishment.

The arsenal is quite extensive, employing two steam-engines—one for trip-hammer, shears, and blowing cylinders; the other for iron-turning lathes, circular and upright saws for timber, cap-making machines, &c. In the trip-hammer shop is a small furnace, where the scrap iron is worked up into axles and heavy shapes. A captain receives and issues all supplies; a lieutenant is in charge of each shop, and a mechanician (at $700 a year) superintends the machinery in all the military establishments at Delft. The trip-hammer forger receives 10 francs a day; other workmen from 2 to 3 francs. The axles of all field-carriages have the same arm, but there are three different weights—one for 12-pounders, one for 6-pounders and caissons, and one for store and baggage wagons. The first is made square, the second and third bevelled between the arms, having the horizontal thickness less than the first, with the same vertical dimension; the same axle, body, and straps answer for all. Pieces of timber dressed to fit the vacant space are carried in the wagons, so that any one axle can be immediately replaced by any other. The same principle is carried out with the wheels—all having the same box, but differing in diameter of nave and in thickness of spoke and felloe. The same system is pursued with siege-carriages—the three weights of axles and wheels assigned respectively to the gun-carriages, transporting carriages, and store wagons.

For field service the weights are as follows: 12-pounder axle 56 kilogrammes, wheel 94 kilogrammes; 6-pounder and caisson axle 42 kilogrammes, wheel 77 kilogrammes; store wagon axle 30 kilogrammes, wheel 68 kilogrammes. To be turned, the axle is bent, the arms turned by a hand tool, and, when finished, heated and straightened. To keep the wheel-box in place, the exterior of the small end is screw-threaded; a brass circular rim-plate screws on this, and is fastened to the nave by two small wood-screws. The washer has a shoulder, catching against the linchpin, which prevents its turning with the wheel. The mode of attaching the rear carriage to the limber is peculiar. It is the invention of Colonel de Bruyn, who kindly furnished me with a drawing of the plan, to which I beg to refer for an explanation. It is said to be difficult to make, and costly, but to steady the pole very well. Instead of carrying extra wheels on the caisson, as with us, they are carried upon a spare gun-carriage. A block of wood is fitted in the trunnion-holes, having in

its centre an upright axle-arm of double length, on which two wheels are placed. Spare poles are made with a hinge in the centre, well secured with iron, to fold up in transportation in the battery wagons. The forge has a cylindrical bellows, occupying but a small space. The grate is very large, and they say they can weld an axletree in the forge. Two battery wagons for stores and two for baggage accompany each battery. That for the men is supplied with a large kettle for soup; a grate beneath and a movable smoke-pipe fit it, to be used in place in rainy weather. The limber-box is fitted up as a company desk, with writing table, and pigeon-holes for books, papers, &c. A rail round the tops of the main wagons gives room for knapsacks, forage, &c. Traces are of rope, doubled for pole horses. Pole with a simple staple and straps. Prolonge of chain; used also to attach the shoe in locking. The shoe is hung, detached from the chain, on the rear axle-body. In shoeing horses, they use throughout the country a foot-stool to rest the hoof upon. One of these is carried with the forge. Handspikes are hinged, as in Belgium. Ammunition boxes not transferable. Sponges of bristle, carried on top the axle. The limber-box is divided into three compartments, with separate covers; 54 rounds of 6-pounder ammunition in the three. A kind of basket of hoop-iron is attached to the gun axle-body, in which is carried a stand of grape or canister, to be used at any moment of emergency.

Siege carriages are not stock trail, but with flasks. The cheeks are of cast-iron, bolted on to the top of the upper part of the flask. This can be changed for different calibres. The cast-iron piece contains trunnion holes and travelling trunnion bolts. No cap-square is used. Front wheels are smaller than the rear. Mortar beds and wagons are nearly as with us. An ordinary handspike windlass is attached to this last.

In the model room of the arsenal, a complete specimen of every carriage, *full size*, with its gun, implements, stores, &c., is kept in very nice order. The barbette carriage similar to ours in general features. A *movable wooden support*, to be placed under the middle transom of the chassis in firing, is issued with every carriage. The officer stated that before this was done the chassis were constantly failing. It has proved of great advantage. The traverse circles are made of timber, with an iron plate for the wheel to run upon. They are made of three pieces, hinged to suit different calibres. These are likewise issued with the carriages, being thought preferable to stone circles. Attached to the traverse wheel of heavy carriages is a rack and pinion, with a crank handle. The heaviest calibres are easily adjusted to the exact direction by this means. Under the transom and axle-tie of the barbette carriage a strong iron plate (bent over the transom and the tie) runs the whole length. The lunette is welded to it.

Several modes of preserving gun-carriage timber have been tried and abandoned. I saw some fine logs recently arrived from the Dutch East Indies, imported as an experiment; they were of white oak, with a fine, close grain. The timber heretofore used, a very good white oak, equal to any we have, is obtained from Belgium and Germany, and costs, when sawed and stored, 65 cents a cubic foot.

A ball-press, similar to that at the Washington arsenal, is in use. In making the packing-boxes for the balls, the end-pieces are grooved for alternate layers, the lower layer fitting *snug* by means of the width gained by the groove on the *left* end-piece, for example; and the next layer the same, by the groove in the *right* end-piece; the third groove to the *left* again, and so on. By this means the balls of each layer rest in the inter-

stices of the lower layer, and can be transported securely without rolling in the box.

The foundry at Delft was not in operation at the time of my visit. It is small, and principally engaged in casting shot and shells, and parts of machines, by the usual methods. It is proposed to enlarge it, and cast cannon for arming the forts.

The brass foundry, casting all the brass guns needed, is at the Hague; a very ancient establishment, but turning out very good-looking work. Six 6-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers form a battery; the last *not* chambered. These guns are shorter than ours, of about the same weight. The vent is bored at an angle of 47° with the axis, coming out through the breech. A hausse is attached to the base-ring, and the same hausse for long ranges can be applied at the centre of the length. *Hammer supports* are cast on the knob of the cascable. The gun is cylindrical for the length of the charge.

Mortar eprouvettes of bronze, heretofore in use, are to be replaced by iron. The gauges for measuring the bore and the ball are very neat and accurate. Light-house lanterns are made in the foundry shops here.

Laboratory—Delft.—A very neat yard and appropriate building. The chief work in hand was in preparing Colonel Borman's fuses, adopted for shrapnels. A percussion fuse is under secret trial, with very good results, the officers said. The workmen are enlisted men.

The cartridge is tied to the *shot*—sabot, as with us. But for the *shells*, a brass wire hook is attached to the bottom of the sabot in a groove, (so that the hook does not touch when the sabot is placed upon its bottom,) and the cartridge is hooked on at the movement of the loading.

Here, as in Belgium, they were trying to introduce a proper cap for the cannon lock. One of ours which I gave the director pleased him very much. No friction tubes are made. Shells in use have the common wooden fuse.

Powder, in Holland, is furnished by a contractor; and it is said to be excellent. But two sizes of grain are used—that for cannon being larger than ours; the musket grain is a little finer. There is an idea with the officers here (and since, I have heard of it in France) that the powder for cannon should be of a large grain and as dense as possible. Colonel du Bruyn stated that they had now advanced a little in this respect, but that he thought a greater change from the present mode would soon be adopted. His cannon powder has 80 grains less in the gramme than ours, and is very hard and dense. As stated before, he has proposed a light 24-pounder garrison gun, calculated for charges of $\frac{1}{3}$ only, (its ordinary charge to be $\frac{1}{4}$.) This last ($\frac{1}{4}$) he is anxious to introduce as the maximum for all guns. He expressed the greatest astonishment to hear that our field-charges were *only* $\frac{1}{5}$, and desired me at once to return with him to the Minister of War, and tell him of it, as (he said) he had a strong party against him in the proposed reduction to $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Colonel invited me to see the company of horse artillery manœuvre, in which they all seem to take much pride. The horses, harness, &c., were in fine condition, and the movements of the battery very rapid. Caissons do not appear on drill with the pieces. The chief peculiarities noticed have been previously described.

The barracks at the Hague are noble buildings, sufficient for 10,000 men. The army of Holland amounts now to 60,000.

ENGLAND.

Woolwich arsenal, the great military establishment of the kingdom, embraces three distinct commands within its extensive walls—the foundry, the carriage department, and the gunners' stores department. The first is responsible for the supply, to army and navy, of guns, shot, shells, percussion locks, and carriage castings; the second for ship and land carriages, with the necessary implements; and the third for gunners' and laboratory stores of all kinds. The director of each has to be guided exactly by established patterns, sanctioned by the Board of Ordnance, and all changes proposed are generally examined by a board of officers, where the three departments are represented, and can only be adopted after the final sanction of the Board of Ordnance.

The foundry department has recently been extended and improved: a steam engine of 40 horse-power, with many new machines conveniently positioned, having a suspended railway above them for moving the work from one to the other, has just replaced the old turning lathes and horse-power in use in 1840. All are now of the most improved English patterns, and the capabilities of the establishment equal to finishing completely six guns a week, without increasing their ordinary time of work. The steam-engine generally works half-work, (20 horse power;) it has two boilers with steam surface enough *in each* to work doubly as powerful an engine; *this* being now considered in England essential to effect a proper security and due economy in fuel. The grates (two to each boiler) after the fires are first lighted in the morning, are fed alternately, and but three times a day, the last time at 11½ a. m.—the large mass of heated surface keeping the water boiling from that time till evening. The consumption of fuel is only 20 pounds of coke to the horse power per day. There are three travelling cranes in the finishing shop, running upon iron rafter beams. The same cutter commences the bore in all calibres, a second then finishes it to the proper size. They adhere to the old method of clay moulding; and Colonel Dundas thinks that there are dangers in the sand moulding, which will yet cause it to be abandoned. In casting 6-pounder guns, 13 moulds are placed in the same pit, this being as great a weight of metal as his furnaces can heat. Three sets of calibres have been adopted for field-service, each composed of a gun and howitzer, viz:

On three sizes of carriages { 6 pounder gun and 12-pounder howitzer.
9 " " 24 "
12 " " 32 "

This last howitzer is much liked in practice, but, as yet, they have not used it in active service—none having been sent to the eastern army The workmen are generally under age, and many of them apprenticed to himself. He has but two or three *men* employed in all the foundry operations, finding, he says, that these boys, properly instructed, are better than the best machine builders from private shops. They receive from 36 to 50 cents per day, and the men from 80 to 100—one, $1 50. The cost of finished field-guns is £135 per ton ($29 17 per pound.)

Iron guns, shot and shells are furnished (through his department) by contractors, and issued by him to the directors of the carriage and laboratory departments.

Percussion locks are fitted to all guns, to be used with a tube of quill, one of which is submitted herewith. The lock has an iron hammer for iron guns and a brass hammer for bronze guns. The nose of the ham-

mer is curved to fit half round the vent, and, by means of a slot in the supports, is drawn back to escape entirely the blast. It is attached by two pins and one screw to the gun. No friction tubes are used. Lock-covers of cast brass are issued with the lock.

The *carriage department* has also been recently extended. A steam engine to work a trip-hammer and furnish blast to two furnaces, made to work up the scrap iron, had just been started; three small engines (two locomotive) turned a horizontal planing machine, (the chisels attached to an iron wheel seven or eight feet in diameter;) also a vertical face-plate with a horizontal axis, (to which is attached the joined felloes of the wheels to be planed;) a mortising machine and a tenoning machine. One of the locomotive engines blows the forge bellows—another pumps and turns lathes.

The timber used for carriages is excellent: that for ship carriages being of mahogany, teak, Cuba wood (like mahogany) or African wood. The *stocks* of field carriages are always made of two pieces of English oak. They still make the tires in sections and place *wooden* boxes on the gun axle-bodies. The iron work to be painted is not filed or smooth-finished. The carriages appear to be very strong and substantial, much heavier than ours. Field-gun carriage axles are made in two pieces. A roller is attached to the rear of the barbette top carriage, for the 8-inch solid shot-gun, which is made to receive the weight by a lever arm, when the carriage is to be run *into battery;* one man easily works it, and it saves much labor as well as wear upon the chassis. Cast-iron carriages are not expected to endure much firing; wooden ones are always kept ready to replace them at the forts in case of war.

Laboratory operations are conducted with much secrecy; some of them I was permitted to see, but I was not shown the shell-filling rooms or the rocket factory. A steam engine drives such machines as they use in *making* caps, pressed balls, turning, &c. The eyes of sea-service shells are screw tapped, and the fuse is of brass; for land-service it is of wood and the eye smooth. Although our new fuses have given excellent results, with as simple a mode of use as any perhaps, it may be interesting to state some few particulars of the English practice, received from an authentic source, as they have well satisfied themselves that they obtain from the shell, according to this practice, the best results of which it is capable.

The shells are made of the best and most resisting metal; the smallest calibre for the 9-pounder, the largest for the 8-inch howitzer.

Calibres of guns.	Charge of gun.	Charge of shell.	Number of balls.	Weight empty.	Weight loaded.
	Lbs.	Oz.		Lbs. oz.	Lbs. oz.
12-pounder howitzer....	1¼	4¼	63	5 8	10 1
24.....do	2½	6	130	11 1	20 7
8-inch howitzer.....	4	15	377	31 6	58 6
9-pounder gun.....	3	3	41	4 10	7 11
12.....do	4	4	63	5 8	10 1
18.....do	4½	5	90	8 8	14 15
24.....do	6	6	130	11 1	20 7

Fuses are made of beech—one pattern for the 9-pounders and one for all other calibres. The wood to be perfectly seasoned and free from all defects,

and to be *split* to size. The fuse being very short, must be turned with care, and a half-inch of solid wood left at the bottom of the bore, in boring. After boring smoothly the inside, a tool marks on the outside the bottom point of the bore, and another (inserted in the bore) slightly and evenly marks the inside every one-tenth of an inch. The cup is formed by the usual cupping tool, and (by another tool) is made larger at bottom than at top. They are examined carefully, and rejected for the slightest defect. The composition used is, nitre, eleven and two-third parts ; sulphur, three and two-thirds; mealed powder, nine and two-third parts—passed separately through a silk sieve, (very fine,) weighed, and mixed. In driving, each charge is evenly put in and struck thirteen blows with a one-pound mallet. When charged within 0.2 inch of the top of the bore, the fuse goes again to the lathe, and is marked in divisions of two-tenths of an inch on the outside between the bottom line already marked, and the upper surface of the composition. It is then primed with two strands of quick-match, secured in holes bored in the cup, and the cup filled with mealed powder moistened with spirits of wine ; this is pressed in evenly with a spatula and the top sprinkled with dry mealed powder ; when perfectly dry, the ends of the match are fastened together, a disc of oiled paper placed over the cup, the fuse capped with a piece of fine linen, covered with two coats of paint, and tied with a thread. The fuses are kept in the magazine in this condition. Before issuing them, they saw them into lengths suiting the thickness of the different shells at the fuse hole, bore out the excess of powder from the lower end, according to the prescribed table of lengths, and mark the fuses *A*, *B*, and *C*, for the ranges of 650, 900, and 1,100 yards, and pack them in tin boxes, painted *white* for *A*, *red* for *B*, and *black* for *C*. Four fuses are issued with each shell—three designated by the above letters and cut to prescribed lengths, the fourth left the whole length. These last are packed in canvass bags, (the proper number for the shells of each piece,) with two fuse extractors and two fuse augers in one bag, which is carried in the limber-box of the piece. The three tin boxes containing the cut fuses are likewise in this limber-box. In firing, canister-shot are expected to be used up to 650 yards, and balls or ordinary shells beyond 1,100, as it is only between these ranges that shrapnels are of the most value. The angle of fire and length of composition for each calibre is as follows :

Letters of fuses and range.	12-pdr. howitzer.		24-pdr. howitzer.		8-inch howitzer.		9-pdr. gun.		12-pdr. gun.		18-pdr. gun.		24-pdr. gun.	
	Angle of fire.	Length of composition.	Angle of fire.	Length of composition.	Angle of fire.	Length of composition.	Angle of fire.	Length of composition.	Angle of fire.	Length of composition.	Angle of fire.	Length of composition.	Angle of fire.	Length of composition.
	° ′	In.	°	In.	° ′	In.	° ′	In.	° ′	In.	° ′	In.	° ′	In.
A.....650 yards...	2 15	0.3	2 15	0.35	2 45	0.35	1 15	0.29	1 15	0.2	1 15	0.2	1 15	0.2
B.....900 yards...	3 30	0.55	3 45	0.6	3 30	0.6	1 45	0.4	1 45	0.4	2 00	0.4	1 45	0.35
C.....1,100 yards...	5 15	0.8	4 30	0.75	6 00	1.0	2 30	0.6	2 30	0.57	3 00	0.57	2 30	0.50

The rate of burning is five seconds to the inch for all fuses. The diameter of fuse hole at top is .65 inch for 9-pounders, and .9 inch for other calibres. (6-*pounder shrapnels* are still issued at times, but in a smaller proportion to the solid shot than in other calibres. The 9-pounder fuse is used, and the charge of one-third in the gun.) Most of the above information is derived from a publication by Messrs. Terquene and Favé, officers of the French artillery, and my apology for introducing it is, that it is more precise and definite than any previously published upon a subject of very general interest to officers of artillery.

In the arsenal yard at Woolwich, I saw the new 8-inch iron gun recently adopted as a solid-shot gun in the English service. It weighs 113 cwt.; and, besides using a solid iron shot, it has been proposed to use a shell filled with lead in order to obtain great ranges at a low elevation. The shell is made as thin as possible, with projections within to prevent the lead from getting loose. Colonel Dundas spoke very favorably of the gun, stating that the experiments which determined its adoption had been very interesting and satisfactory in the length of range and accuracy of fire.

Many fine large sheds have been recently erected within the arsenal, after the style introduced in many railroad depots in this country and abroad, supported on cast-iron pillars with rod-iron roof frames, and covered with framed glass or corrugated sheet metal, the partitions being also of these sheets. The shops for working up scrap iron, for painting and storing carriages, for planing machines, &c., are so covered. While cheap and fire-proof, these buildings are extremely tight, convenient, and tasteful, and their more general use at our arsenals would, I think, be found advantageous in the increased comfort and security,(especially at the southern arsenals, where there are no heavy falls of snow.)

In lubricating machinery, in the English and in some of the Belgian establishments, I notice they use soap-suds instead of oil.

There are in Paris or its neighborhood many institutions forming a part of the military establishment of the country, a few remarks about which may be permitted, though *all of them* are not among the novelties in military matters to which my attention was particularly directed. As similar institutions have been, in whole or in part, established in the different capitals of Europe, and full descriptions of many of them may have been published, I will merely mention a few peculiarities obtained when visiting them. The *Polytechnic* and military schools for officers are supplied with students by selections made from all the schools of France by a standing committee of examiners, who visit in turn all parts of the country. The most promising of those desiring to enter the staff corps of the army, between the ages of 16 and 21, go to the Polytechnic, others to St. Cyr or Saumur. At the first they remain *two* years, and, after examination, are assigned according to the wants of the service, in a prescribed order, to the different corps, according to their class standing, to be varied at the request of the student when not interfering with those above him. Those assigned to the *engineers and artillery* are sent to the special school of these corps at Metz, where they remain two years, and then go to their companies until promoted. Those assigned to the *civil engineers* (for the construction of roads and bridges and public buildings,) and those for the engineers of the *marine* (coast survey and foreign duty,) go to the offices of these

corps in Paris. Those for the *general staff*, to the school in Paris, where they remain two years; thence to the infantry school of St. Cyr, and thence to the cavalry school of Saumur, for short periods; and then they are sent to companies in the field to serve until promoted. Two of the graduating class of the Polytechnic, each year, are selected for the *tobacco régie*, and are sent, after graduation, to the government factories to acquire the proper experience for administering those establishments.

The schools of St. Cyr and Saumur furnish from their graduates *two-thirds* of the officers of the infantry and cavalry corps, the other *one-third* being selected from the most distinguished non-commissioned officers in the different regimental schools. These students are under the same military law as conscripts; and while I was in Paris, forty of those at St. Cyr, convicted of combining against the authorities, were, by order of the Minister of War, transferred *as privates* to the regiments, their only chance of promotion left being through the regimental schools after becoming non-commissioned officers. Foreign officers, by special favor, are permitted to enter any of these schools for their instruction. At Metz I saw several Egyptian and South American officers, who were going through the course of studies, and were assigned to companies as sub-officers at drill. They were clothed in the uniforms of their own services.

The *Musée d'Artillerie* at Paris, with the *Atelier de Précision* and a large *chemical laboratory*, is attached to the offices of the Permanent Committee of Artillery. A large and valuable collection of old and existing models of artillery, equipages, and small-arms, fancy and foreign arms, cannon, and equipages, are in the museum. Inventions and novelties appearing in different countries are procured and deposited here for trial by the committee. Heavy iron cannon made at Ruelle, after the Sardinian pattern, loading at the breech, and an *infernal machine*, just arrived from Denmark, were among the new untried inventions. This last has wall-pieces and musket barrels fastened together in nests, much like the "*infantricide*" deposited at the Washington model office. The barrels, loaded with twenty charges each, to be fired successively by a match lighted at the muzzle, are attached to an elevating arc; a limber with ammunition box is attached. A cast-iron barbette carriage with its chassis, strongly ribbed, has been tried much, and thus far favorably, but it has not yet been adopted.

The shops where pattern arms and inspecting instruments, standard gauges, &c., are made and stamped—to be sent to the armories and arsenals—are small and inconvenient. The work is done chiefly by hand; a few hand-turned machines are used. They were preparing eprouvette balls, and adjusting mortars. In turning the first, a hand-lathe is used to turn the ball—the cutting-tool moving by a screw on a semi-circular horizontal rest. The work done is very neat and accurate.

The laboratory, under the charge of Captain Piot, has every convenience for experimenting—furnaces, chemical laboratory, instruments, and materials. A mineralogical cabinet has also been attached to it. Here, experiments are made testing the chemical qualities of materials used in the artillery service, the purity of specimens of metal offered for use in casting, &c., bringing thus chemical science in aid of the practical intelligence of the artillery. Another valuable collection of antiquities of all kinds—among the rest, of artillery implements—exists at the *musée of the Hotel*

de Clumy. There is to be seen here an 8-barrel revolver (with flint-locks) of considerable antiquity—very like the improved revolvers in use with us.

The *Hotel des Invalides*—a hospital for old and wounded soldiers—is an institution of great value in the French service, reconciling all classes of society to the hardships of army life, as all know that they will be here comfortably lodged and honorably cared for when aged or maimed, no matter what rank they may have attained. Military rules and discipline are just enough maintained to secure an economical and orderly management of the institution, and give the old soldier employment enough to make him think himself still useful. The appearance of the *invalides*, in their respectable-looking uniforms of the last century, is extremely interesting; and a stranger would say that, of all the public institutions in France, this is, perhaps, *the last* that would be abolished by a vote of the people, so universal is their pride in pointing out the building and in speaking of its inmates. A maimed soldier is never seen begging in France.

The polygon and arsenal at Vincennes.—Attached to the castle of Vincennes is a large arsenal for repairs of small-arms and artillery carriages, and the preparation of infantry and artillery ammunition. The recent disturbances in Paris have demanded such large supplies of ammunition, and the repair of so many arms, that every building about the castle not in use as quarters (including the chapel and a large small-arm storehouse) is devoted to this last; and within an advanced work of the fort, new laboratory buildings and storehouses (with barracks and stables for the regiment of artillery quartered there) are crowded by the workmen engaged in making cartridges. Twelve field-batteries complete, besides those now in use, are kept ready for any emergency. Hired workmen are employed about the arms; the ammunition is prepared by the men of the regiment, superintended by non-commissioned officers. The peculiarities of the small-arm cartridge can be best understood by observing the specimen accompanying. 8-*inch howitzer canisters* are made of sheet-iron, instead of tin.

The stables are very neat and clean, and great care is given to the horses. A stable guard of hostlers is always present. The division between the stalls is, in all French stables, a plank hung on a hinge at the trough, and suspended from the rafter at the other end by a chain fastened with a swivel, so as to be easily dropped if the horse gets his foot over it. The horses stand upon straw, and were all blanketed (in February.)

The polygon for artillery practice—(the infantry school has been recently removed to St. Omer)—offers every facility for safe practice at the longest ranges. Generally, experiments are carried on here every year, during good weather; but, in the last two years, they have been much interrupted by the political disturbances in Paris. I was unfortunate enough to miss them.

Temporary barracks have been erected in many of the public squares of the city—to lodge the greatly increased garrison—since the revolution. These buildings are very neat, comfortable, and cheaply made—superior, I think, to our temporary structures, and probably less expensive. The frame of the building is made, as usual, with inclined braces between the uprights; the interval is then filled in with plaster made of clay, or common mortar, of the thickness of the uprights. They have tile roofs, are of one story, and heated by a stove. When whitewashed, they present a very respectable appearance, and are but little exposed to the danger of fire.

The veterinary school at Charenton is very liberally supported by the

government for the education of surgeons for the different corps which use horses. Handsome and convenient buildings, including quarters for directors and students, with all the necessary rooms for clinical and theoretic instruction, hospital stables for diseased horses, and pastures for those under treatment, exist here: a second establishment of the same kind is at Lyons. The efforts made of late years by the government to improve the breed and treatment of horses have already secured important benefits to the country—especially in obtaining a better re-mount for the artillery and cavalry at less cost than formerly.

A similar establishment at Berlin was visited, conducted on a very large scale, where the government permitted the sick horses of individuals to be lodged, upon the payment of 4½ francs a week for forage and attendance. Connected with this last was an enclosure, with strong pens attached, for the confinement of mad dogs. The students were required to note daily the phases of the disease, and experiments were made to abate its violence and to find out an antidote to the poison generated. An extensive anatomical apartment, connected with the institution, contained skeletons of all breeds, ages, and conditions (as to health) of horses, cows, dogs, and domestic fowls; among the rest is shown the skeleton of the great Frederick's famous white charger, and beside him that of an Arabian presented by Mahemet Ali.

Manufactory of military equipments, Paris.—This is a private establishment, but the work is all done under the constant control and inspection of officers. A board composed of an officer of each army corps visits the shops weekly, or oftener, if they see fit, and inspects the leather in all stages of its manufacture, and other materials before and after completion. They were making uniform caps and ornaments, epaulettes and wings, belts and plates, buttons, cartridge-boxes and cap-pouches, leather gaiters, and leathers for the cavalry and artillery pantaloons. The clothing guide, which I have obtained, gives details upon all these and other articles of equipment. The attention devoted to the inspection of the cloth, and afterwards to the fit and make of the clothing, secures to the army neat and excellent uniforms, at far less rates than with us. A board composed of the colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, and a captain in each regiment, is required to inspect each article of outside dress upon the man. I have seen more than once all these officers, with the company tailor, examining the fit of the recruits' jackets and coats upon their arrival at the regimental headquarters.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT OF CORPS.

Several nations have adopted for foot troops a frock coat with skirts covering the hips, as the *full uniform* coat. This was introduced in France by advice of the medical officers, whose report subsequently proved that men so clothed suffered less from ordinary complaints than those in jackets or body coats. The infantry of the line and chasseurs in France and Belgium, and all corps but the artillery in Sardinia, Tuscany, Prussia, and the German States, are now so clothed. Epaulettes or wings are worn on the coat by the men, and epaulettes by officers. These last retain the full dress coat, but it is not used on drills or parades. The men's overcoat is double-breasted, and is usually worn on guard, drills, and marches; the epaulettes or wings being transferred to it. French officers have also a uniform overcoat, made loose and convenient, with distinctive marks de-

noting the rank on the sleeve. The knapsack, covered with skin with the hair on, is much more durable than ours. On campaign, every soldier carries a bed-sack, which he can fill with hay, or prop up on stakes, for the night's sleep; it is folded up under the straps of the knapsack during the day. A valise, with circular ends, carried on top of the knapsack, receives the coat; the full dress cap is placed over one end of this, the knapsack strap keeping it in place: thus, marching in overcoat and forage cap, he has his whole equipment with him, and can, in a few moments, assume his full parade dress. Full directions for the cutting and making the different articles, with the rules prescribed for their inspection and issue, have been published; a copy of the work has been obtained.

Infantry.—Officers wear a light sabre, of the pattern sent by me to the Ordnance Office. They speak of it as being very good and serviceable. The price in Paris is $9. The men have no cross-belts; wearing the cartridge and cap-boxes, bayonet-scabbard, (and in the flank companies the short sword,) upon the waist belt; belt black.

The *artillery* have a sword bayonet, worn on a white waist belt. The cartridge-box on a cross-belt, wide and short, not reaching to the waist-belt. The ends of the box are of sheet-copper, with brass buttons, and loops to which the belt is hooked by swivels. Non-commissioned officers have a pistol and sabre instead of the carbine; the same cartridge-box. Officers also wear a similar box.

Cavalry, same box; sabre or lance. Dragoons have a musketoon; heavy cavalry and lancers, one pistol.

Chasseurs.—Carbine, with sword, bayonet, and cap and cartridge-boxes on black waist-belt. These troops are drilled much at gymnastic and athletic games. A copy of this drill has been procured. Strong short men are selected.

Sardinia.—All the infantry have the short-sword as well as the bayonet; no bayonet-scabbard. Boxes and sword-scabbard carried on waist-belt.

Belgium.—No cap-pouch is carried; each cartridge has a cap tied to it. No cross-belt for infantry. Artillery have only the short-sword; no carbine. Non-commissioned officers mounted; sabre and pistol.

Prussia.—The men having the new musket carry two cartridge-boxes, worn in front, on the waist-belt. None carry the bayonet-scabbard or cap-pouch. All have the short-sword, carried on waist-belt. Troops with the old arm have but one box, with a pouch for caps sewed on the right end of the box. Artillery only a short-sword.

Hanover and Saxony.—All the infantry have the short-sword, and no bayonet-scabbard. In the regiments of the line, the cartridge-box has long loops attached, through which the waist-belt passes; cap-pouch sewed to right end of box. In the guards, the box and sword are carried on cross-belts of white leather, and the cap-pouch, of the same leather, sewed to cartridge-box belt, on the breast: no waist-belt.

Holland.—The infantry have the short-sword and cartridge-box, carried on white cross-belts, and a bayonet-scabbard sewed to right side of cartridge-box and its belt; no cap-pouch; each cap tied to its cartridge; no waist-belt. Chasseurs have a rifle, and a powder-flask and pouch, on black cross-belts; a cap-pouch, and mallet to force the ball, are carried on a black waist-belt. Cavalry have a musketoon, with a loop trigger, so made to prevent objects catching in it. Horse artillery carry sabre-tash, and a pistol: a few musketoons attached to limber ammunition box.

England.—Infantry have white cross-belts, carrying cartridge-box and bayonet-scabbard; no waist-belt; cap-pocket in the right side of the jacket, lined with water-proof cloth, and covered with a leather flap.

The above peculiarities, noticed in passing through the different countries, may not, in every case, be the *last* prescribed patterns; they were used, however, by some regiments, as stated, and, as far as observation and (generally) inquiry proved, are such as are now used in the corps named.

DR. BOUCHERIE'S PROCESS OF IMPREGNATING TIMBER.

At the national exhibition in Paris, I had the pleasure of conversing with Dr. Boucherie, and of seeing specimens of woods impregnated with a solution of sulphate of copper, by his method. He confines the application of it to soft woods, generally, and exhibited, among other articles, a work-box and secretary made of a tree within three months after it was cut, which prove the wood to be well seasoned. The color given by the sulphate of copper is quite pretty and peculiar, being in redish and brown streaks and shades, unlike the effect of painting. After varnishing, the appearance is rich, and he says will be permanent. He shows a block sawed into three sections, but not disconnected, which has been buried for six years in a fungus-pit. It is of pine; and immediately after being filled, the two side sections were impregnated, (by means of the natural action of the sap vessels of the wood,) the one with the dento-chloride of mercury, (corrosive sublimate, as recommended by Kyan,) 800 grammes of 1.5 per cent. strength; the other with 800 grammes of sulphate of copper, of 1.5 per cent. The centre section was left in its natural state. The block now shows the portions which were left in the natural state, and that impregnated with the corrosive sublimate *equally* and *completely* rotten, the fibre destroyed, and the wood crumbling into dust, while the section marked as impregnated with the sulphate is perfectly sound and good.

The Doctor says that he has placed traverses and sleepers upon several lines of railway, and posts upon one line of electric telegraph for the government, and that all are still sound, though some have been in use six years. He receives, constantly, orders for such work. For railroad traverses, the price is from ten to twelve francs per metre cube, containing about ten traverses two and six-tenths metres long. The solution costs about eight sous the traverse, and handling about the same. The process is conducted in the woods, the logs laid side by side, (the large ends cut square by the saw, and arranged on the boundary lines of a square,) inclining from butt to branches. A trough communicating with the reservoir is carried all round the square, above the butts, and small tubes run from this to each butt; and, in long trees, to holes about the centres of the trees, expediting thus the impregnation. The junction of the tube with the tree is carefully packed with a piece of cloth. The liquid advances through the tree at about the rate of one metre in twenty hours; the railroad traverses requiring forty-eight hours. The drip (after passing through the wood) is nearly colorless. A saw-cut around the tree, to the depth of the sapwood, with a piece of cotton cord tied in it, carries off the drip from any part above it. This is led back to the reservoir, and pumped up in it, to be used again with new material.

Respectfully submitted.

P. V. HAGNER,
Brevet Major, First Lieutenant of Ordnance.

A.—*Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year* 1848, *under the act of* 1808, *for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.*

States and Territories.	Date of return.	For what year returns received.	Number of militia.	Number of arms apportioned in muskets.
Maine	Dec. 31, 1845	1845	44,665	333
New Hampshire	June 15, 1848	1848	27,066	202
Massachusetts	Jan. 1, 1849	1848	102,664	766
Vermont	Jan. 1, 1844	1843	23,915	178
Rhode Island	Dec. 28, 1848	1848	13,653	102
Connecticut	Dec. 1, 1846	1846	57,719	430
New York	Jan. 1, 1848	1848	178,574	1,332
New Jersey	Dec. 2, 1829	1829	39,171	292
Pennsylvania	Nov. 26, 1847	1847	276,070	2,058
Delaware	.....	1827	9,229	69
Maryland	Jan. 15, 1839	1838	46,864	350
Virginia	Sept. 30, 1848	1848	122,906	916 5-13
North Carolina	Feb. 13, 1846	1845	79,448	592
South Carolina	Dec. 15, 1846	1846	54,705	408
Georgia	Feb. 15, 1840	1839	57,312	427
Alabama	Jan. 15, 1848	1847	44,332	331
Louisiana	Jan. 24, 1848	1847	43,823	327
Mississippi	June 6, 1838	1838	45,385	338
Tennessee	Feb. 13, 1841	1840	71,252	531
Kentucky	Dec. 4, 1848	1848	94,325	703
Ohio	Jan. 26, 1846	1845	176,455	1,316
Indiana	Jan. 4, 1833	1832	53,913	402
Illinois	Feb. 24, 1842	1841	120,219	896
Missouri	Jan. 7, 1845	1844	61,000	455
Arkansas	Jan. 15, 1844	1843	17,137	128
Michigan	Dec. 1, 1848	1848	60,041	448
Florida	Oct. 10, 1845	1845	12,122	90
Texas	Nov. 22. 1847	1847	19,766	147
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	Nov. 30, 1840	1840	5,223	39
District of Columbia	Nov. 20, 1832	1832	1,249	9
Total	.....	.....	1,960,203	14,615 5-13

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 1, 1849.

G. TALCOTT,
Brevet Brig. Gen., Colonel of Ordnance.

B.—*Statement of the ordnance and ordnance stores distributed to the militia under the act of April, 1808, from the 1st July, 1848, to the 30th June, 1849.*

2	12-pounder bronze guns.
35	6 pounder bronze guns.
2	4-pounder bronze guns.
2	12-pounder bronze howitzers.
51	carriages for field-artillery, with implements and equipments complete.
18	caissons, with tools and spare parts.
1	travelling forge.
8	sets of artillery harness, each for four horses.
5,967	muskets and appendages.
620	Hall's rifles and appendages.
3,709	percussion rifles and appendages.
300	carbines and appendages.
5,029	pistols and appendages.
2,796	sabres for cavalry and horse-artillery.
113	swords for non-commissioned officers and musicians.
11,121	sets of accoutrements for infantry, riflemen, and cavalry.
501	extra cartridge boxes for infantry, rifle men, and cavalry.
288	extra brushes and picks.
96	extra waist belts.
178	extra cap pouches.
637	extra pairs holsters and caps.
225	extra holster caps.
570	sabre belts for cavalry and horse-artillery.
113	sword belts for non-commissioned officers and musicians.
580	infantry belt-plates.
288	extra musket wipers.
144	extra musket spring vices.
288	extra musket ball screws.
12	extra 6-pounder rammers and sponges.
23	percussion cannon locks.
500	percussion primers.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 1, 1849.

G. TALCOTT,
Brevet Brig. General, Colonel of Ordnance.

C.—*Ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the army and to the several military posts for the year ended 30th June, 1849, viz:*

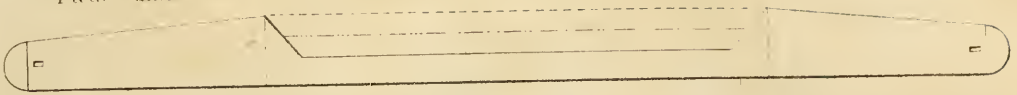
28	6-pounder bronze guns.
8	12-pounder bronze howitzers.
18	12-pounder bronze mountain howitzers.
17	24-pounder iron howitzers for flank defence.
20	barbette carriages, with implements, &c.
12	12-pounder siege and garrison carriages, with implements, &c.
17	casemate carriages, with implements, &c.
3	upper barbette carriages.
38	carriages for field-artillery, with implements, &c.
2	6-pounder block-house carriages, with implements, &c.
18	12-pounder mountain howitzer carriages, with implements, &c.
15	caissons, with tools and spare-parts.
18	travelling forges.
5	battery wagons.
39	sets of artillery harness, each for 4 horses.
10	sets of artillery harness, each for 2 lead horses.
750	cannon balls of different calibres.
150	shells of different calibres.
200	shells, strapped.
500	stands of canister shot.
5,167	muskets and appendages.
4,000	muskets and appendages, (issued to the navy.)
2,249	percussion rifles and appendages.
726	carbines and appendages.
158	musketoons and appendages.
2,448	percussion pistols and appendages
1,283	Colt's pistols and appendages.
3	rifle wall-pieces and appendages.
945	sabres for cavalry and horse-artillery
684	swords for artillery, non-commissioned officers, and musicians.
1,000	rifle knives.
7,372	sets of accoutrements for infantry, riflemen, and cavalry.
453	sabre belts for cavalry and horse-artillery.
534	belts for non-commissioned officers.
262	sabre knots.
16,460	pounds of cannon powder.
2,786	rounds of ammunition for field-cannon.
1,764	rounds of ammunition for mountain howitzers.
1,286,200	cartridges for small-arms.
139,380	extra percussion caps.
3,000	primers for cannon.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 1, 1849.

G. TALCOTT,
Brevet Brig. General, Colonel of Ordnance.

[END OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.]

Field axle



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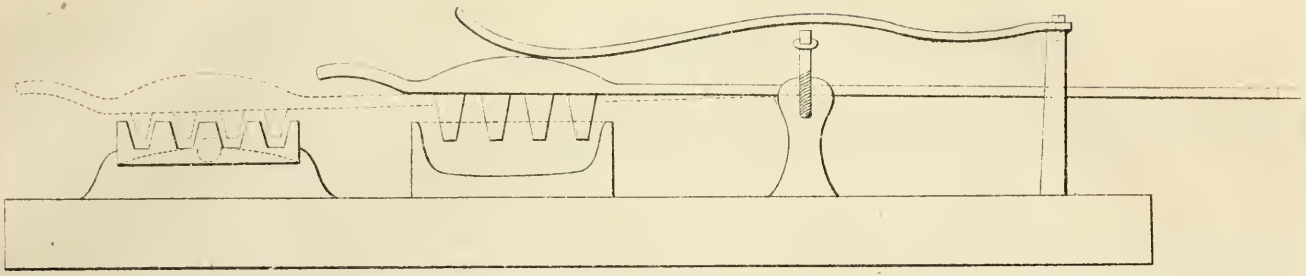
Brevet Brig. General, Colonel of Ordnance.

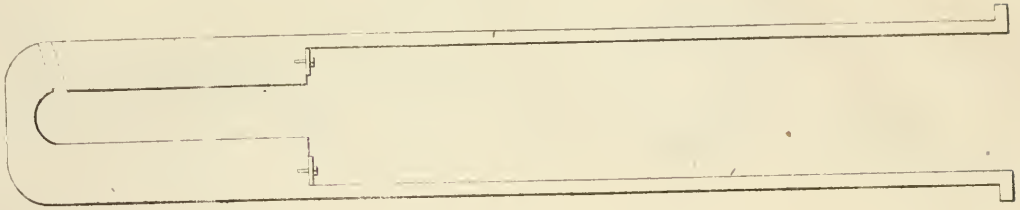
[END OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.]

Sketch of Belgian Varnishing Machine.

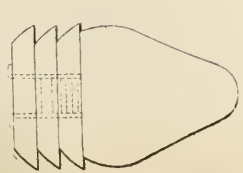


That in use in Holland differs from this, in having the Cup of Varnish and the Receiver with the caps, on sliding plate so that after the point have been dipt in the first - the second is brought underneath them by sliding this plate.

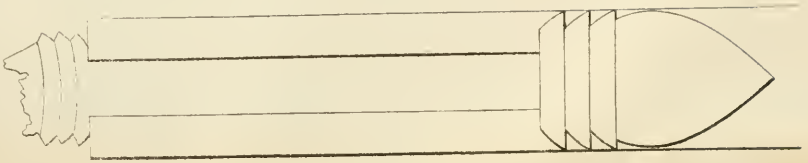
Practice tube proposed for Cannon by Deloige.



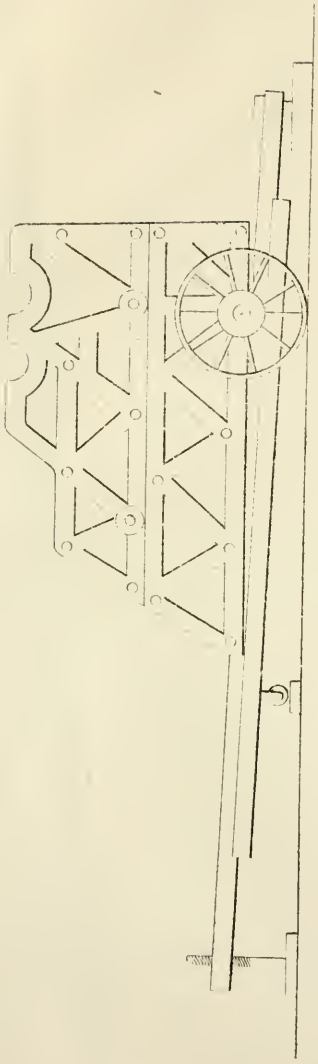
Cylindro-Conical ball and stem.

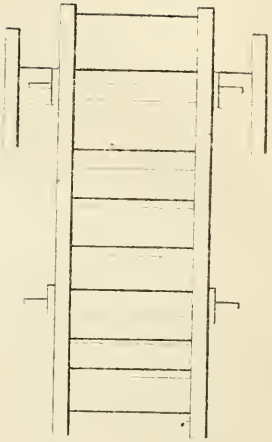


Loaded ball proposed to replace the use of the stem



Prussian Wrought Iron Garrison Carriage





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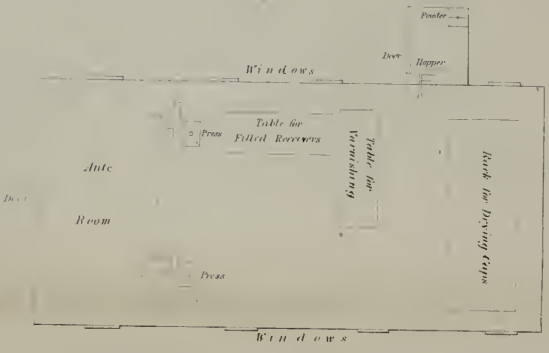
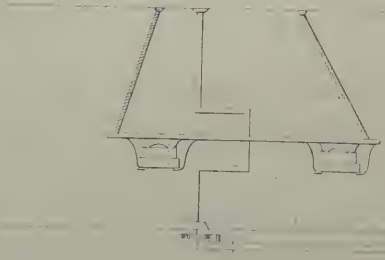
Plan of Press Room and Charging Shed.

Prussian Cap Manufactory



Elevation of Sifting Machine.

Liege



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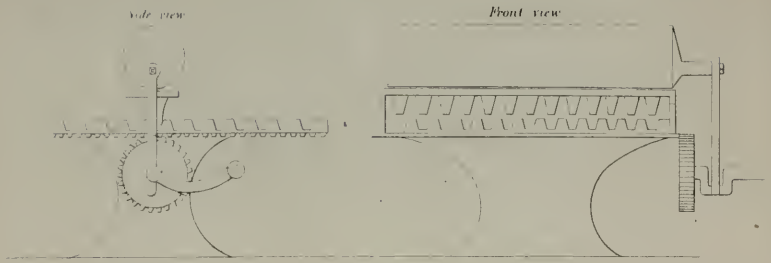
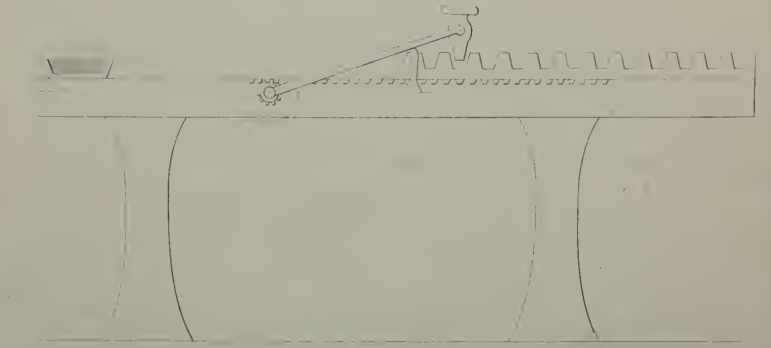
Sketch of English Press for Percussion Caps.



Sketch of Varnishing Machine



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Forgers Lock of Three Pieces

Sketch N° 1

Section through A.B

Hammer proposed for Percussion Arms

Sketch N° 3

Sketch of Goossens lock of One Piece.

Sketch N° 2

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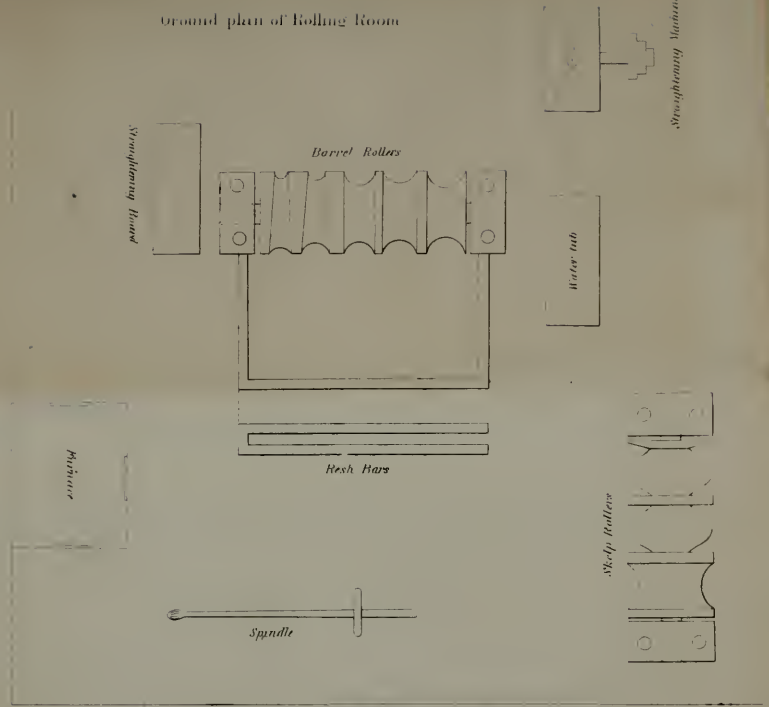
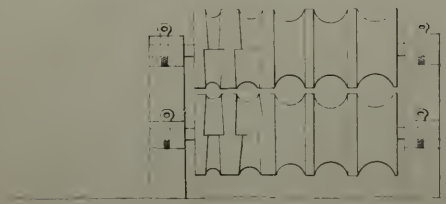
Ground plan of Rolling Room



Vertical Section through centre of Barrel Rollers.



REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December* 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the annual report of the condition and operations of this department of the public service.

The home squadron, under the command of Commodore Parker, consists of the flag-ship frigate Raritan, Captain Page, the sloop of war Albany, Commander Randolph, the sloop of war Germantown, Commander Lowndes, the steamer Vixen, Lieutenant Commanding Ward, the steamer Water Witch, Lieutenant Commanding Totten, and the schooner Flirt, Lieutenant Commanding Farrand. The steamer Allegany, commanded by Lieutenant Hunter, was temporarily attached to this squadron, but has been recently withdrawn, and placed in ordinary at the Washington navy-yard. The sloop of war Saratoga, Commander Nicholson, has also been withdrawn, and placed in ordinary at Norfolk.

The vessels of the home squadron have been actively employed among the West India islands, in the gulf of Mexico, and along the Atlantic coast.

The squadron in the Pacific ocean, under the command of Commodore Jones, consists of the flag-ship Ohio, Commander Stribling, the frigate Savannah, Captain Voorhees, the sloop of war St. Mary's, Commander Johnston, the sloop of war Warren, Commander Long, the sloop of war Preble, Commander Glynn, the sloop of war Falmouth, Commander Petigru, the sloop of war Vandalia, Commander Gardner, the sloop of war Vincennes, Commander Hudson, the store-ship Fredonia, Lieutenant Commanding Neville, the store-ship Southampton, Lieutenant Commanding Handy, and the steamer Massachusetts. The razee Independence, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Shubrick, returned from the Pacific ocean on the 26th of July last, after distinguished and important service in the war with Mexico. The vessel was taken out of commission. The sloop of war Dale, Commander Rudd, also returned from the Pacific. She reached New York on the 23d of August, and was placed in ordinary. Orders have been given for the return of the Ohio, the Preble, and the store-ship Southampton, in consequence of the expiration of the periods of enlistment of their crews. On the 12th of January, 1849, Commodore Jones was ordered to exchange the Ohio for the Savannah, as his flag-ship; the Ohio was ordered to proceed, under the command of Captain Voorhees, to China, to relieve Commodore Geisinger in the command of the East India squadron, and Commodore Geisinger was ordered to return to the United States in the Ohio, by the way of Bengal. The terms of service of a large number of her crew having expired, it was deemed expedient to revoke that order; and instructions were accordingly sent to Commodore Jones on the 23d of June, to direct the immediate re-

turn of the Ohio by the way of Cape Horn. She sailed from the coast of California on the 15th of September, on her passage home. Captain Voorhees has proceeded to China in the sloop of war St. Mary's, for the purpose of relieving Commodore Geisinger, who will return to the United States in that vessel; but in the event of his having left the station, under a permission granted by the department on the 16th of February, the St. Mary's will be retained, and constitute a part of the squadron under Commodore Voorhees. The Falmouth sailed from the United States on the 16th of May, the Vandalia on the 5th of September, and the Vincennes on the 13th of November, with orders to join the command of Commodore Jones in the Pacific. The store-ship Supply, Lieutenant Commanding Kennedy, is under orders, and will shortly sail with supplies and stores for the squadron in the Pacific. Commodore Jones reports that the crews of the vessels under his command have been greatly reduced by desertions, and by the expiration of terms of service of the men. He states, also, that there exists an unwillingness to re-enlist for the navy. The temptations held out by the prospect of obtaining gold, and the great demand for seamen, render it impossible to enlist men on the coast of California for the navy pay of from ten to twelve dollars per month, while the merchant service is paying from eighty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars in the same ports. The evils resulting to the naval service from these causes are severely felt. Great efforts have been made to remedy them, and every exertion that authority and discipline could enforce has been made, with but partial success.

The squadron in the Mediterranean sea, under the command of Commodore Morgan, consists of the flag-ship razee Independence, Commander Blake, the frigate Cumberland, Captain Latimer, the frigate Constitution, Captain Conover, the steamer Mississippi, Captain Long, the sloop of war Jamestown, Commander Mercer, and the store-ship Erie, Lieutenant Commanding Porter. The frigate St. Lawrence, Captain Paulding, has also joined this squadron.

The force now employed in the Mediterranean is believed to be larger and more efficient than at any previous period in our history, with the exception, perhaps, of the years 1804 and 1805, during the Tripolitan war.

The steamers Princeton, Commander Engle, and Allegany, Lieutenant Commanding Hunter, were ordered home from the Mediterranean, in consequence of the reports of the necessity for extensive repairs. The Princeton has, since her return, undergone a strict and careful survey by a board of competent and skilful officers. Their report condemned her as unworthy of repairs; she was, therefore, broken up, and such portions of her as were unserviceable for naval purposes were ordered to be sold. The schooner Taney also returned from the Mediterranean. This vessel belongs to the Treasury Department, and on her arrival was turned over to that department. There being, however, no vessel of the navy at my command, calculated for the service contemplated by the second section of the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 3, 1849, viz: for testing new routes, and perfecting the discoveries made by Lieutenant Maury, in the course of his investigations of the winds and currents of the ocean, the Taney was again received and assigned to that service. Lieutenant Walsh, an officer well qualified for the duty, was intrusted with the command; detailed instructions were prepared for him, and he proceeded in their execution on the 25th of October. The death of Commo-

dore Bolton, which occurred at Genoa on the 22d of February, rendered it necessary to order a senior captain to the command of the Mediterranean squadron. Commodore Morgan was selected; he sailed from the United States in the steamer Mississippi, on the 7th of June. Important considerations made it necessary, in the judgment of the department, to increase the force in the Mediterranean. By active exertions, two vessels, in addition to the Mississippi, (the razee Independence and the frigate Cumberland,) were despatched; the former sailed on the 26th of July, and the latter on the 10th of August. The store-ship Erie, Lieutenant Commanding McBlair, returned from the Mediterranean on the 11th of July; and on the 5th of September she was again despatched, under the command of Lieutenant Porter, with supplies for the squadron. By the death of Commodore Bolton, the late Captain Gwinn was left the senior officer in this squadron. His reports show that the vessels of his command were actively employed under circumstances requiring the exercise of prudence and discretion, to prevent embarrassments with belligerent powers. I am happy to say that our commerce has been fully protected, and friendly intercourse has not been interrupted. Information has reached the department of the death of Captain Gwinn, which occurred at Palermo on the 4th of September, 1849. The reports from Commodore Morgan, since he took command of the squadron, are highly satisfactory. The duty assigned him has been promptly performed, and the condition of his command reflects credit upon the service.

The squadron on the coast of Brazil, under the command of Commodore Storer, consists of the flag-ship frigate Brandywine, Captain Boarman, and the sloop of war St. Louis, Commander Cocke. The brig Perry, under the command of Lieutenant Tilton, returned from this station on the 10th of July, and was put under repairs for further service. The store-ship Supply, commanded by Lieutenant Sinclair, returned from Brazil on the 4th of September. The store-ship Lexington, Lieutenant Commanding Mitchell, will sail in a few days with supplies for the squadron. It was the purpose of the department to increase the force on this station, and with this view the sloop of war John Adams, under the command of Commander Powell, sailed from the United States in June, with orders to report to Commodore Storer as a part of his command; but it became necessary to relieve the sloop of war Decatur, on the coast of Africa, and on the 29th of July orders were issued to transfer the John Adams from the Brazil to the African station. The Decatur was ordered home on a report of the surgeon of the fleet relative to the health of the crew, and because the terms of service of a large number of the men had expired. The vessels under the command of Commodore Storer have been usefully employed in the suppression of the slave trade, in protecting our commerce, and rendering efficient service to vessels of the United States.

The squadron on the coast of Africa, under the command of Commodore Gregory, consists of the flag-ship sloop of war Portsmouth, Commander Peck, the sloop of war Yorktown, Commander Marston, the sloop of war John Adams, Commander Powell, the brig Porpoise, Commander Gordon, the brig Bainbridge, Commander Slaughter, and brig Perry, Lieutenant Commanding Foot. The sloop of war Decatur, Commander Byrne, returned from the coast of Africa on the 15th of November. The brig Perry sailed from the United States on the 27th of November. The store-

ship Relief, commanded by Lieutenant Totten, sailed from New York on the 26th of October, with supplies for the squadrons on the coast of Africa and in the Mediterranean. The brig Porpoise will return to the United States on the arrival out of the Perry.

In the month of August last, the department was informed by Commodore Cooper that ill health prevented his longer remaining on the coast of Africa in command of the squadron, and asked to be relieved. Orders were accordingly issued detaching him, and the command was assigned to Captain Gregory. Before the departure of the latter officer, Commodore Cooper arrived at New York in the Portsmouth, (the flag-ship of the squadron,) in low health. The command was immediately transferred to Captain Gregory, and he was ordered to proceed forthwith to the coast of Africa. Events, however, transpiring at the seat of government, early in the month of September, rendered it proper to change for a time the destination of the Portsmouth, and orders were given on the 17th of September for Captain Gregory to proceed to the Mediterranean with despatches for Commodore Morgan, and after performing that service, to repair to the station assigned him on the coast of Africa. The Portsmouth sailed from New York on the 20th of September.

The reports received from Captain Paulding, of the frigate St. Lawrence, while in the North sea, are very satisfactory. His continuance there during the winter being considered unnecessary, orders were sent to him on the 13th of September to proceed with the frigate to winter in the Mediterranean, and to report to Commodore Morgan. Should it be deemed advisable to keep up a force in the North sea and the Baltic, vessels from the Mediterranean will be despatched in the spring on that service.

The squadron in the China seas, under the command of Commodore Geisinger, consists of the flag-ship sloop of war Plymouth, Commander Gedney, and the brig Dolphin, Lieutenant Commanding Ogden. The sloop of war Preble was temporarily attached to this squadron. She has returned to the Pacific, and orders have been sent to Commodore Jones for her return to the United States. It is gratifying to state, that the small force employed in the East Indies has been eminently useful to the commercial interests of our country, in extending information, cultivating friendly relations, and affording protection to American seamen in that quarter. In a recent despatch received from Commodore Geisinger, the important fact is stated that coal of an excellent quality is found at the island of Formosa, in a convenient position and in abundance for the wants of steam navigation between California and China.

I am happy to report that no interruption has occurred to the fair and legal commercial pursuits of our citizens abroad. Wherever our national vessels have been shown, they have been received with marked respect, and our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy; they have on all occasions pursued a course of steady neutrality, in accordance with the policy of our government, and in compliance with the instructions of this department.

Under the 3d section of the act of the 3d of March, 1849, the Secretary of War transferred to the Navy Department the following steamers, viz: The Massachusetts, Edith, Telegraph, Alabama, Fashion, Monmouth, New Orleans, and Major Tompkins. At the time of the transfer, the Massachusetts and Edith were in the Pacific ocean on special service connected with the War Department; the others were at New

Orleans. All these steamers were purchased during the war with Mexico, for the transportation of troops and supplies for the army. With the exception of the Massachusetts and Edith, they were wholly unfit for general naval purposes—their retention was expensive, and they were rapidly deteriorating in value. Orders were given for their sale. The Alabama, New Orleans, and Major Tompkins, have been sold, and the proceeds paid into the treasury. The Fashion has been returned to the War Department for the transportation of troops and supplies to Florida. The Telegraph and Monmouth remain to be sold. The Edith was wrecked and totally lost on the 24th of August last, on the coast of California.

Under a provision of the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 3, 1849, viz: "That a competent officer of the navy, not below the grade of lieutenant, be charged with the duty of preparing the Nautical Almanac for publication," Lieutenant Davis has been selected to superintend the work. The preliminary arrangements have commenced, and I have no doubt, from the eminent qualifications of this officer, the work will progress with all the rapidity practicable, where so great accuracy and precision are required. The report as to the manner in which Lieutenant Davis proposes to execute the important duty intrusted to him, and the progress made, will be found herewith transmitted.

The practical experiments authorized by the same act, for testing the capacity and usefulness of the electro-magnectic power as a mechanical agent for the purposes of navigation and locomotion, have, in accordance with the act, been intrusted to Professor Charles G. Page. The experiments are in progress; when they are completed, the result will be reported to Congress.

The act of August 3, 1848, directed the Secretary of the Navy to cause the observations to be made recommended by the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Arts and Sciences. The necessary instruments have been procured, and are on their way to Santiago, in Chili, under the charge of two passed midshipmen. Lieutenant Gilliss, the officer selected to superintend the observations, left the United States in August last, to proceed, by the way of Chagres and Panama, to the point selected. No report has been received from him. He is instructed to advise the department from time to time of the progress made in the duty assigned him.

Under the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1847, contracts were made with E. K. Collins and his associates for the transportation of the mail between New York and Liverpool; with A. G. Sloo for the transportation of the mail from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, (if practicable,) Savannah, and Havana; and from Havana to Chagres; and with Arnold Harris for the transportation of the mail from Panama to Astoria, in Oregon, to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres, across the isthmus.

The three sea steamers, under the contract for the Panama and Oregon line, were accepted before the close of the year 1848. It is believed they are actively employed in the service required by the law establishing the line. No provision is made, either by the law or under the contract, for the command of the steamers on this line by officers of the navy, nor for passed midshipmen to serve as watch officers. There have been no

reports made to this department of the services rendered by the steamers on this line.

The contractors for the Liverpool line engaged with the department to build five steamships, of not less than two thousand tons measurement, for the transportation of the mail between New York and Liverpool. The first of the steamships to be ready to perform the service in eighteen months from the date of the agreement, (November 1, 1847,) and three others as soon thereafter as each may be required to take its place in the line; that the fifth should be commenced and built as early as may be practicable thereafter. By the 7th section of the act approved March 3, 1849, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized so to modify the contract as to postpone the commencement of the mail service stipulated to be performed until the 1st day of June, 1850; which has accordingly been done. The officer superintending the construction of the vessels expresses the opinion that the Atlantic will be the first in readiness; that it is possible she may sail some time in the following month of January. The Pacific will be ready by the first of March; that two others will probably not be completed earlier than the first of August, 1850; and that a contract has been entered into by Mr. Collins for the frame of the fifth vessel. No information has yet been received of the probable period of her final completion. The department is informed that the contractors are making exertions to complete their vessels, to enter upon the service for which they are designed, by the time stipulated.

The contractor for the New Orleans and Chagres line bound himself to establish a line of steamships, to consist of at least five vessels, for the transportation of the United States mail from New York to New Orleans twice a month and back, touching at Charleston, (if practicable,) Savannah, and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres and back, twice a month; that two of the steamships should be completed and ready for service on the first day of October, 1848, and should be of the burden of not less than fifteen hundred tons; that, should the Secretary of the Navy determine to employ a steamer of not less than six hundred tons burden for the service between Havana and Chagres, in lieu of one of the five steamers of not less than fifteen hundred tons burden, then the contractor agreed to construct a steamship complete in all respects for performing the service and answering all the conditions required by the law. The contractor further bound himself to complete and have in readiness for service the two remaining steamships by the first day of October, 1849; that the line of steamships should be kept up by alterations, repairs, or additions, (of approved character,) fully equal to the exigencies of the service and the faithful accomplishment of the purposes intended by the law; that the vessels should be in full and entire operation on the first of October, 1849; that each and all of said steamships should be commanded by an officer of the navy of the United States not below the grade of lieutenant, to be selected by the contractor, with the approval and consent of the Secretary of the Navy; that the officers should be accommodated on board thereof in a manner becoming their rank and station, without charge to the government of the United States: and further agreed to receive on board each of said steamships, and accommodate in a manner suitable to their rank, without charge to the government, four passed midshipmen of the United States navy, to serve as watch-officers. In December last, before any of the vessels under this contract were completed, the contractors,

desirous to meet the wishes of the department, proposed to place on the route, temporarily, the ocean steamer Falcon, and she was accepted until the steamships to be constructed under the contract should be ready to take their places on the line; the department reserving the right to terminate the arrangement whenever it should think proper to do so. In view of the facts, that no vessel of this line has been completed, that the demands of our citizens require every facility for the transmission of the mails and for the transportation of passengers on this route which can be afforded, I have not thought proper to discontinue the service, and the Falcon has been and continues to be actively and usefully engaged between New Orleans and Chagres. When the steamships contracted for shall be accepted for service, or when, from any other cause, the department deems it proper to dispense with the services of the Falcon, notice will be given to the proprietors, in accordance with the agreement under which she is now employed. But one steamship built under this contract has been reported as ready for the service, either by the contractor or his assignees, and that has not been accepted. Commodore Perry, the superintending agent, reported, on the 17th September, that the Ohio was not then coppered, and consequently cannot be considered as finally completed according to contract. The Ohio has, since that date, been placed, by her owners, on the line between New York and New Orleans, and sailed on the 20th of September on her first trip, without being accepted by the department. The contractor, some days before the sailing of the Ohio, informed me that she would commence the mail service on the 20th of September, and asked that the watch-officers provided by law should be sent on board. The vessel not having been completed according to the contract, I did not accept her in fulfilment thereof, and declined to order the officers to the service as suggested. To prevent, however, any embarrassment or delay in the movements of the vessel, the officers were ordered to report to Commodore Perry, to be assigned to duty in the event of the completion of the Ohio according to the agreement, and with permission, if she were not so completed, to join the ship on such terms as might be agreed upon between themselves and the proprietors. The vessel not having been completed, Commodore Perry declined to order the passed midshipmen to duty on board of her; and, the terms which were proposed by the proprietors not being such as could be accepted by those officers, they did not join the ship. The vessel has gone on her third trip, and has not yet been completed; and I have no positive assurances that she will be finished on her return a third time to New York. The Georgia is progressing rapidly, and may be ready in January next. The construction of the other vessels for this line has not been commenced.

By a contract of assignment made on the 3d day of September, 1847, A. G. Sloo assigned his contract made with the United States to George Law, Marshall O. Roberts, and Bowes R. McIlvaine, upon certain trusts declared in a deed dated the 17th August, 1847, and the assignees and trustees have proceeded in the contract with the United States. Difficulties have arisen between these parties which have led to a law-suit now pending in the courts of New York. The department regards this litigation as well calculated to embarrass and postpone the final completion of the other vessels, if not to endanger the ultimate fulfilment of the contract with the government.

The law under which these vessels are constructed does not clearly

and distinctly define the powers and rights of the government over them. While the proprietors have been willing to receive on board the passed midshipmen, they have nevertheless claimed the right to prescribe their duties and to assign them their positions; and while the passed midshipmen are received as watch-officers, the executive duties of the ship and her navigation may be confided to others selected by the proprietors. I therefore urgently invite the attention of Congress to the law under which the contract was made, to the service in which the vessels are to be engaged, and to the condition of the contract itself, that, should it be deemed advisable to extend the terms, then it may regulate the whole subject by some distinct and unequivocal legislation.

After a careful consideration of this subject, I cannot withhold the expression of an opinion adverse to embarking any further in the proposed union of public and private means, in this system of ocean steamers, as calculated to promote the interest of the navy. Whatever may be the view which Congress may entertain as to the policy of transporting the United States mail and affording facilities for the transportation of passengers and freight in the manner proposed by such a system, I entertain a decided opinion that, if it should be regarded as the mode and manner which Congress has determined on for increasing the naval force of the United States, it will be found in the end entirely subversive of the object which it intends to promote. To the extent to which the present contracts have committed the faith of the government, and to the extent of the obligations under the contracts, they are, of course, strictly to be regarded and scrupulously to be performed. Yet, as a naval establishment, I deprecate any further extension of the system as fraught with incalculable mischief to the navy, and involving immense expenditures of public money. All must appreciate the great importance of rapid, regular, and safe transmission of our mails to all quarters of the world, and all are sensible of the great commercial advantages that must result therefrom. The contracts already made and the sums already appropriated, are fully adequate to a thorough test of the experiment. I believe, however, it is a subject that should, in the future, be left to the competition of private enterprise. I feel assured that in the struggle American enterprise and American industry will eventually be successful.

For a naval establishment, that which we are most in need of is an independent naval steam force of such extent and of such magnitude as the wisdom and liberality of Congress may think sufficient, and the necessities of the country may require.

Those governments from whose examples the present system was adopted have immense independent steam navies, in which a proper military education and discipline are secured to the officers and men, and upon which they mainly rely for their naval strength and power. Until we have provided a steam power for our navy adequate for our protection, I cannot but consider it as premature and unwise to regard the proposed system as answering the necessities and wants of the government for a naval establishment.

Congress has heretofore, in its liberality to the navy, and in view of the necessity of an independent force, expended vast sums of money in establishing navy yards, and in the construction of docks and machinery of all kinds, for the accommodation and equipment of vessels for its service; thus there is afforded every facility required for the maintenance of

the navy; and the large quantities of stores and materials which, under the former policy of the government, have been procured and are now at its command, afford the means of building and equipping vessels better adapted to the naval service, and on terms more economical than can be furnished from any other quarter. While the policy may have been wise to collect and prepare those materials in time of peace, so as to be at our command in periods of difficulty and emergency, the great change that has occurred in the condition of our country no longer renders it necessary to the same extent. Most of the materials required in the construction and outfit of a fleet, to any extent whatsoever, are to be found everywhere throughout the country, and no emergency can arise when a deficiency need be apprehended. To retain those on hand is unnecessary; they are constantly deteriorating, and the constant improvements in the construction and equipment of vessels render it unwise to continue the present system of accumulation. The interest of the government would be promoted by discontinuing contracts for most of the materials we now possess, and by converting those on hand, as they may from time to time be required, to the repairs and outfits of the vessels now in the service, and to the construction of such others as our necessities require. It would, therefore, seem proper and economical to avail ourselves of the advantages now at our command, and apply the materials now in store to such an extension of our naval force as is desired.

The sums appropriated by Congress, and included in the navy appropriations, for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, and Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and Astoria, are as follows, viz:

By act approved August 3, 1848 - - - -	$874,600
By act approved March 3, 1849 - - - -	874,600
Total sum appropriated - - - - -	1,749,200
Of which there has been drawn from the treasury the sum of	681,500
Leaving unexpended the sum of - - - -	1,067,700

The amount drawn from the treasury, viz: $681,500, was to make the advances to the contractors authorized by the act approved August 3, 1848. No advance, however, has been made to either of the contractors for mail steamers by this department since the month of May last. Prior to the 4th of March, 1849, the amount of one year's service of the New York, New Orleans, and Chagres line had been advanced to the proprietors; since which no money has been drawn from the treasury on account of that line of steamers—the department not feeling itself at liberty, under the law and the circumstances, to make advances beyond the amount of one year's service. For the Liverpool line, advances have been made, amounting to $142,500, in equal sums, on the steamers Atlantic and Pacific; which advances are secured by liens on the vessels.

A contract was made, under the authority granted by the act of Congress of April 14, 1842, with Robert L. Stevens, for the construction of a war steamer, shot and shell proof, to be built principally of iron, upon the plan of the said Stevens; and the sum of $250,000 was appropriated towards carrying the law into effect. The contract bore date the 10th of February, 1843; the time for its completion expired two years after the

date of the contract. Nothing appears to have been done under this contract; no plan was furnished; the construction of the iron war steamer was not commenced. The contract was renewed on the 14th of November, 1844, and the time extended for completing the vessel, two years from that date. Some preparation was made under the second contract, and a portion of the materials was procured, but no plan was submitted by the contractor, and the Secretary of the Navy withheld all payments after December, 1845. Thus the matter rested until the 9th of September, 1848, when a third contract was made with Mr. Stevens, and four years from that date were given for the completion of the iron war steamer. No precise plan has yet been submitted by the contractor to the department, and no progress has been made in the construction of the vessel, beyond the purchase and delivery of certain quantities of iron. Under these circumstances, I declined to pay bills for iron, presented in July last, and further payments under this contract will not be made. The matter, however, is submitted to Congress for its decision. Of the sum appropriated for this object, there is now in the treasury an unexpended balance of $183,521 22, which, it is believed, should have been carried to the surplus fund. A report in this case, prepared by the chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., is herewith submitted.

The 13th section of the act of Congress of August 3, 1848, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to cause persons in the naval service or marine corps who shall become insane while in the service to be placed in such lunatic hospitals as, in his opinion, will be most convenient and best calculated to promise a restoration to reason. I do not think it advisable to remove the insane of the navy or marine corps from the navy hospitals to private institutions. The skill and acquirements of the medical officers of the navy, and the comforts and advantages to be afforded by the navy hospital fund, are believed to be ample for all the beneficent purposes designed by Congress for those unfortunate persons. The number of insane persons at present in the navy hospitals is but twelve, and this number, it is believed, will not be greatly increased. The reports of the attending surgeons represent most of the cases as beyond the hope of amendment.

A joint resolution of the 9th of May, 1848, authorized the Secretary of the Navy, if, in his opinion, it was advantageous to the public interest, to make contracts, for a term not exceeding five years, for the purchase of American water-rotted hemp for the use of the United States navy, provided it could be had of equal quality with the best foreign hemp, and at a price not exceeding the average price of such hemp for the last five years. After the passage of this resolution, all purchases in open market were suspended, and no foreign hemp has been purchased since that period. No advertisement for supplies of hemp under the resolution was published until the 4th of March last. On that day, proposals were invited for the delivery of a quantity of about 500 tons annually for a term not exceeding five years. Under this advertisement, several offers were made; the form of the bidding, however, was decided to be erroneous and not according to the law. All the bids were rejected, and the department determined not to enter into contract thereon. Prior to the passage of the resolution, purchases of hemp had been made, and contracts were in existence at its date for the delivery of considerable quantities. There were in store at the navy-yard at Boston, on the 30th of September last, 762 tons of hemp, of which 600 tons were of foreign growth and preparation. At the

period of the passage of the resolution, an opinion was entertained that the heavy expenses to be incurred in preparing for the production of the finer qualities of water-rotted hemp deterred our farmers and hemp-growers from entering into contract for a single year's supply for the navy; and hopes were entertained that an extension of the terms of contracts to a longer period would induce the farmers and growers to enter into contract with the government, and that such extension of time would justify the necessary outlay to be incurred in the erection of the machinery and fixtures required for its thorough preparation. That such was the design of the resolution, and such the hopes of its friends and advocates, there can be no doubt. Experience, however, has not realized these expectations. The farmers and hemp-growers have evinced an unwillingness to enter into contracts; and numerous petitions and communications, remonstrating in the strongest terms against the proposed plan, have been forwarded to the department. But two bids were offered by the hemp-growers, and they were for small quantities not exceeding twenty-five tons per year. Bids were offered by others than those engaged in the growth and preparation of the article, proposing to supply the entire quantity annually required for the use of the navy for the term of five years. Under the authority vested in the department by the resolution, had there been no objection to the legality of the bids themselves, it would have declined entering into contract for the supply necessary for the next five years, as the result of such contract, if made, would have been to create an absolute monopoly, in the hands of a single individual or of an association, of the entire supply of water-rotted hemp for the navy, to the exclusion of the farmers and growers, for whose benefit the resolution was obviously intended. The department is convinced that the object contemplated by the resolution cannot be attained under the existing provisions. Such alterations and limitations should be made as will prevent a monopoly, and which will secure the supply of hemp for the navy to those actually engaged in its growth and preparation. The opinion is entertained that if the government will make known its willingness and determination to purchase American water-rotted hemp *alone*, if it can be procured at a price not exceeding the average price paid for the last five years for foreign hemp, quantities adequate to the wants of the navy, and of a quality greatly superior to the foreign hemp, would be prepared and offered by the farmers of the West at such points as would suit the convenience of the government. The encouragement designed by the resolution was intended to reach the agricultural interest, and, by a regular and constant demand for all that may be required for the navy, afford the opportunity for fair experiment in the preparation at home of an article essential to the protection and prosperity of the country.

The buildings in connexion with the rope-walk at Memphis will shortly be completed. A steam-engine and all other machinery required for the manufacture of cordage have been contracted for. The machinery is already completed; the steam-engine is in a state of forwardness. The rope-walk and machinery will be ready to commence operations for the manufacture of cordage by the end of the month of June, 1850.

The plan proposed will greatly promote the objects intended by Congress, as well as the interest and convenience of those engaged in the preparation of hemp. The extensive manufacture of cordage at Memphis will render it necessary that considerable quantities of hemp should be

delivered at that point. It can be reached with facility and cheapness by the farmers themselves, who will attend the inspection and delivery.

Under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, a series of experiments in gunnery have been in progress during the past summer, at the navy-yard in Washington. They have proved eminently successful in their results, and are of great importance to the service. A system has been prepared for regulating the inspection, proof, and preservation of ordnance and ordnance stores, and of instruction in all matters relating to gunnery and its practice afloat.

The observations, calculations, and experiments at the Observatory, the preparation of maps and charts, the rating and regulating of chronometers, have been zealously continued. The urgent demands which are constantly addressed to the superintendent for scientific information, for charts and sailing instructions, evince the increasing confidence everywhere felt by our commercial community in the skill, accuracy, and science with which the Observatory is conducted.

A joint commission of engineer and navy officers was organized in November, 1848, for the purpose of making an examination of the coast of the United States lying on the Pacific ocean, with reference to points of defence and occupation, to security and accommodation of trade and commerce, and for naval and military purposes. The board left the United States during the last winter, and arrived in California in April. The insufficiency and inadequacy of the means at the disposal of the board, and the unsettled state of the country, have entirely prevented the prosecution of the examination, and no report has been made on the various important subjects committed to its charge. I regret that it has not been in the power of this board to furnish accurate information as to the most eligible point for the location of a naval depôt and establishment. The condition of our public ships (as well as of our numerous merchant ships engaged in a rapidly extending and lucrative commerce in the Pacific ocean, its remoteness from the Atlantic cities, and the long and perilous voyage around Cape Horn) renders some adequate and proper means for their repair on the coast of California absolutely necessary. Whenever the condition of that country and the prices of labor will justify the undertaking, the establishing of a navy yard and the construction of a dock or marine railway for the refitting and repair of our vessels are earnestly recommended.

The accounts authorized to be settled under the act of March 3, 1849, and under the joint resolution of the same date, for the relief of pursers in the navy, have all been presented, and received the necesary action of this department, except those of pursers who have not yet returned to the United States.

In execution of the third section of the act of the 3d of August, 1848, for the construction of floating dry-docks, basins, and railways at the navy-yards at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, contracts were entered into by the department with Messrs. Gilbert and Secor, and Messrs. Dakin and Moody. The contractors have commenced their operations, and have so far advanced with the works as to furnish evidence of their ability to complete their contracts within the specified periods. The time for the completion of the work at Kittery will expire before the termination of the next fiscal year. In order that the department may be enabled to meet its engagements under this contract, it will be necessary that the entire

amount estimated to complete the dock, &c., viz: $300,000, should be appropriated.

The time for the completion of the dock at Philadelphia also terminates during the next fiscal year, and an appropriation of the sum of $371,242 is asked for, to discharge our obligations to the contractors. The dock at Pensacola has been commenced, and considerable progress has been made in its construction. By the terms of the contract, the work is to be completed by the 1st of May, 1851. The amount which will be due upon its completion is $414,320, and an appropriation for that amount is also asked.

The eighth section of the act of March 3, 1849, repeals "the law authorizing the appointment of prize agents," and provides that all money remaining in the hands of prize agents, and all proceeds of prizes hereafter accruing, shall be deposited in the treasury, to be distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. In conformity with this act, the individuals who were acting as prize agents were called upon to deposite in the treasury the prize money remaining in their hands. These directions have been generally complied with by officers of the navy acting as prize agents. In one or two cases, private citizens, who had been appointed prize agents, refused to make the required deposite, upon the ground that, as they held powers of attorney to receive shares of prize money, and had actually received the amounts due from the proper officer of the prize court, they were not legally accountable for the funds in their hands, except to their constituents, or to the courts in which the awards were made. The amounts which have been deposited are now in course of distribution by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, under the direction of this department.

There have been no acts of Congress authorizing the appointment or regulating the duties or compensation of prize agents. The act for the better government of the navy, approved April 23, 1800, provides for the apportionment of prize money, and recognises the office of prize agent. An act approved April 16, 1816, directs that the shares of prizes belonging to the captors shall be paid to the parties entitled, or to their authorized agent or agents, upon the order of the proper court in term, or of the judge or judges in vacation. A special act of Congress of March 3, 1823, directs that certain prize agents who should not account for prize moneys which had been intrusted to them, should not "receive from the Treasury of the United States any salary or compensation" to which they may have been entitled. The right of appointing prize agents does not appear to have been considered as vested by any general law or usage in the Navy Department, but in the captors, subject to the recognition of the prize courts, and their compensation has been derived from a commission or per centage (not regulated by law) upon the amount to be distributed, which commission was deducted by them before payment of the shares. With regard to the prize agents appointed during the recent war with Mexico, it appears that the department expressly disclaimed any control over them, and it is not known that any bonds were required of them by the captors or prize courts for the faithful discharge of their duties. The consequence of the absence of well-understood legal provisions on this subject has been, that the department has experienced some difficulty in obtaining full and accurate information as to the disposition of the proceeds of prizes, and the returns which were required from the prize agents are still imperfect. Under the new law, however, no such difficulty need hereafter occur in as-

certaining and protecting the rights of seamen and of the government. The captures made at sea during the recent war were few in number, and of inconsiderable value, consisting chiefly of small coasting vessels.

A revision and republication of the various laws passed for the government of the navy, and of the general orders of this department, urgently demand attention. The laws have been passed at various times, and the general orders of the department, which constitute the larger portion of the rules and regulations for the government of the navy, have been promulgated at different periods, and exist in a detached and undigested form. A proper revision of them, and an accurate and concise digest, is much needed. Measures will be taken at the earliest moment to effect this object, by means of a board of intelligent and experienced officers.

Attention is most respectfully asked to our interest in the Pacific ocean, and to the increasing obligations the government is under to protect and cherish it. The principle has become a settled one in the American mind, that the government is bound to afford at all times its countenance and aid to every citizen, wherever he may be, in the prosecution of the lawful and honorable enterprise of commerce or of trade. To do less, is to fall short of the objects and the ends for which it was created. As within the limits of our jurisdiction at home the obligation is imperative to extend the protection of our laws, and the means necessary to enforce them, to every citizen; so, beyond that jurisdiction the obligation is equally strong to afford him that protection to which, by the laws of nations and the principles of justice, he is entitled abroad.

Within a short period, we have added an extent of seacoast to our possessions of more than nine hundred miles, embracing many good, and one of the best harbors in the world—possessing immense mineral wealth—attracting to its shores the inhabitants of all nations, and inviting to it the commerce and trade of every climate. Crowds of emigrants are daily arriving and becoming American citizens; large numbers of our own citizens, closely connected with us in every relation of life, have gone thither, and will doubtless shortly constitute an important portion of our republic. From their remoteness, and the difficulty of access, except by sea, their safety and prosperity depend mainly on the protection of our naval power. The trade of the Pacific is now the great commercial prize for which the world is contending. The competition is one in which our country is engaged against all others. The trade of China and the Pacific ocean, from the natural advantages which we possess, if properly fostered by the government, will be easily appropriated to ourselves in a fair and generous competition. Activity and energy will make it what it ought to be—an American commerce and an American trade. A steam navy is necessary to maintain our rights and to afford the protection to our commerce required in this competition. While a just regard to the rights of all—to the present condition and pecuniary resources of our country—do not authorize unreasonable expenditures for the maintenance of the navy, our safety, honor, and interest wholly forbid a penurious restriction of the means necessary for its proper, uniform, and judicious increase.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1847, an appropriation was made for building and equipping four first-class sea-going steamships, which are now in progress of completion. I have given directions for their early preparation and outfit. The Saranac will shortly be ready

for sea; the San Jacinto will be ready for service in the spring; the other two will be completed during the ensuing summer. The amount heretofore appropriated, it is believed, will be adequate to complete them. They will add greatly to the force, to the efficiency, and to the usefulness of our navy; and I respectfully submit to Congress the propriety of further appropriations for such additions to our steam force as may be deemed proper.

As a measure of deep interest to the prosperity of the navy, I ask attention to its present organization. The numbers of officers in the higher grades are greater than are required either for the vessels now in commission, for the number of men authorized by Congress to be employed, or for any increase of force afloat which may reasonably be expected. The numbers in the respective grades are disproportioned to each other. Its present organization retards promotion. Age, infirmity, and want of employment, have disqualified many for the performance of active professional duties. These evils are felt and acknowledged by all who have a just regard for the prosperity and honor of the service. The difficulty lies in suggesting a remedy, which, while it will relieve the country from unnecessary burdens, and at the same time operate justly and liberally on those who have devoted large portions of their lives to the service, will afford regular and constant occupation to those who are retained, increase their energy and activity, and hold out to all the indispensable stimulus to honorable ambition—the prospect of promotion at a period of life when each is best qualified to discharge the duties required of him. Whatever may be the extent of our naval force, or the number of officers retained in the service, the largest proportion possible of the officers should be kept in active professional employment, to acquire and insure the requisite experience and professional skill which will render them efficient for command when an emergency may arise, and to make them really and truly the nucleus capable of any and every expansion which the future exigencies of the country may require.

As the only practicable means of accomplishing these results, I recommend to Congress a reduction of the numbers in the various grades of officers to that point which will secure a sufficient number in each for such a naval force as Congress may determine is necessary and proper, and that provision be made for a retired list for such officers as are disqualified for active service, on such terms, and with such pay, as may be thought liberal and just.

Should Congress deem it proper to adopt such a system, it is believed a plan can be prepared which will meet the approbation of a large proportion of the officers themselves, and which will greatly reduce the expenditure of our naval establishment.

I respectfully invite attention to the Naval School at Annapolis. During the last year, it has been under the superintendence of Commander Upshur, who has devoted himself with zeal to the discharge of his duties. Experience had disclosed many defects in its organization, and suggested many improvements, which might be readily effected without materially increasing the expenditure for the institution. In the month of October, a board of officers was directed to revise and amend the regulations, with a view to reorganize the school—conforming it, as nearly as the two branches of the service would permit, to the West Point academy. The board discharged the duty in a manner highly acceptable and satisfactory

to the department; and the hope is entertained, that, under the system thus provided, the future discipline, instruction, and management of the school will be promoted and advanced, and its beneficial influence on the efficiency and usefulness of the service greatly increased. In the education, discipline, and professional experience of a corps of officers, can we alone evince a just and proper appreciation of the maxim that we should "in time of peace prepare for war."

Under the authority given by the 9th section of the act of August 3, 1848, transfers have been made from certain heads of appropriation to those which were deficient, amounting to $747,533 30, most of which must be restored to the heads from which the transfers were made; to effect which, a special account of the moneys transferred will be laid before Congress, and an appropriation will be asked for, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.

I have the honor to submit herewith the reports from the several bureaus of this department, together with the estimates for the naval service, and for other objects placed under the control of the department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851:

The gross amount of which is - - - -		$9,203,356 15
From which should be deducted the sums for special objects, viz:		
For transportation of the mail - - -	$874,600	
For dry-dock at New York - - -	180,000	
For floating docks - - - -	1,085,562	
For improvement of navy-yards - -	845,966	
For Nautical Almanac - - - -	12,850	
Amounting to the sum of - - - - -		2,998,978 00
And leaving, for one year's expense of the naval service, the sum of - - - - - -		6,204,378 15

The total amount drawn from the treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, (as shown by the statement of appropriations for the naval service, prepared by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury,) is $13,167,966 86; from which deduct repayments $2,269,623 99, and the sum of $10,898,342 87 is shown as the expense of the navy and marine corps, and including all objects placed under the control of the Navy Department, for that year.

The unexpended balance in the treasury of the appropriations for the naval service and marine corps on the 30th June, 1849, was $2,039,798 13, all of which will be required to meet the outstanding obligations due from the appropriations made for that year.

The value of stores and materials on hand at navy-yards for naval purposes, exclusive of ships building, in ordinary, undergoing repairs, and in commission, navy-yards and other public lands required for purposes of the navy, with their improvements, is $9,853,921 27.

The report of the commandant of the marine corps, together with the estimates for its support during the fiscal year 1850–'51, is also submitted herewith. An increased appropriation is asked for, to meet the pay of

twelve officers of that corps who had been dropped at the termination of the war with Mexico, and who were reappointed by the President, under the authority of an act in their behalf passed at the last session of Congress, and to provide the estimated amount of $30,000 to pay the three months' extra pay to the non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the corps who served with the army in the war with Mexico. Two battalions of this corps, under the separate commands of Lieutenant Colonel Watson and Major Harris, were detached from the navy and transferred to the army, to serve with it, under the command of Major General Scott. This portion, thus detached, was clearly within the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress passed on the 10th of August, 1848. Another portion of the corps attached to and employed in those vessels of the United States despatched to the coast of Mexico, to aid in subduing the cities and forts of the enemy, and in conquering the country, presented their claims, and asserted their right to the bounty land and extra pay provided by that resolution. The payment of these demands having been refused, and doubts existing as to the true construction of the law, I thought proper to refer the question to the Attorney General. In answer to my inquiry, he has expressed the opinion that the entire portion of the corps, whether serving on land or on board ship, on the Mexican coast, in the war with Mexico, is to be considered within the true meaning of the resolution of the 10th of August, 1848, as having "served with the army in the war with Mexico," and entitled to the bounty land and other remuneration therein provided. No adequate provision has heretofore been made for the discharge of these claims, and an estimate has therefore been prepared.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

To the PRESIDENT.

LIST OF PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

A.—Report of Lieut. C. H. Davis, relative to the Nautical Almanac.

B.—Report of Professor Charles G. Page, relative to his experiments for testing the capacity and usefulness of the electro-magnetic power as a mechanical agent.

C.—Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., relative to contracts with Mr. R. L. Stevens, for the construction of a war steamer, shot and shell-proof.

No. 1.—List of deaths, resignations, and dismissions in the navy.

No. 2.—Aggregate of estimates.

No. 3.—General estimate for the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

No. 4.—Estimate of the sums required for the expenses of the south-west executive building.

No. 5.—General estimate for the naval service.

No. 6.—General estimate for the marine corps.

No. 7.—Detailed estimates from the Navy Department.

No. 8.—Report and detailed estimates from the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.

No. 9.—Report and detailed estimates from the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

No. 10.—Report and detailed estimates from the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.

No. 11.—Report and detailed estimates from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

No. 12.—Report and detailed estimates from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

No. 13.—Report of the commandant of the marine corps, and detailed estimates from the paymaster and the quartermaster of the corps.

No. 14.—Statement of the expenditures, under the head of contingent expenses, as settled and allowed at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

No. 15—Statement of the appropriations for the naval service, viz: Balances on hand on the 1st of July, 1848. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1848–'9. Amounts drawn from the treasury during that fiscal year, and balances on hand on the 30th June, 1849.

A.

CAMBRIDGE, *October* 2, 1849.

SIR: I have respectfully to submit the following report of the progress made in the preparation of the American Nautical Almanac, provided for by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849.

Having been directed by your order of July 11, 1849, to take charge of this work, I had the honor to lay before the department my views as to the manner in which the preparation should be commenced.

I informed the department that Professor Hansen, of Leeburg, in Gotha, had completed a new set of solar tables, which would be printed in the course of the year; and that he was also employed on a new set of lunar tables, which were in an advanced stage of progress. These tables, when they appear, will be universally adopted. The lunar tables, particularly, have been improved by two recent discoveries of Professor Hansen, of the highest value. I proposed, therefore, to the department to make these tables the basis of our calculations, rejecting the old and imperfect ones now in use.

The act of Congress providing for the preparation of the Nautical Almanac did not explicitly direct that it should be calculated for the meridian of the Capital, which, as has been said by a distinguished author, is the proper first meridian of every nation. I availed myself, therefore, of the opening thus afforded, to address a communication to the department, pointing out the advantage which would accrue to the navigating community if a prime meridian were selected admitting of an easier interchange than that of Washington, with the one from which our seamen have been in the habit, hitherto, of reckoning their longitudes.

I did not intend in that communication to express any doubt that an American meridian would be established by authority, unless a general meridian were agreed upon by the consent of all nations. I did not mean to imply that Congress would make an appropriation for any but an American almanac, or that it could be the purpose of the government, by adhering to the meridian of Greenwich, to publish a British Nautical Almanac in this country. By your direction, this subject was brought before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its late meeting, by which it was referred to a select committee, consisting of distinguished mathematicians and astronomers in various parts of the country.

I have transmitted a circular to the members of this committee, asking for a full expression of their views and reflections on this interesting question. Their replies have not yet been received. While waiting for the tables of Professor Hansen, and for the determination of the meridian to which the almanac is to be adapted, I have commenced the computation of a new set of tables of the planet Mercury, derived from the recent theory of Le Verrier. These tables have been in hand four or five weeks, four computers being constantly employed upon them. It has been necessary to train the computers for a work such as has never before been undertaken in this country. The progress has been satisfactory. The tables will probably be ready for the press in July next.

I have also begun the theory of the lately discovered planet Neptune.

The theory of Neptune belongs, by the right of precedence, to American science. In connexion with its neighbor Uranus, it constitutes an

open field of astronomical research, into which the astronomers and mathematicians of the United States have been the first to enter, and have occupied distinguished places. The identity of Neptune with the Lalande star of 1795, (an important fact in history,) was discovered at the National Observatory; and the discovery was due to the investigations of Mr. Walker, at that time attached to the Observatory. The determination of the mass of Neptune, the calculation of its perturbations, the elements of its orbit, and the elements of the orbit of Uranus, were first made known in this country, and have resulted from the labors of our own observatories and mathematicians.

With these productions, of the highest scientific character and merit, in our hands, and with the promise of the new solar and lunar tables of Professor Hansen, it would be impossible to have selected a more propitious time for laying the foundation of a complete astronomical ephemeris in America.

But, as the preparation of a Nautical Almanac for use in navigation is one of the first objects in view, I shall use the utmost expedition in getting out a work suited to that purpose, as soon as the meridian is decided upon for which it is to be computed.

The labor of preparing the first number for the press, and of printing it, will probably occupy two years from the time of its commencement. The numbers should be issued three years in advance, for the convenience of vessels bound on distant voyages. This is the English and French practice. If, therefore, the first number should be begun in 1850, it will appear in 1852 for 1855.

It is advisable that the volumes designed for nautical use exclusively should not contain that matter which is only needed in observations, by which the cost to the navigator is unnecessarily increased. It is on account of the extension in this way of the cost and bulk of the British Almanac, that an American reprint of it is chiefly in use among our own seamen. Fatal accidents to life and property have resulted from the errors contained in these irresponsible publications.

In order to secure the general employment of the government work, and to prevent private speculation in reprinting it on a reduced scale, I shall have the honor hereafter to propose a plan of publication to the department, by which the volumes intended for astronomical observations alone shall contain the complete ephemeris—substituting in the Nautical Almanac proper, for the matter not wanted on board ship, either general information of nautical interest, or improved methods in the art of navigation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS,

Lieutenant, Superintendent Nautical Almanac.

Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

B.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 2, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor herewith to submit the following report upon the condition of my experiments in testing the availability of electro-magnetic power for mechanical purposes.

Thus far the operations have been mostly of a preparatory nature, such as the purchase of materials, tools, and other necessary appliances, planning and draughting for machinery, and the mathematical solutions of some important problems connected with the experiment. Some experiments have been made with a view to the use of square wire instead of round, an object of the greatest consequence to the economical application of this power. I have demonstrated by calculation a gain of 25 per cent. in the use of square wire, but there is a considerable practical difficulty to be overcome in its application. A machine built for the purpose has failed to accomplish it, but one now in progress at the navy yard will overcome the difficulty, in all probability, as the first failure was evidently owing to imperfection in the machine. There are several other machines in process of construction at the navy yard, which, when finished, will enable me to proceed rapidly in the experiments. The square wire was drawn expressly for the purpose in Connecticut, covered with silk in Boston, and, although much difficulty was apprehended in procuring such an article, it proves to be superior in finish to the best round wire now in use. I sent an agent to the north, some weeks since, to make inquiries and arrangements for the purchase of such materials as I shall want in the prosecution of the work, to gather other important information, and to obtain, if possible, the services of some person, skilled in the construction of electro-magnetic machinery, to superintend the work. Although but few have turned their attention to this new subject, a most desirable person has been secured in Mr. Ari Davis, of New York, who is now on his way to this city.

I have also in progress the several kinds of batteries for the purpose of making comparative estimates, and a machine for determining the value of secondary currents in electro-magnetic engines, which will be finished in a few days under Mr. Davis's hands.

Permit me to add that the impatience of the public, manifested in various journals and numerous letters addressed to me, to know the great result I am seeking, will not justify haste in the proceeding, and it is due to the government conferring upon me so great a privilege, that I should proceed with deliberation and realize the full advantage of the appropriation. I shall be most happy to exhibit to you, whenever it may suit your convenience and pleasure, the extent and nature of my preparations and experiments.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES G. PAGE.

Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON,
Secretary of the Navy.

C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, August 17, 1849.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions of the 13th instant, to furnish the department with all the information possessed by this bureau in relation to the contract or contracts with Mr. R. L. Stevens for the construction of a shot and shell-proof war steamer, &c., I have the honor to report:

That, in accordance with authority granted by Congress on the 14th day of April, 1842, the Hon. A. P. Upshur, then Secretary of the Navy, did, on the 10th day of February, 1843, enter into contract with the said Robert L. Stevens for the construction of an iron war steamer, to be shot and shell proof, agreeably to a plan to be submitted to the department by said Stevens, the time for completion terminating two years from date of contract.

On the 14th day of November, 1844, it appears that no plan had been furnished, or work done, under the above contract. The Hon. J. Y. Mason, then Secretary of the Navy, renewed the contract with said Stevens, making the stipulations more concise and definite, (as will fully appear by comparison.) This contract provided that a scale of prices for labor, the use of tools and machinery, also the per centage to be advanced on unwrought materials, should be furnished within thirty days from the date of the instrument, and an extension of two years granted from date of signature. In the mean time, a proposition was made by Constructor Hartt to allow twenty per cent. advance on cost of unwrought materials, which was adopted by the honorable Secretary of the Navy. On the 11th day of December, (within the time limited, say thirty days,) Mr. Stevens furnished a scale of prices, as prescribed; also, a proposition for thirty-three and a third per cent. advance on unwrought materials. Under the contract so modified and amended, preparations were made, and some materials collected, for the commencement of the work. On the 5th day of December, 1845, the Hon. George Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy, called on said Stevens to furnish this bureau with a plan of the proposed steamer, and informed him that, in the mean time, all action must cease, and no further payments made under the contract. No reply was received, no plan forwarded, at that or any subsequent period, to this bureau. The time stipulated for her completion expired on the 14th day of November, 1846. On the 9th day of September, 1848, the contract was renewed with said Stevens, by the Hon. J. Y. Mason, then Secretary of the Navy, and four years from date of signature allowed for her completion. The bureau desired a plan of the vessel; but, for reasons assigned by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, a party to the contract, it was relinquished.

The bureau is not acquainted with any other cause for the renewal of the contract than that set forth in the endorsation on the back of a letter from said Stevens to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, dated September 7, 1848, viz: that the appropriation for building the vessel being made by a special act of Congress, and not withdrawn, he saw no objection to its renewal and extension of time. A suggestion being made that an extension would impair the validity of the mortgage as security, the question was referred to the Hon. I. Toucey, Attorney General, who was of opinion that the extension would have the effect apprehended, and that

other security should be given, which was accordingly done, the mortgage duly recorded and certified by the clerk of the court. The bureau considered it proper, in this stage of the proceedings, to ascertain the current price of labor, use of tools, advance on unwrought materials, for the purpose of correcting the scale of prices, and reducing them to a level with those paid, at the date of last contract, by individuals. No change, however, was effected, as fully appears in the agreement entered into by the contracting parties, dated September 9, 1848. The first bills presented for payment to the present chief of the bureau were refused, he understanding the advance to be paid on unwrought materials to be twenty per cent., as suggested by Constructor Hartt. The bills claiming thirty-three and a third per cent., the entire subject was again referred to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, who decided that thirty-three and a third per cent. was the advance intended at the time of contract, and was yet in force, as fully appears in a letter dated February 13, 1849. The bills were accordingly approved and paid.

Amount paid under original contract - - -			None.
First renewal - - - - - -			$32,202 98
Thirty-three and a third per cent. - - - -			10,427 49
			42,630 47
Second renewal - - - -	$27,156 62		
Thirty-three and a third per cent. - -	5,901 95		
			33,058 57
Total - - - - - - -			75,689 04

Of the above sum, $48,988 40 is for materials now on hand belonging to the United States. The remainder, $26,700 64, includes thirty-three and a third per cent. on unwrought materials, patterns, office rent, &c.

The only steps, within the knowledge of the bureau, yet taken for the fulfilment of the contract, are the collection of some materials and preparation of the dock in which the vessel is proposed to be built.

The time that will be required for her completion is not known; three years of the time stipulated for the completion yet remain.

Commander W. L. Hudson, a vigilant officer and efficient man of business, is the agent on the part of the United States to attend to its interests during the reception of materials and progress of the work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 1.

List of deaths in the navy, as ascertained at the department, since December 1, 1848.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
Captains.		
William C. Bolton -	Feb. 22, 1849	Genoa, Sardinia.
William M. Hunter -	March 5, 1849	Philadelphia.
John Gwinn - -	Sept. 4, 1849	Palermo, Sicily.
Commanders.		
Irvine Shubrick -	April 5, 1849	Wilmington, Delaware.
Jacob Crowninshield -	July 15, 1849	On board the mail steamer Oregon, Pacific.
Lieutenants.		
Fras. Huger - -	January 6, 1849	Charleston, S. C.
Jas. P. Oellers - -	Feb. 20, 1849	Philadelphia.
John E. Bispham -	March 24, 1849	Philadelphia.
Woodhull S. Schenck -	May 9, 1849	St. Louis, Missouri.
Fras. Alexander -	May 11, 1849	On board the frigate Raritan, at sea.
Fitzallen Deas - -	July 31, 1849	Charleston, S. C.
Thomas M. Mix -	Aug. 24, 1849	Rhinebeck, New York.
John H. Sherburne -	Nov. 2, 1849	McLean Asylum, near Boston.
Surgeon.		
Saml. C. Lawrason -	July 14, 1849	Navy yard, Pensacola, Fa.
Passed Assistant Surgeon.		
Silas Holmes - -	May 24, 1849	Drowned in Mobile bay, Alabama.
Assistant Surgeons.		
Alexr. Robinson, jr. -	March 11, 1849	Naval hospital, Pensacola, Florida.
Albert Pearson - -	July 27, 1849	Naval hospital, Pensacola, Florida.
Pursers.		
Wm. B. Hartwell -	July 12, 1849	On board the sloop Falmouth, at sea.
Nathl. Wilson - -	Oct. 26, 1849	Boston, Mass

No. 1—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
Passed Midshipman.		
E. T. Andrews -	Jan. 22, 1849	On his way to California.
Midshipman.		
Wm. B. Hays - -	Aug. 10, 1849	On board the sloop Dale, at sea.
Gunners.		
John F. Erskine -	Sept. 13, 1849	Naval hospital, N. Y.
Chas. S. McLane -	Nov. 13, 1849	Killed by the bursting of a gun at Washington yard.
Thos. Dewey - -	Nov. 16, 1849	At Chelsea, Mass.
Carpenters.		
John McDevitt - -	April 15, 1849	Naval hospital, N. Y.
R. L. Sheffield - -	March 17, 1849	Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Engineer.		
Joseph A. Van Zant, 3d assistant - -	April 7, 1849	Washington, D. C.

List of resignations in the navy since December 1, 1848.

Name and rank.	Date of acceptance.
Lieutenants.	
M. G. L. Claiborne - - -	June 1, 1849.
Burritt Shepard - - -	June 22, 1849.
Oliver H. Perry - - -	July 23, 1849.
Edwd. C. Anderson - - -	October 25, 1849.
Assistant Surgeon.	
Samuel G. White - - -	May 16, 1849.
Passed Midshipmen.	
Frederick B. Brand - - -	May 1, 1849

No. 1—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date of acceptance.
J. Julius Pringle - - -	June 8, 1849.
Adrien Deslonde - - -	June 14, 1849.
Wm. H. Fauntleroy - - -	August 16, 1849.
D. A. McDermut - - -	November 26, 1849.
Midshipmen.	
Wm. P. Toler - - -	December 12, 1848.
Jas. L. Butler - - -	December 18, 1848.
John H. Tillotson - - -	January 15, 1849.
Stephen D. Spence - - -	March 16, 1849.
Copeland P. Jones - - -	May 16, 1849.
John G. Whitaker - - -	May 22, 1849.
Pinckney J. Porter - - -	June 4, 1849.
D. C. Whitthorne - - -	July 12, 1849.
Arthur H. Otis - - -	August 10, 1849.
Josiah S. Byers - - -	August 13, 1849.
Elliott Johnston - - -	August 16, 1849.
Thomas M. Hamer - - -	August 24, 1849.
John W. Riddell - - -	September 10, 1849.
James Bredin - - - -	October 16, 1849.
Wm. H. Lyne - - -	October 16, 1849.
Boatswain.	
John Shannon - - -	July 10, 1849.
Gunner.	
William C. Thompson - -	November 13, 1849.
Sailmaker.	
Theodore C. Herbert - - -	August 10, 1849.
Engineers.	
Wm. Taggart, 2d assistant - -	May 12, 1849.
John K. Mathews, 1st assistant -	May 17, 1849.
Edward Faron, 1st assistant - -	June 1, 1849.
Lafayette Caldwell, 3d assistant -	June 12, 1849.
Samuel Mathews, 1st assistant -	July 18, 1849.
Andrew P. How, 2d assistant -	August 7, 1849.
Hiram Sanford, 1st assistant - -	November 5, 1849.
Navy Agent.	
Samuel Cushman - - -	October 1, 1849.

No. 1—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date of acceptance.
Timber Agent.	
John Claiborne - - -	March 1, 1849.

List of dismissions in the navy since December 1, 1848.

Name and rank.	Date of dismission.
Purser.	
William H. Kennon - - -	November 16, 1849.
Passed Midshipmen.	
George S. King - - -	March 3, 1849.
Francis H. Roe - - -	October 23, 1849.
John Kell - - - -	October 23, 1849.
Charles F. Hopkins - - -	October 23, 1849.
Francis G. Clarke - - -	October 23, 1849.
Midshipmen.	
Charles Wells - - - -	February 28, 1849.
James Heron - - - -	March 3, 1849.
Frederick W. Robinson - -	June 12, 1849.
N. B. Adams - - - -	July 12, 1849.
John B. Duret - - -	July 12, 1849.
John K. Grout - - -	July 12, 1849.
D. V. B. Holland - - -	July 12, 1849.
Robert A. Scantland - - -	July 12, 1849.
George M. Dibble - - -	August 15, 1849.
Edward Gordon - - -	August 21, 1849.
A. R. Ambercrombie - - -	August 28, 1849.
Charles S. Bell - - -	August 28, 1849.
Philemon H. Haywood - -	August 28, 1849.
Alexander R. Simmons - -	August 28, 1849.
Benjamin F. Wells - - -	August 28, 1849.
Henry Willis - - - -	August 28, 1849.
Boatswain.	
Eleizer Foster - - -	January 26, 1849.

No. 1—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date of dismission.
Gunner.	
Joseph W. Pennington - -	April 14, 1849, (deserted.)
Sailmaker.	
Thomas J. Boyce - - -	August 24, 1849.
Engineers.	
John C. Tennent, 2d assistant -	July 5, 1849.
Thomas J. Harris, 3d assistant -	July 7, 1849.
William F. Mercier, 2d assistant -	August 14, 1849.
John M. Middleton, 2d assistant -	October 5, 1849.
Navy agents.	
Samuel D. Patterson - - -	March 16, 1849.
Prosper M. Wetmore - - -	March 20, 1849.
Thomas O. Larkin - - -	April 10, 1849 (office discont'd.)
Joseph White - - - -	June 1, 1849.
William B. Scott - - -	June 5, 1849.
Joseph Hall - - - -	June 27, 1849.
Samuel B. Bennett - - -	August 31, 1849 (office discon'd.)
George W. Smith - - -	September 24, 1849.
Naval Storekeepers.	
Robert Kennedy - - -	June 1, 1849.
Merit Jordan - - - -	June 1, 1849.
Seth J. Thomas - - -	June 12, 1849.
Hampton C. Williams - -	July 7, 1849.
Adam P. Pentz - - -	August 15, 1849.
Daniel Pierce - - - -	October 1, 1849.
Timber Agents.	
James M. Long - - -	April 20, 1849.
John L. Taylor - - -	April 20, 1849.
John W. Rochelle - - -	April 20, 1849.
Thaddeus Sanford - - -	April 20, 1849.

No. 2.

Aggregate of estimates for fiscal year 1850–'51.

Heads.	Office of Secretary of the Navy.	Southwest Executive Building.	Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.	Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.	Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks.	Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	Totals.
CIVIL.								
Salaries	$21,950 00	$1,345 00	$19,600 00	$9,400 00	$11,400 00	$6,300 00	$7,300 00	$77,295 00
Contingent	5,090 00	2,825 00	1,000 00	520 00	1,000 00	770 00	570 00	11,775 00
	27,040 00	4,170 00	20,600 00	9,920 00	12,400 00	7,070 00	7,870 00	89,070 00
NAVY.								
Pay of the navy	500,000 00	.....	1,975,000 00	48,200 00	235,062 00	.....	.....	2,758,262 00
Pay of superintendents	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,960 00	.....	.....	73,960 00
Provisions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	756,200 00	.....	756,200 00
Surgeons' necessaries, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,800 00	36,800 00
Increase, repairs, &c	.....	.....	1,750,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750,000 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores	.....	.....	.....	196,900 00	.....	.....	.....	196,900 00
Nautical books, &c	.....	.....	.....	52,361 15	.....	.....	.....	52,361 15
Contingent	.....	.....	225,000 00	.....	307,145 00	.....	.....	532,145 00
Naval school, Annapolis	28,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,200 00
Mail service	874,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	874,600 00
Navy-yards, improvements, viz:								
Portsmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,673 00			
Boston	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,500 00			
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,500 00			
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,093 00			
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,300 00			

No. 2.—*Aggregate of estimates for fiscal year* 1850–'51—Continued.

Heads.	Office of Secretary of the Navy.	Southwest Executive Building.	Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.	Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.	Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks.	Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	Totals.
NAVY—Continued.								
Norfolk					$122,500 00			
Pensacola					197,700 00			
Memphis					134,000 00			
Sackett's Harbor					700 00			$845,966 00
Hospitals—Boston					1,000 00			
New York					16,000 00			
Pensacola					1,750 00			
Magazines—Boston					150 00			
New York					500 00			
Washington					150 00			19,559 00
Dry-dock—New York					180,000 00			
Floating-dock—Kittery					300,000 00			
Philadelphia					371,242 00			
Pensacola					414,320 00			1,265,562 00
Nautical Almanac	$12,850 00							12,850 00
	1,415,650 00		3,950,000 00	297,461 15	2,747,245 00	756,200 00	36,800 00	9,203,356 15

RECAPITULATION.

Civil	$89,070 00
Navy	9,203,356 15
Total	9,292,426 15

No. 3.

General estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and the several bureaus of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Office and bureaus.	Salaries.	Contingent.	Submitted.
Office of the Secretary of the Navy	$21,950	$4,840	$250
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair	19,600	1,000	
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography	9,400	520	
Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks	11,400	650	350
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	6,300	770	
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	6,800	570	500
	75,450	8,350	1,100

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	$75,450
Contingent	8,350
Submitted	1,100
	84,900

No. 4.

Estimate of the sums required for the expenses of the Southwest Executive building, for the fiscal year 1850–'51.

	Amount.
Salary of superintendent	$250
Salaries of three watchmen	1,095
Labor	325
Fuel and light	1,350
Miscellaneous items	1,150
Total estimates for fiscal year 1850–'51	4,170
Appropriated for fiscal year 1849–'50	4,170

No. 5.—*General estimate of the sums required for the support of the navy for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1851.*

Heads.	Estimated for 1850-'51.	Estimated for 1849-'50.	Appropriated for 1849-'50.
Pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy	$2,758,262 00	$2,671,512 00	$2,462,500 00
Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and civil establishments of navy-yards and stations	73,960 00	73,960 00	73,960 00
Provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers, also marines attached to vessels for sea service	756,200 00	811,164 00	686,200 00
Surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps	36,800 00	38,500 00	38,500 00
Increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including wear and tear of vessels in commission, coal for steamers, and purchase of hemp	1,750,000 00	1,436,000 00	1,436,000 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses	196,900 00	257,000 00	257,000 00
Nautical books, maps, charts and binding, instruments and repairs thereof, and all expenses of the Hydrographical office	52,361 15	64,260 00	58,260 00
Improvement and repair of navy-yards	845,966 00	846,310 58	846,310 58
Dry-dock at New York	180,000 00	490,000 00	490,000 00
Floating-docks at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola	1,085,562 00	650,000 00	650,000 00
Improvement and repair of hospital buildings and grounds and of magazines	19,550 00	16,350 00	16,350 00
Improvement and repair of buildings and grounds at the naval school at Annapolis, Md.	28,200 00	28,200 00	28,200 00
Transportation of the mail, authorized by the act of March 3, 1847	874,600 00	874,600 00	874,600 00
Contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; repair of and attending to steam-engines in navy-yards; purchase and support of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; furniture for government houses; fuel, and oil, and candles for navy-yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up navy-yards; pay of watchmen, and incidental labor, and labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of stores on foreign stations; duties and custom-house charges; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers and others under orders; funeral expenses; commissions, hire of clerks, agents, and storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; premiums, and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; pay to judges advocate; pilotage and towage of vessels; assistance to vessels in distress; bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels in foreign ports	532,145 00	508,000 00	508,000 00
Nautical Almanac, publication of, authorized by act approved March 3, 1849	12,850 00		
	9,203,356 15	8,765,856 58	8,425,880 58

No. 6.

General estimate of the sums required for the support of the marine corps for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1851.

Heads.	Estimated for 1850–'51.	Estimated for 1849–'50.	Appropriated for 1849–'50.
For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, servants, &c.; for rations and clothing for servants, subsistence, and additional rations for five years' service of officers; for undrawn clothing and rations; for three months' extra pay to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who served with the army in the war with Mexico, and for bounty for re-enlistments, and for unexpired terms of previous enlistments	$253,406 07	$209,012 00	$209,012 00
For provisions for marines serving on shore	20,000 00	30,674 00	30,674 00
For clothing	46,416 00	42,948 00	42,948 00
For fuel	10,000 00	13,158 00	13,158 00
For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, and for claim of contractor for damages in preparing to alter 300 muskets	6,900 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting	9,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00
For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary barracks, and offices for commanding officers	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
For contingent expenses, viz: freight, ferriage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry; for constant labor, house-rent, in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, expense of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter for the hospital at headquarters	20,000 00	18,184 00	18,184 00
	371,722 07	333,976 00	333,976 00

No. 7.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

For salary of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of February 20, 1819			$6,000 00
Do.	chief clerk, per act of August 31, 1842		2,000 00
Do.	principal corresponding clerk, per act of August 31, 1842		1,500 00
Do.	registering clerk, per act of August 31, 1842		1,400 00
Do.	warrant clerk, per act of August 31, 1842		1,200 00
Do.	two assistant corresponding clerks, per act of August 31, 1842		2,400 00
Do.	two additional clerks, per act of August 26, 1842		2,400 00
Do.	three recording clerks, per act of August 31, 1842		3,000 00
Do.	miscellaneous clerk, per acts of August 26 and 31, 1842		1,000 00
Do.	messenger, per act of April 30, 1822		650 00
Do.	assistant messenger, per act of April 30, 1822		400 00
	Total for salaries for fiscal year 1850-'51		21,950 00
Appropriated for fiscal year 1849-'50		$21,950 00	
	Contingent expenses.		
Blank books, binding, and stationery		$1,000 00	
Printing		400 00	
Labor		400 00	
Newspapers and periodicals		200 00	
Miscellaneous items		840 00	
For rent of additional offices, fuel, &c		2,250 00	
			5,090 00
	Total estimate for fiscal year 1850-'51		27,040 00
	Total estimate for 1849-'50		26,790 00

NOTE.—The difference in the two estimates arises from a demand for an increase in the rent of the 10 rooms rented by the department in "Winder's building." $150 per annum per room is now paid; $175 is asked for.

Estimate for the pay of commission and warrant officers of the navy, including the engineer corps, (not on duty,) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Object.	Amount.
For pay of commission and warrant officers of the navy, &c	$500,000 00

Estimate for the improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the Naval School at Annapolis, Maryland, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

	Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.	Appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.
For improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the Naval School at Annapolis, Maryland.....	$28,200 00	$28,200 00

Estimate of the sums required for the transportation of the United States mail, as authorized by the act of Congress approved August 3, 1848, for the fiscal year 1850–'51.

	Amount.
E. K. Collins's contract, from New York to Liverpool and back, per annum.....	$385,000 60
A. G. Sloo's contract, from New York to New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Havana, and Chagres, and back.....	290,000 00
Arnold Harris's contract, from Panama to Astoria, in Oregon, and back.....	199,000 00
Contingent for pay of constructor, &c.....	600 00
	874,600 00
Appropriated for fiscal year 1849–'50	874,600 00

Estimate for the Nautical Almanac for the fiscal year 1850–'51, authorized by the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 3, 1849.

	Amount.
For eighteen computers, viz: For Mercury and Venus, 1; for the Sun, 1; for Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, 2; for Uranus and Neptune, 1; for the Moon, 5; for the Asteroides, 2; for the Fixed Stars, Moon culminating, &c., 1; for occultations, 1; for theoretical investigations, computation of tables, &c., 4; making in all 18 computers, at $600, averaged.	$10,800 00
For printing tables of Mercury	300 00
For clerk hire.....	500 00
For books.....	200 00
For stationery	200 00
For furniture	200 00
For messenger, $150, (fuel and rent omitted).....	150 00
For contingent.....	500 00
	12,850 00
For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, viz: For computers, printing tables, books, stationery, and clerk hire, &c., twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.....	12,850 00

No. 8.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c., October 31, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in conformity to your instructions, estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, embracing that portion of the naval service coming under the cognizance of this bureau, accompanied by statements exhibiting the rates and disposition of all the vessels composing the navy of the United States, in commission, on the 1st day of November, 1849; the number and rates of those in ordinary, those on the stocks, (the building of which has been suspended for many years,) those in progress of construction, with the probable time at which they may be available for service; also, those undergoing repairs; likewise, reports of the estimated value of articles received and expended, with the cost and amount of labor upon objects connected with this bureau, at the several navy yards, during the last fiscal year. The estimated value of articles on hand at each yard, at the commencement and close of that period, may be found in the table containing amount of receipts and expenditures, a schedule of which is annexed for reference.

The estimates for construction, equipment, armanent, and repair of ships, coal for steamers, hemp, &c., although somewhat larger than those for the current year, are not greater than will be absolutely necessary to prepare vessels for the relief of those whose term of service will expire during the coming year, and to sustain a force equal to that now in commission for the same period.

Since the last annual report, activity has prevailed at the various building and manufacturing yards. At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the steamer "Saranac" has been launched, and is now equipping for service. The frigate "Constitution," repaired and equipped at Boston, sailed to join the Mediterranean squadron in December last. The frigate "Cumberland," repaired and equipped at New York, sailed for the same destination in August last. The first-class steamer "Mississippi," repaired and equipped at Norfolk, sailed in June last. The razee "Independence" arrived at Norfolk, from the Pacific, in May, was refitted, and sailed in July, also, for the Mediterranean. The steamer "Princeton" returned to Boston from that station, was surveyed, and condemned as unworthy of repairs. She was built of white oak, and launched on the 7th of September, 1843; has been in constant activity since that period, performing much hard service. The engines and other useful materials are taken from her and preserved, and the hull broken up.

The bureau would respectfully recommend that a vessel be built of suitable dimensions for those engines, to supply her place.

The iron steamer "Alleghany" returned from the Mediterranean in August last, received supplies, and sailed immediately for the Gulf of Mexico; from thence she returned in October, was docked at Norfolk, and is now in the Potomac waiting orders.

The schooner "Taney" returned from the Mediterranean in September, was refitted at New York, and is at present engaged in making observations on the winds and currents prevailing within the most direct route to the coast of Brazil.

The sloop "Falmouth," repaired and equipped at Boston, sailed in May last for the Pacific.

The "Vandalia," rebuilt and equipped at Norfolk, sailed for the same destination in September.

The frigate "Raritan," repaired and equipped at Norfolk, touched at and sailed from New York in May last for the Home Station, which embraces the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.

The sloop "Albany," equipped at Norfolk, sailed in November last to join the home squadron; the "Dolphin," at New York, for the East Indies, in November; the "Yorktown," at Boston, for the coast of Africa, also in November.

The iron steamer "Water Witch," fitted at Washington, joined the home squadron in June last. The steamer "Vixen," rebuilt and equipped at Norfolk, sailed for the same station in September.

The sloop "John Adams," repaired and equipped at Boston, sailed for Brazil in July last.

The brig "Perry," returned from that station to Norfolk, during the same month was equipped, and sailed for the coast of Africa.

The "Portsmouth," sloop, returned from Africa to New York on the 3d of September, was refitted, and sailed again for the same station on the 21st.

The sloop "Vincennes," repaired and equipped at New York, sailed for the Pacific in October last.

The bomb-proof iron steamer, contracted for in the year 1843, having been made the subject of a special communication to the department, it is considered unnecessary to make further mention of her in this report.

The storeships "Erie," "Lexington," "Supply," "Relief," and "Fredonia," have been and are now engaged in plying between the United States and foreign stations, with supplies for the squadrons.

The "Southampton" remains in the Pacific. The "Electra" was condemned and sold in New York in November last.

The frigate "Congress," repaired at Norfolk, and sloop "Marion," at Boston, are ready for service.

The propeller steamers "Massachusetts" and "Edith," directed to be transferred from the War to the Navy Department, by act of Congress approved March 3, 1849, are employed in the Pacific.

The "Telegraph," "Alabama," "Major Tompkins," and "Fashion," included in the transfer, being unsuitable for naval purposes, were, after being advertised according to law, offered for sale at New Orleans. The "Alabama," "Major Tompkins," and "New Orleans," were disposed of at public auction. No offer being made for the "Fashion" or "Telegraph," they were reserved for a more favorable opportunity. The "Monmouth" has not yet been received.

All the old anchors, and those that became unfit for service by the introduction of chain cables, have been collected at Washington navy yard, and are now undergoing a re-manufacture, and in a form adapted to the use of chains, by which a large amount of money is saved to the navy, and, at the same time, the navy yards are freed from their incumbrance.

It is believed that the system of economy in progress in every department of the naval service will authorize an increase in the number of ships, without greatly augmenting the expenditures.

The anchors, chain cables, and tanks for the new steamers in progress of

construction are generally completed, and in a manner highly creditable to the artisans employed in their manufacture.

The metal life-boats, patented by Mr. Joseph Francis, of New York, used in the Dead Sea expedition, and on board several of our ships of war, have met with decided approbation. In conformity to a joint resolution of Congress, approved May 9, 1848, proposals were published for a supply, by contract, of "American water-rotted hemp." Consequently, purchases in open market were suspended. Several offers were received and examined, and, after mature deliberation, it was determined to decline entering into contracts under the proposals made by the bidders, it being decided that the bids were not in accordance with the law.

Previous to the suspension of purchases, and subsequent to the last annual report, there had been received about thirty-five tons of American water-rotted hemp of good quality. The American hemp is in general superior in strength to the best Russian.

There is now in progress an experiment to test its comparative durability, when manufactured into rope, with the best foreign hemp; rope of the same size, being placed in a situation exposed to the weather, and in constant use, performing the same service.

No reports have as yet been received of the canvass prepared by Dr. Earle, of Philadelphia, or Mr. Darron, of New York. The sails are in wear on the coast of Africa and East Indies.

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATES, &C.

A.—Estimate for the expenses of the bureau.
B.—Estimate for pay of persons employed in vessels in commission.
C.—Estimate for the increase, repair, &c., of the navy.
D.—Estimate for enumerated contingent.
E.—Statement of vessels in commission.
F.—Statement of vessels in ordinary.
G.—Statement of vessels on the stocks or building.
H.—Statement of vessels broken up, sold, or lost.
I.—Statement of the value of receipts and expenditures.
J.—Statement of the number of days' labor performed, and its cost.

A.

Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

	Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1851.
For salaries of the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger	$13,600 00
For chief naval constructor	3,000 00
For engineer-in-chief	3,000 00
	19,600 00
For contingent expenses of the bureau, for blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor	700 00
For miscellaneous items	300 00
	1,000 00
Total estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850	20,600 00

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

B.

Estimate for the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, required for vessels proposed to be kept in commission, including receiving vessels, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Object.	Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.	Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.
For officers, seamen, and engineer corps of the navy.	$1,975,000.00	$1,939,900 00

CHAS. W. SKINNER.

C.

Estimate of the amount required for objects under the direction of this bureau, payable from the appropriation for increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the navy, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers and the purchase of hemp for the navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Object.	Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.	Estimate for fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.
For increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the navy, and the purchase of hemp.....	$1,750,000 00	$1,436,000 00

CHAS. W. SKINNER.

D.

Estimate of the amount required to meet the expenditures under the head of "Enumerated contingent," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.

Object.	Estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851.	Estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850.
For enumerated contingent expenses.....	$225,000 00	$200,000 00

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

E.

Statement of Vessels in commission on the 1st of November, 1849.

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Ohio, (ordered home) - - -	Pacific squadron.
Pennsylvania, receiving ship - -	Norfolk.
North Carolina, receiving ship - -	New York.
Franklin, receiving ship - -	Boston.

RAZEE.

Independence - - - -	Mediterranean.

FRIGATES.

Brandywine	Brazil station.
St. Lawrence	European seas.
Raritan	Home squadron.
Constitution	Mediterranean.
Savannah	Pacific squadron.
Cumberland	Mediterranean.

SLOOPS OF WAR.

Saratoga, 1st class	Home squadron.
Albany, 1st class	Home squadron.
Germantown, 1st class	Home squadron.
Portsmouth, 1st class	Coast of Africa.
Jamestown, 1st class	Mediterranean.
Plymouth, 1st class	East Indies.
St. Mary's, 1st class	Pacific squadron.
Warren, 2d class	Pacific squadron.
Ontario, 2d class, receiving ship	Baltimore.
St. Louis, 2d class	Brazil squadron.
Falmouth, 2d class	Pacific squadron.
John Adams, 2d class	Brazil squadron.
Vandalia, 2d class	Pacific squadron.
Vincennes, 2d class	Pacific squadron.
Decatur, 3d class	Coast of Africa.
Preble, 3d class	Pacific squadron.
Yorktown, 3d class	Coast of Africa.

BRIGS.

Dolphin	East Indies.
Porpoise	Coast of Africa.
Bainbridge	Coast of Africa.
Perry	Coast of Africa.

SCHOONERS.

Flirt	Home squadron
Wave	Coast survey.
Phœnix	Coast survey.
Tanoy	Special service.

STEAMERS.

Mississippi	Mediterranean.
Saranac	Preparing for service.
Michigan	On the lakes.
Alleghany	Home squadron.
Union, receiving vessel	Philadelphia.
Water Witch	Home squadron.
Vixen	Home squadron.
Engineer	Norfolk.
General Taylor	Pensacola.
Massachusetts	Pacific.

STORE-SHIPS.

Erie	Mediterranean.
Lexington.	
Southampton	Pacific.
Supply.	
Relief.	
Fredonia	Pacific.

RECAPITULATION.

Ships of the line	4
Razee	1
Frigates	6
Sloops	17
Brigs	4
Schooners	4
Steamers	10
Store-ships	6
	52

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

F.

Statement of vessels in ordinary on the 1*st of November,* 1849.

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Vermont	Boston.
Columbus	Norfolk.
Delaware	Norfolk.

FRIGATES.

Potomac	Norfolk.
Columbia	Norfolk.
Constellation	Norfolk.
Macedonian	New York.
United States	Norfolk.
Congress, ready for equipment	Norfolk.

SLOOPS OF WAR.

Marion, ready for equipment	Boston.
Fairfield	Norfolk.
Cyane	Norfolk.
Levant	Norfolk.
Dale	New York.

STEAMER.

Fulton	New York.

RECAPITULATION.

Ships of the line	3
Frigates	6
Sloops of war	5
Steamer	1
	15

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

G.

Statement of vessels on the stocks, and in progress of construction, November 1, 1849.

At Kittery, Maine.

Alabama, ship of the line—building suspended.
Santee, frigate—building suspended.

At Charlestown, Mass.

Virginia, ship of the line—building suspended.

At New York.

Sabine, frigate—building suspended.
San Jacinto, first-class steamer—building; and expected to be ready for service in June.

At Hoboken, New Jersey.

Iron steamer—building suspended.

At Philadelphia.

Susquehannah, first-class steamer—building; and expected to be ready for service in June.

At Gosport, Va.

New York, ship of the line—building suspended.
Powhatan, first-class steamer—building; and is expected to be ready for service in June.

At Sackett's Harbor.

New Orleans, ship of the line—building suspended.

RECAPITULATION.

Ships of the line	4
Frigates	2
Steamers	4
	10

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

H.

Statement of vessels broken up, sold, or lost, since last annual report.

Broken up, as unworthy of repairs.

Steamer Princeton, at Boston.

Sold.

Store-ship Electra, at New York.
Steamer New Orleans, at New Orleans.
Steamer Alabama, at New Orleans.
Steamer Major Tompkins, at New Orleans.

Lost.

Steamer Edith, in the Pacific.

Remaining unsold of the steamers transferred from War Department by act of Congress.

Telegraph, at New Orleans.
Fashion, at New Orleans.
Monmouth, at New Orleans.

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

I.

Statement of the cost or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy-yards, July 1, 1848, and of the articles received and expended from June 30, 1848, to June 30, 1849; also, of those remaining on hand July 1, 1849, under the direction of this bureau.

Yards.	On hand July 1, 1848.	Received.	Expended.	On hand July 1, 1849.
Portsmouth	$575,647 76¾	$111,026 96	$37,554 45	$649,120 27¾
Boston	1,742,332 71	489,593 39	510,999 42	1,720,926 68
New York	1,385,215,84	270,774 46	279,289 20	1,376,701 10
Philadelphia	423,622 02	86,875 40	96,422 46	414,074 96
Washington	497,882 82	169,453 42	214,686 38	452,649 86
Norfolk	1,642,062 11	544,954 91	485,153 71	1,701,863 31
Pensacola	210,917 55	46,591 19	31,862 12	225,646 62
Total	6,477,680 81¾	1,719,269 73	1,655,967 74	6,540,982 80¾

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

J.

Statement of the number of days' labor, and its cost, from July 1, 1848, *to July* 1, 1849, *for the respective navy-yards, for building, repairing, or equipping vessels of the navy, or in receiving or securing stores and materials for those purposes.*

Navy-yards.	No. of days' labor.	Cost of labor.	Av. per diem.
Kittery	20,759	$31,726 56	$1 52.8
Charlestown	94,584½	160,706 02	1 69.9
Brooklyn	116,850½	171,306 51	1 46.6
Philadelphia	31,874½	48,825 03	1 53.2
Washington	72,416	94,380 47	1 30.3
Gosport	210,382½	298,937 91	1 42.1
Pensacola	8,182¾	13,734 58	1 67.8
Aggregate	555,049½	819,617 08	1 47.7

CHAS. WM. SKINNER.

CIVIL LIST.

For salaries	$19,600 00
For contingent	1,000 00
	20,600 00

NAVY.

For pay of the navy	$1,975,000 00
For repairs of vessels	1,750,000 00
For contingent	225,000 00
	3,950,000 00

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, made and received from December 4, 1848, to November 14, 1849: prepared in conformity with the act of Congress of April 21, 1808.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1848.	1849. Dec. 30	O. J. Preston & Co.....	36,000 superficial feet 1-inch white-pine common cullings.	$13 25 per M feet...	Washington.
			3,000 superficial feet 2-inch.....do.....do.....	12 25 do	
	1848. May 1	Benjamin E. Hall.....	100 cords oak wood.....	2 69 per cord...	Pensacola.
			50 cords pine wood.....	2 49 do	
	1849.				
Dec. 1	Dec. 30	James M. Griffin	7,000 cubic feet live-oak promiscuous timber.....	90 per cub. foot..	Pensacola.
Dec. 22	Dec. 30	John H. McIntosh.....	Yellow-pine mast timber—		
			15 pieces, 54 ft. long, 17 by 17 inches square, 1,625 feet.	60 do.....	Charlestown.
			3..do...51....do.....do.....do....307 1-24 .do.	60 do	
			3..do...45....do.....do.....do....270 15-16.do.	60 do	
			3..do...42....do.....do.....do....252 ....do.	60 do	
			3..do...61 ft. long, 15½ by 15½ in. square, 305 ....do.	60 do	
			3..do...55....do.....do.....do....275½ ....do.	55 do	
			6..do...54....do.....do.....do....541 ....do.	55 do	
			3..do...52....do.....do.....do....260 4-7 ..do.	55 do	
			3..do...49....do.....do.....do....245½ ....do.	55 do	
			3..do...56 ft. long, 15 by 15 inches square, 262½ ....do.	50 do	
			3..do...53....do.....do.....do....248 .....do.	50 do	
			3..do...54....do.....do.....do....253½ ....do.	50 do	
			3..do...51....do.....do.....do....239 1-16 .do.	50 do	
			3..do...50 ft. long, 14 by 14 inches square, 204 .....do.	50 do	
			3..do...47....do.....do.....do....191½ ....do.	45 do	
			6..do...45....do.....do.....do....367½ ....do.	45 do	
			3..do...42....do.....do.....do....171½ ....do.	45 do	
			12..do...54 ft. long, 13¼ by 13¼ in. square, 789 .....do.	40 do	
			3..do...52....do.....do.....do....191¼ ....do.	40 do	
			3..do...49....do.....do.....do....177 2-7 ..do.	40 do	
			3..do...47....do.....do.....do....172 .... do.	40 do	

			3..do...44....do.....do.....do....160¾ ....do.	40	do	
			3..do...50 ft. long, 13 by 13 inches square, 175 .....do.	40	do	
			3..do...47....do.....do.....do....165½ ....do.	40	do	
			6..do...45....do.....do.....do....316 5-6 ..do.	40	do	
			3..do...42....do.....do.....do....147⅞ ....do.	40	do	
			3..do...54....do.....do.....do....190⅝ ....do.	40	do	
			6..do...51....do.....do.....do....349⅛ ....do.	44	do	
			3..do...48....do.....do.....do....169. ....do.	40	do	
			9..do...54 ft. long, 12½ by 12½ in. square, 522 5-16.do.	40	do	
			3..do...51....do.....do.....do....161 8-9 ..do.	40	do	
			3..do...48... do.....do.....do....156½ ....do.	40	do	
			3..do...45....do.....do.....do....146 7-16..do.	40	do	
			3..do...54 ft. long, 12 by 12 inches square, 162 .....do.	40	do	
			6..do...51....do.....do.....do....306 .....do.	40	do	
			3..do...48....do.....do.....do....144 .....do.	40	do	
1849.	1850.					
Jan. 23	Mar. 30	Joseph Grice.....	Live-oak keelson pieces.....	4 00	do.....	Philadelphia.
1848.	1848.					
Aug. 22	Sept. 22	Higgins & Brother	St. Domingo mahogany, various dimensions.....	32½	per foot....	Gosport.
1849.						
Ap'l 30	.....	Manning & Lee.....	700 tons Cumberland coal.....	5 20	per ton.....	Steamer Mississippi.
	1850.					
July 26	June 30	William Lang.....	50 hickory brooms .....per sample.....	12	each.....	Charlestown.
			100 corn brooms .....do.....	16	do	
			100 whitewash brushes.....do.....	50	do	
			100 paint brushes, No. 1½.....do.....	60	do	
			25 sash-tool brushes.....do.....	10	do	
			50 camel's hair brushes.....do.....	2	do	
			50 hand scrubbing brushes.....do.....	26	do	
			50 clamp scrubbing brushes.....do.....	25	do	
			20 long-handled tar brushes .....do.....	30	do	
			20 short-handled tar brushes.....do.....	20	do	
			10 rolls worsted binding, assorted colors....do.....	10	do	
			5 pieces white bunting, 40 yds. in length, 18 inches wide.	7 00	per piece.	
			5..do...scarlet bunting.....do.....do.....	7 00	do	
			5..do...blue bunting .....do.....do.....	7 00	do	
			1..do...yellow bunting .....do.....do.....	6 00	do	
			5 silver calls.....	3 50	each.	
			30 yards bleached cotton, ⅞ wide.....	10	per yard.	
			1 sett truss hoops	4 00	per sett.	
			10 pounds curled hair.....	36	per pound.	
			25 sides rigging leather, estimated to aggregate 500 pounds	18	do	

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849. July 26	1850. June 30	William Lang—Continued..	10 sides pump leather, estimated to aggregate 200 pounds.	$0 26	per pound..	Charlestown.
			25 sides bellows leather...do... ....do....175 pounds.	36	do	
			50 pounds lamp wick	25	do	
			5 gross lamp wick wire	1 00	per gross.	
			25 chalk lines	6	each.	
			10 casks lime	30	do	
			6 tape lines	1 50	do	
			50 gallons whale oil	40	per gallon.	
			30 gallons tar oil	35	do	
			10 China bowls, for water closets	15 00	each.	
			25 fishing lines	35	do	
			25 pounds seine twine	36	per pound.	
			25 pounds whipping twine	33	do	
			20 pounds yellow beeswax	33	do	
			20 mounted roping palms	60	each.	
			20 mounted seaming palms	45	do	
			100 dozen Russia mats	1 50	per dozen.	
			3 Turkey oil stones	1 50	each.	
			3 grindstones, 200 pounds	6	per pound.	
			100 cast-steel scrapers, per sample	25	each.	
			100 ox hides for rope, estimated to aggregate 10,000 lbs..	4½	per pound.	
			1,000 pounds No. 1 extra soap .....per sample.	6½	do	
			10 pounds thread, assorted colors .....do.....	60	do	
			10 pounds shoe thread.....do.....	50	do	
			200 pounds tallow.....do.....	12	do	
			10 pounds mop yarn .....do.....	75	do	
			12 bundles coopers' flags, estimated at 150 pounds.....	7	do	
			50 life-preservers.....per sample..	1 75	each.	
			1 patent log .....do.....	25 00	do	
			1 cotton seine and bag, 40 fathoms, 18 feet deep..do.....	10 00	do	
			Do.....do.....60 fathoms, 24 feet deep..do.....	10 00	do	
			100 feet 3-inch leather hose.....do.....	50	per foot.	
			100 feet 2½-inch leather hose.....do.....	50	do	

			25 yards black cotton velvet.....do.....	50 per yard.	
			10,000 pounds oakum, best quality, made from junk	6¾ per pound.	
			1,200 barrels Suffolk tar	2 10 per barrel.	
			50 barrels pitch.....	1 00 do	
			25 barrels rosin	75 do	
			10 barrels turpentine	3 00 do	
			200 tons best peach-orchard Schuylkill coal, per ton of 2,240 pounds.....	5 20 per ton.....	Brooklyn.
			100 tons best lump Cumberland coal.....	6 24 do	
			30,000 pounds pure dry white lead.....	5.75 per pound.	
			2,000 pounds pure dry red lead	5.50 do	
			500 pounds lampblack	8 do	
			500 pounds litharge	5.50 do	
			1,500 pounds yellow ochre.....	2 do	
			50 pounds chrome green.....	37½ do	
			50 pounds chrome yellow.....	30 do	
			10 pounds vermillion	1 75 do	
			2,000 gallons pure linseed oil, raw.....	62 per gallon.	
			750 gallons spirits of turpentine.....	36 do	
			100 gallons brown Japan.....	1 10 do	
			20 gallons copal varnish	1 50 do	
			30 gallons harness varnish	1 75 do	
			35 gallons best coach varnish.....	2 25 do	
			25 gallons furniture varnish	1 50 do	
			91,000 pounds round iron, various dimensions	2.72 per pound..	Philadelphia.
			48,500 pounds flat iron .....do.....	2.75 do	
			2,300 pounds plate iron.....do.....	3¾ do	
			5,500 pounds square iron .....do.....	3½ do	
			1,000 pounds pure white lead...(dry).....	6½ do.....	Washington.
			700 pounds Spanish whiting.....do.....	1½ do	
			1,000 pounds red lead.....do.....	6½ do	
			150 pounds litharge .....do.....	6¼ do	
			100 pounds Paris green .....do.....	25 do	
			12 pounds chrome green .....do.....	40 do	
			300 pounds pure lampblack	8 do	
			5 pounds Chinese vermillion.....	1 75 do	
			6 pounds Prussian blue	30 do	
			120 gallons best American raw linseed oil.....	70 per gallon.	
			30 gallons spirits of turpentine.....	40 do	
July 30	June 30	Williams & Hinman.....	3 sides heavy oiled pump leather—say 150 pounds, per sample.....	20 per pound....	Brooklyn.

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849. July 30	1850. June 30	Williams & Hinman—Con..	25 sides best quality W. O. tanned pump leather—estimated 750 pounds	$0 21 per pound...	Brooklyn.
			200 sides rigging leather.....per sample	2 25 per side.	
			100 sides bellows leather.....do	2 25 do	
			10 sides buff leather.....do	2 75 do	
			10 sides W. O. tanned sole leather ..do	5 00 do	
			20 sides hose leather .....do	3 50 do	
			20 sides harness leather	4 40 do	
			100 sides best quality sheep skins	1 00 do	
			12 dozen best extra whitewash brushes	10 50 per dozen.	
			2 dozen long-handled tar brushes	3 75 do	
			4 dozen short-handled tar brushes	2 50 do	
			½ dozen varnish brushes	3 50 do	
			½ dozen painters' dusting brushes	3 00 do	
			2 dozen hand dusting brushes	2 50 do	
			2 dozen 0000000 paint brushes	12 00 do	
			2 dozen 0000 paint brushes	8 00 do	
			4 dozen 000 paint brushes	7 00 do	
			3 dozen 00 paint brushes	6 50 do	
			2 dozen No. 5 sash-tool brushes	1 50 do	
			24 dozen clamp scrub brushes, handled	2 75 do	
			24 dozen hand brushes, handled	2 50 do	
July 31	June 30	Kennedy & Hill.....	30,000 pounds best dry white lead	6.20 per pound..	Gosport.
			5,000 pounds best dry red lead	6 do	
			1,000 pounds best dry litharge	5.91 do	
			1,000 pounds best yellow ochre	1½ do	
			2,000 pounds pulverized black lead	6 do	
			1,000 pounds Spanish brown	1.15 do	
			20 pounds Venetian red	3 do	
			20 pounds Chinese vermillion	1 40 do	
			200 pounds chrome green	24 do	
			20 pounds Prussian blue	67 do	
			1,000 pounds lampblack	4 do	

			8,000 pounds Spanish whiting	8.5	do	
			5,000 gallons pure raw linseed oil	65	per gallon.	
			10 gallons sweet oil	1 25	do	
			200 gallons neat's foot oil	90	do	
			100 gallons tar oil	40	do	
			300 gallons fish oil	39	do	
			1,000 gallons spirits of turpentine	37	do	
			5 gallons spirits of wine	60	do	
July 28	June 30	William N. Clem.....	100 lbs. (each) 20d, 12d, 10d, and 8d wrought-iron boat nails	12	per pound....	Brooklyn.
			200 pounds (each) 6d, 5d, 4d, and 3d.....do.....	15	do	
			100 lbs. (each) 20d, 10d, 12d, 8d, and 6d wrought-iron nails.	12	do	
			100 pounds 6-inch iron cut spikes	4½	do	
			300 pounds 40d iron cut nails	4¼	do	
			300 pounds 30d.....do.....	4¼	do	
			100 pounds 20d.....do.....	4¼	do	
			100 pounds 12d.....do.....	4¼	do	
			1,500 pounds 10d...do.....	4¼	do	
			100 pounds 8d.....do.....	4¼	do	
			100 pounds 6d.....do.....	4¼	do	
			300 pounds 4d.....do.....	4¼	do	
			100 pounds 3d.....do.....	5½	do	
			500 pounds 12d iron brad-head nails	4¼	do	
			200 pounds 8d.....do.....do.....	4¼	do	
			100 pounds 10d.....do.....do.....	4¼	do	
			200 pounds 6d .....do.....do.....	4¼	do	
			100 pounds 5d.....do.....do.....	4¼	do	
			10 M ¾-inch clout nails, wrought iron	60	per M.	
			10 M 1-inch.....do.....do.....	70	do	
			1 M 1¼-inch.....do.....do.....	80	do	
			20 M 1½-inch.....do.....do.....	90	do	
			20 M 1¾-inch.....do.....do.....	1 00	do	
			50 pounds 4d.....do.....do.....	30	per pound.	
			50 pounds 6d.....do.....do.....	30	do	
			945 pounds iron wire, various Nos	6	do	
			50 M ¾-inch copper cut tacks	75	per M.	
			35 M ⅜-inch ....do.....do.....	75	do	
			15 M ½-inch ....do.....do.....	75	do	
			5 M 1-inch.....do.....do.....	1 00	do	
			1 M ½-inch.....do.....do.....	75	do	
			10 M 1-in. wrought copper tacks	1 75	do	
			5 M ⅞-inch.....do.....do.....	1 50	do	
			5 M ¾-inch .....do.....do.....	1 50	do	

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849. July 28	1850. June 30	Wm. N. Clem—Continued.	6 M $\frac{5}{8}$-inch wrought copper tacks	$1 50	per M.	Brooklyn.
			1 M $\frac{5}{8}$-inch brass trunk nails	50	do	
			2 sheets brass, No. 12	8 75	per sheet.	
			3.....do.....No. 14	7 00	do	
			2.....do.....No. 16	5 75	do	
			4 sheets brass, each Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	3 08	do	
			20 M 1-inch iron cut brads	10	per M.	
			20 M 1$\frac{1}{8}$-inch.....do	14	do	
			20 M 1$\frac{1}{4}$-inch.....do	18	do	
			20 M $\frac{3}{4}$-inch.....do	9	do	
			10 M $\frac{5}{8}$-inch.....do	9	do	
			10 M $\frac{1}{2}$-inch.....do	8	do	
			15 M 3-oz. gimp tacks	6	do	
			50 M 8-oz. iron cut tacks	5	do	
			50 M 10-oz.....do	6	do	
			10 M 12-oz.....do	7	do	
			15 M 14-oz.....do	8	do	
			6 M iron tinned rivets, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches	25	do	
			2 sets 7-inch iron bed screws	30	per set.	
			1 set 6-inch....do.....do	25	do	
			3 M 3$\frac{1}{4}$-inch iron sheave rivets, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch diameter	6 00	per M.	
			3 M 2$\frac{3}{4}$-inch.....do.....5-16-inch diameter	4 75	do	
			1 M 2$\frac{1}{4}$-inch.....do.....do	4 00	do	
			5 M 1$\frac{3}{8}$-inch.....do	2 35	do	
			1 M 1$\frac{3}{8}$-inch.....do	2 80	do	
			1 M 1$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....do	2 10	do	
			15 pounds copper wire, various Nos	40	per pound.	
			50 pounds brass wire.....do	30	do	
			12 sets brass table fastenings	50	per set.	
			4 composition hasps and plate staples for chains	1 00	do	
			2 sets brass wheel fixtures	5 00	do	
			1 set brass binnacle braces and fixtures	10 00	do	
			1 dozen brass sash rollers, No. 4	1 00	per dozen.	

1 dozen japanned stubbs and plates	25	do
12 dozen best American 3-in. iron padlocks, assorted keys.	2 50	do
12.....do..... 2½-inch....do.....do.....	2 00	do
6 dozen 3-in. best American brass padlocks, assort. keys.	12 00	do
6 dozen 2½-in.....do.....do.....do....	10 00	do
1 dozen 2-in.....do..... do.....do....	6 00	do
3 dozen 12-inch stock locks	50	each.
1 gross 5-inch brass screws, No. 20	5 00	per gross.
1.....5½-inch....do.....No. 20	5 50	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 16	5 00	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 14	4 50	do
1.....3 inch.....do.....No. 20	4 50	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 16	3 00	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 14	2 50	do
1.....2½-inch....do.....No. 18	3 00	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 16	2 50	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 14	2 00	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 12	1 75	do
2.....do.....do.....No. 11	1 50	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 10	1 37	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 9	1 25	do
1.....2-inch.....do.....No. 18	2 50	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 16	2 00	do
6.....do.....do.....No. 15	1 80	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 14	1 60	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 12	1 25	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 11	1 12	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 10	1 00	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 9	1 00	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 8	1 00	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 7	1 00	do
1.....1¾-inch.....do.....No. 18	2 50	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 16	2 00	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 14	1 50	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 12	1 12	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 11	1 00	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 10	90	do
3.....do.....do.....No. 9	80	do
3.....do.....do.....No. 8	80	do
2.....do.....do.....No. 7	80	do
1.....do.....do.....No. 5	80	do
5.....1½-inch....do.....No. 16	1 60	do

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849. July 28	1850. June 30	Wm. N. Clem—Continued.	5 gross 1½-inch brass screws, No. 15	$1 50 per gross	Brooklyn.
			1 do do No. 14	1 25 do	
			1 do do No. 12	1 00 do	
			1 do do No. 11	85 do	
			1 do do No. 10	80 do	
			1 do do No. 9	65 do	
			2 do do No. 8	62 do	
			2 do do No. 5	62 do	
			1 1¼-inch do No. 16	1 40 do	
			1 do do No. 14	1 10 do	
			5 do do No. 12	90 do	
			1 do do No. 11	85 do	
			1 do do No. 10	65 do	
			1 do do No. 9	60 do	
			1 do do No. 8	50 do	
			2 do do No. 6	50 do	
			2 do do No. 5	50 do	
			1 do do No. 4	50 do	
			4 1-inch do No. 16	1 20 do	
			3 do do No. 14	1 00 do	
			10 do do No. 12	75 do	
			1 do do No. 11	70 do	
			1 do do No. 10	60 do	
			1 do do No. 9	55 do	
			3 do do No. 8	50 do	
			3 do do No. 7	45 do	
			1 do do No. 6	40 do	
			1 do do No. 5	35 do	
			3 do do No. 4	35 do	
			2 ¾-inch do No. 12	65 do	
			3 do do No. 11	60 do	
			1 do do No. 10	55 do	
			3 do do No. 9	50 do	

1	do	do	No. 8		45		do
1	do	do	No. 7		40		do
1	do	do	No. 6		40		do
3	do	do	No. 5		35		do
1	do	do	No. 4		35		do
4	do	do	No. 3		35		do
1	$\frac{5}{8}$-inch	do	No. 10		50		do
1	do	do	No. 9		47		do
1	do	do	No. 8		44		do
1	do	do	No. 7		40		do
1	do	do	No. 6		37		do
2	do	do	No. 5		34		do
1	do	do	No. 4		33		do
1	do	do	No. 3		33		do
2	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch	do	No. 10		47		do
1	do	do	No. 9		45		do
1	do	do	No. 8		43		do
1	do	do	No. 7		42		do
2	do	do	No. 6		42		do
5	do	do	No. 5		37		do
2	do	do	No. 4		35		do
2	do	do	No. 3		30		do
1	5-inch	iron screws,	No 20		2 50		do
1	$3\frac{1}{2}$-inch	do	No. 20		1 50		do
1	do	do	No. 16		1 00		do
1	do	do	No. 14		1 00		do
1	3-inch	do	No. 20		1 20		do
1	do	do	No. 16		80		do
1	do	do	No. 14		70		do
1	$2\frac{1}{2}$-inch	do	No. 18		75		do
1	do	do	No. 16		65		do
1	do	do	No. 14		55		do
1	do	do	No. 12		45		do
1	do	do	No. 11		45		do
1	do	do	No. 10		45		do
1	do	do	No. 9		45		do
1	2-inch	do	No. 18		65		do
1	do	do	No. 16		55		do
1	do	do	No. 14		45		do
1	do	do	No. 12		37		do
1	do	do	No. 11		35		do
1	do	do	No. 10		30		do

No. 8—*List of Contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849. July 28.	1850. June 30.	Wm. N. Clem—Continued.	1 gross 2-inch iron screws, No. 9	$0 30 per gross	Brooklyn.
			2.....do.....do.....No. 8	30 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 7	30 do	
			1.....1¾-inch.....do.....No. 18	60 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 16	50 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 14	40 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 12	35 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 11	33 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 10	30 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 9	28 do	
			2.....do.....do.....No. 8	28 do	
			2.....do.....do.....No. 7	28 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 5	28 do	
			1.....1½-inch.....do.....No. 16	45 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 15	40 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 14	37 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 12	30 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 11	27 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 10	25 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 9	24 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 8	23 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 7	22 do	
			2.....do.....do.....No. 5	22 do	
			1.....1¼-inch.....do.....No. 16	40 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 14	34 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 12	30 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 10	25 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 9	22 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 8	20 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 6	20 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 5	20 do	
			1.....do.....do.....No. 4	20 do	
			1.....1-inch.....do.....No. 14	30 do	

1....do.....do.....No. 12	25	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 11	22	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 10	20	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 9	19	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 8	18	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 7	17	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 6	16	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 5	15	do		
3....do.....do.....No. 4	15	do		
4.....¾-inch....do.....No. 3	12	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 12	20	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 11	19	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 10	18	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 9	17	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 8	16	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 7	15	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 6	14	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 5	13	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 4	12	do		
1.....⅝-inch....do.....No. 10	18	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 9	17	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 8	16	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 7	15	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 6	14	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 5	12	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 4	11	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 3	10	do		
1.....½-inch....do.....No. 10	17	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 9	16	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 8	15	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 7	14	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 6	12	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 5	11	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 4	11	do		
1....do.....do.....No. 3	11	do		
2 dozen 4-inch iron chest locks	3 00	per	dozen.	
2 dozen 3-inch.....do	2 50		do	
1 dozen 2½-inch.....do	2 00		do	
1 dozen 3-inch iron desk locks	2 50		do	
2 dozen 2½-inch iron mortice closet locks	3 75		do	
2 dozen 6-inch.....do.....do	7 00		do	
2 dozen 5-inch.....do.....do	6 00		do	

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
July 28	June 30	Wm. N. Clem—Continued..	2 dozen 4-inch iron mortice closet locks	$5 00 per dozen...	Brooklyn.
			1 dozen 5-inch double-faced cupboard locks	3 50 do	
			1 dozen 4½-inch upright mortice locks, ⅝-inch thick, brass screws, for knobs	12 00 do	
			3 dozen 3½-inch upright mortice locks, ½-inch thick, brass screws, for knobs	9 00 do	
			½ dozen 4-inch mortice knob latches	6 00 do	
			1 dozen 2½-inch cupboard catches, with keys	3 50 do	
			1 dozen 2¾-inch iron drawer locks	2 00 do	
			1 dozen 2½-inch....do.....do	1 75 do	
			2 dozen 2-inch....do.....do	1 00 do	
			1 dozen 1½-inch....do.....do	1 00 do	
			1 dozen 3-inch.....do.....do	2 00 do	
			2 dozen 3½-inch brass sideboard locks	3 50 do	
			20 dozen blank composition keys	1 50 do	
			20 dozen blank iron drawer lock keys, assorted	50 do	
			4 dozen 2-inch flat escutcheons	50 do	
			4 dozen 2½-inch.....do	75 do	
			1 dozen 1¾ inch.....do	30 do	
			1 dozen 1⅝-inch.....do	30 do	
			1 dozen 1⅜-inch.....do	30 do	
			1 dozen 1⅛-inch.....do	30 do	
			1 dozen ⅝-inch brass sash knobs and screws	18 do	
			1 dozen ¾-inch brass shutter knobs	75 do	
			2 dozen ⅜-inch....do.....do	50 do	
			12 dozen 2¼-inch mahogany knobs	12½ do	
			12 dozen 2-inch.....do	12½ do	
			10 dozen 1¾-inch.....do	12½ do	
			1 dozen 1⅝ inch.....do	12½ do	
			1 dozen 1¼-inch.....do	12½ do	
			1 dozen 1-inch.....do	12 do	
			1 dozen ⅞-inch.....do	12 do	
			1 dozen ¾-inch.....do	12 do	

3 dozen pairs 3-inch iron butt hinges	70	do
4.....do....3½-inch.....do	1 00	do
3.....do....4-inch.....do	1 20	do
1.....do....5-inch.....do	2 00	do
1.....do....2-inch.....do	38	do
1.....do....3½ by 3½ inches iron butt hinges	1 50	do
1.....do....4 by 4 inches.....do	2 00	do
1.....do....4½ by 5 inches brass butt hinges	12 00	do
1.....do....4 by 4 inches.....do	9 75	do
1.....do....3½ by 3½ inches.....do	6 00	do
1.....do....3 by 3 inches.....do	6 00	do
1.....do....2½ by 2½ inches.....do	4 00	do
1.....do....2 by 2 inches.....do	2 50	do
2.....do....5-inch brass butt hinges	10 00	do
1.....do....4½-inch.....do	8 00	do
1.....do....4-inch.....do	6 00	do
4.....do....3½-inch.....do	4 50	do
10....do....3-inch.....do	3 50	do
10....do....2½-inch.....do	2 00	do
2.....do....2-inch.....do	1 25	do
3.....do....1½-inch.....do	1 00	do
1.....do....2 by 4 inches iron table butts	2 50	do
1.....do....2½ by 5 inches.....do	5 00	do
1.....do....1¾ by 3½ inches.....do	2 00	do
24 dozen ⅜-inch brass eyes, with screws	16	do
1 dozen 2½-inch brass side hooks and eyes	25	do
1 dozen 1½-inch.....do.....do	20	do
2 dozen 3-inch.....do.....do	30	do
8 dozen 1½-inch brass side hooks	20	do
1 dozen 6-inch brass cabin door hooks	3 00	do
1 dozen 4-inch.....do.....do	2 00	do
1 dozen 3-inch.....do.....do	1 50	do
1 dozen 2½-inch.....do.....do	1 25	do
1 dozen 3-inch brass lamp hooks	2 50	do
1 dozen 2-inch.....do	2 00	do
1 dozen 5-inch brass barrel hooks	5 50	do
1 dozen 6-inch.....do	6 50	do
1 dozen 4-inch.....do	4 50	do
½ dozen 5-inch brass square raised bolts	4 50	do
½ dozen 6-inch.....do.....do	5 50	do
½ dozen 5-inch brass straight square bolts	4 50	do
1 dozen 6-inch brass bulkhead bolts	5 50	do

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849. July 28	1850. June 30	Wm. N. Clem—Continued..	2 dozen 5-inch brass bulkhead bolts	$5 00 per dozen...	Brooklyn.
			3 dozen 4-inch....do.....do	4 50 do	
			2 dozen 3-inch brass flush bolts	1 50 do	
			2 dozen 4-inch....do.....do	2 00 do	
			2 dozen 3½-inch...do.....do	1 75 do	
			3 dozen ½-inch brass curtain rings...	3 do	
			8 dozen ¾-inch....do.....do	3 do	
			3 dozen ⅝-inch....do.....do	3 do	
			8 dozen 1-inch....do.....do	3 do	
			1 dozen ⅞-inch brass flush rings	75 do	
			1 dozen 1¼-inch...do.....do	1 25 do	
			15 yards brass jack chain, No. 15	25 per yard.	
			1 dozen 1½-inch straight brass castors	2 00 per dozen.	
			1 sett brass escritoir trimmings	1 00 per sett.	
			10 pounds best quality sash cord	25 per pound.	
			3 brass bored cocks, ½-inch, best American	75 each.	
			30.....do.....¾-inch.....do	1 50 do	
			3.....do.....1-inch.....do	1 75 do	
			3 brass stop-cocks, 1-inch.....do	1 75 do	
			3.....do.....1½-inch.....do	3 50 do	
			3.....do.....2-inch.....do	6 00 do	
			3 dozen best C. S. wood axes, handled	12 00 per dozen.	
			2....do....brad awls, handled	50 do	
			½ dozen carpenters' adzes, handled	12 00 do	
			¼....do.....do.....hollow, handled	12 00 do	
			½ dozen carpenters' broadaxes, handled	36 00 do	
			¼ dozen coopers' broadaxes, handled	36 00 do	
			½ dozen coopers' adzes, handled	24 00 do	
			3 anvils	10 00 do	
			3 iron braces, with 20 bitts each	3 00 per sett.	
			3.....do.....48....do	5 00 do	
			6 bung borers	50 each.	
			6 tap borers	25 do	

1 patent balance, to weigh 500 pounds	5 00	
2 dozen C. S. carpenters' compasses	2 00	per dozen.
1 dozen C. S. cooper's compasses	5 00	do
2 dozen C. S. firmer chisels, assorted, handled	2 50	do
2 dozen C. S. socket.....do.....do	2 50	do
500 pounds white chalk	1	per pound.
6 coopers' crows	50	each.
3 setts drills, with boxes and borers	3 00	do
2 setts dies, letters and figures, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch	1 00	do
3 glaziers' diamonds, best quality	1 00	do
3 pairs brass dividers	1 00	do
1 cooper's frow	50	do
1 dozen flat files, each 8, 10, 12, and 14 inches	3 21¾	per dozen.
1 dozen round files, each 8, 9, and 10 inches	2 25	do
1 dozen ½-round files, 8, 10, 12, and 14 inches	7 18¾	do
1 dozen rat-tail files, 3, 4, 5, and 6 inches	1 11¼	do
2 dozen whip-saw files	1 50	do
2 dozen handsaw files	1 00	do
2 dozen cross-cut files	1 50	do
2 dozen fine saw files	75	do
6 dozen nail gimlets, assorted	30	do
3 dozen spike..do.....do	1 00	do
1 dozen firmer gouges, assorted, handled	2 50	do
1 dozen socket....do.....do	2 50	do
50 pounds glue, best make, coopers'	20	per pound.
6 carpenters' gauges	12½	each.
500 fish-hooks, assorted sizes, large	25	per 100.
3 dozen best C. S. large hatchets, handled	9 00	per dozen.
6.....do.....claw-hammers, handled	5 00	do
1.....do.....saddlers' hammers, handled	1 50	do
1.....do.....coppering hammers, handled	3 00	do
1.....do.....tinners' hammers, handled	3 50	do
½.....do.....screw wrench hammers, 16 inches	30 00	do
3 coopers' marking irons	50	each.
4 coopers' beck irons	1 00	do
2 dozen best quality shoe knives	75	per dozen.
1.....do.....drawing-knives	18 00	do
1.....do.....pallet knives	5 00	do
1.....do.....putty knives	2 25	do
3 glue kettles, copper	1 50	each.
3 iron pitch kettles	2 00	do
2 dozen best quality sail knives	3 50	per dozen.

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849. July 28	1850. June 30	Wm. N. Clem—Continued..	2 dozen best quality butchers' knives	$6 50 per dozen...	Brooklyn.
			1.....do.....cheese knives	6 00 do	
			1 dozen iron casting ladles	6 00 do	
			1 dozen chalk lines	25 do	
			½ dozen pitch ladles	10 00 do	
			1 dozen C. S. pincers	3 50 do	
			1.....do.....plyers	3 00 do	
			2 reams sand-paper	3 00 per ream.	
			12 smoothing planes	1 00 each.	
			6 jack-planes	1 00 do	
			3 pairs match planes	1 50 do	
			1 cooper's long jointer	6 00 do	
			4 coopers' short jointers	1 50 do	
			3 dozen 2-feet rules, 4-fold	5 00 per dozen.	
			3 dozen wood rasps, 14 inches	5 00 do	
			4 gauging rods	50 each.	
			6 dozen best C. S. shovels	9 00 per dozen.	
			2.....do.....spades	10 00 do	
			1 dozen best bread shovels	5 00 do	
			½ dozen best C. S. sheep shears	5 00 do	
			½ dozen pairs brass snuffers	3 00 do	
			1 dozen best C. S. squares	10 00 do	
			10 pounds brass solder	30 per pound.	
			2 iron stakes	3 00 each.	
			3 tinners' edging stakes	5 00 do	
			3 planishing stakes	5 00 do	
			6 small screw plates and taps	1 00 do	
			2 tinners' shears	5 00 do	
			2 tinners' hand shears	1 00 do	
			2 steelyards, to weigh 250 pounds	1 00 do	
			2 dozen best quality handsaws	12 00 per dozen.	
			2 cross-cut saws, 4½ feet long	4 50 each.	
			3 wood-saws and frames	1 00 do	

			3 sash saws		75	do	
			6 panel saws		1 50	do	
			12 compass saws		30	do	
			2 keyhole saws and pads		50	do	
			12 tennon saws		1 00	do	
			2 dovetail saws		75	do	
			12 spoke-shaves, assorted		50	do	
			3 Turkey oil-stones		25	per pound.	
			2 grindstones		2 00	each.	
			2 patent saw-sets		31	do	
			3 brass squares, for sailmakers		3 00	do	
			12 scale beams		50	do	
			6 butchers' steels		50	do	
			3 tape lines of 100 feet		1 50	do	
			24 hand vices		50	do	
			3 small bench vices		2 50	do	
			2 large bench vices		5 00	do	
			6 cooper's vices		12	do	
			6 sets lead weights, 1 ounce to 1 pound		70	do	
			6 sets iron weights, 1 pound to 4 pounds		45	do	
			6 sets iron weights, 4 pounds to 28 pounds		2 60	do	
			12 gridirons		1 00	do	
			4 griddles		75	do	
			6 iron teakettles		1 50	do	
			1 fish kettle		4 00	do	
			6 frying pans		40	do	
			25 stew pans, assorted		50	do	
			6 waffle irons		1 00	do	
			3 camp kettles		2 00	do	
			6,000 ½-inch Randall's finishing brads		8	per M.....	Washington.
			4,000 1-inch... do.....do.....do		12	do	
			6,000 1¼-inch...do.....do.....do		14	do	
			½ ream sand paper Nos. 1 and 2		3 00	per ream.	
July 31	June 30	Bartlett, Smith, & Co.....	3,000 gallons pure winter strained sperm oil		98½	per gallon...	Brooklyn.
			8 000 pounds pure sperm candles		29	per pound.	
July 24	June 30	Francis Barritt.....	1,000 pounds flax sewing twine, 3-thread		25	do.....	
			700 pounds cotton sewing twine, 7-thread		20½	do	
			25 pounds seine twine		28	do	
			25 pounds whipping twine		28	do	
			2,000 pounds flax sewing twine		24½	do.....	Gosport.
			800 pounds cotton.....do		20½	do	
			500 pounds whipping...do		29	do	

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
July 24	June 30	Francis Burritt—Continued..	300 pounds seine sewing twine.....	$0 29 per pound...	Gosport.
July 23	June 30	William E. Hooper	10 bolts No. 1 cotton canvass, 20 in. wide, 50 yards long.	8 25 per bolt.....	Brooklyn.
			10 bolts No. 2....do.....do.....do.....do.....	7 75 do	
			10 bolts No. 3....do.....do.....do.....do.....	7 30 do	
			20 bolts No. 4....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 90 do	
			20 bolts No. 5....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 55 do	
			50 bolts No. 6....do.....do.....do.....do....	6 25 do	
			10 bolts No. 7....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 90 do	
			10 bolts No. 8....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 50 do	
			10 bolts No. 10....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 00 do	
			10 bolts cotton canvass for cots, 30 in. wide, 50 yds. long.	7 50 do	
			150 bolts hammock stuff, 42 inches wide, 50 yards. long.	19 00 do	
			100 bolts bag stuff. 42 inches wide, 50 yards long.....	14 00 do	
			30 bolts Russia duck	20 00 do	
			20 bolts ravens duck.....	6 50 do	
			4,000 yards twilled bagging, 39 inches wide.....	18 per yard.	
			2 bolts No. 1 cotton canvass, 20 in. wide, 50 yards long.	8 25 per bolt.....	Philadelphia.
			12 bolts No. 2....do.....do.....do.....do.....	7 75 do	
			19 bolts No. 4....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 90 do	
			12 bolts No. 5....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 55 do	
			30 bolts No. 6....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 25 do	
			3 bolts No. 8....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 50 do	
			14 bolts No. 10....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 00 do	
			14 bolts cotton hammock stuff, 42 in. wide, 50 yds. long..	19 00 do	
			13 bolts bag canvass, 42 inches wide, 50 yards long.....	14 00 do	
			12 bolts No. 4, 30 inches wide.....	10 25 per bolt.	
			1,400 yards twilled flax bagging, 30 inches wide.....	16 per yard.	
			100 bolts No. 4 cotton canvass, 20 in. wide, 50 yards long.	7 00 per bolt.....	Gosport.
			75 bolts No. 5....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 55 do	
			75 bolts No. 6....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 25 do	
			50 bolts No. 9....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 25 do	
			30 bolts No. 10....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 00 do	
			50 bolts bag canvass, 42 inches wide, 50 yards long.....	14 00 do	

			75 bolts hammock canvass, 42 inches wide, 50 yards long.	19 00	do	
July 28	June 30	Phelps, Dodge, & Co.	1,000 pounds 14-ounce hot rolled sheathing copper	22	per pound	Brooklyn.
			100 pounds 14-ounce cold rolled sheathing copper	22	do	
			1,872 pounds brezier's copper	23	do	
			240 pounds 60-ounce brazier's copper	23	do	
			100 pounds 20d copper cut nails	27	do	
			100 pounds 12d....do....do	27	do	
			500 pounds 10d....do....do	27	do	
			700 pounds 8d....do....do	27	do	
			500 pounds 6d....do....do	27	do	
			150 pounds 1-inch composition nails	19	do	
			300 pounds 2¼-inch...do....do	19	do	
			300 pounds 3-inch....do....do	19	do	
			300 pounds 3½-inch...do....do	19	do	
			1,200 pounds brazier's copper, 30 by 60 inches, and 50 ounces to the foot	23	do	Washington.
			350 pounds brazier's copper, 30 by 72 inches, and 60 ounces to the foot	23	do	
			1 roll milled sheet lead, 10 pounds to foot, 500 pounds	5½	do	
			1....do....do....8....do....do...400..do	5½	do	
			1....do....do....5....do....do...250..do	5½	do	
			10,000 pounds English or East India block tin	18	do	
			4 boxes double X tin, 13½ by 17 inches	10 50	per box.	
			3 boxes single X tin	10 75	do	
July 28	June 30	John A. Higgins	20 tons Manilla hemp	210 00	per ton	Charlestown.
			6 smith's anvils (from 110 to 150 pounds each)	6 50	each	Gosport.
			20 dozen corn brooms (copper wire bound)	2 00	per dozen.	
			20 dozen hickory brooms	50	do	
			12 dozen 10-knot whitewash brushes	3 00	do	
			1 dozen dusting brushes	3 00	do	
			6 dozen iron-bound varnish brushes	3 00	do	
			12 dozen 0000 paint (fine ground) brushes	7 00	do	
			12 dozen 0000 paint (coarse ground) brushes	7 00	do	
			6 dozen assorted sash tool brushes	3 00	do	
			12 dozen assorted camel's hair brushes	50	do	
			12 dozen hand scrubbing brushes	4 00	do	
			6 dozen clamp scrubbing brushes	5 00	do	
			6 smith's bellows, 2 feet 6 inches wide	4 00	each.	
			4 smith's bellows, 2 feet 8 inches wide	4 00	do	
			2 smith's bellows, 3 feet wide	4 00	do	
			200 bath bricks	2	do	
			100 pounds borax	18	per pound.	

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849. July 28	1850. June 30	John A. Higgins—Continued	25 dozen plain brass buttons for furniture	$0 10	per dozen...	Gosport.
			5 pounds best Russia bristles	4 00	per pound.	
			100 M 1¼-inch iron brads	13	per M.	
			5 pounds catgut	25	per pound.	
			10 dozen socket-chisels, assorted and handled	4 00	per dozen.	
			10 dozen firmer chisels, assorted and handled	3 00	do	
			2 dozen silver calls	30 00	do	
			2 dozen carpenters' compasses	3 00	do	
			12 drill boxes and borers	2 00	each	
			4 dozen binnacle glasses	50	per dozen.	
			6 dozen cast-iron grates for drying stoves	2 00	do	
			6 dozen 3-square files, assorted	1 00	do	
			6 dozen 4-square files, assorted	2 00	do	
			6 dozen wood rasps, assorted	2 00	do	
			6 dozen fishing hooks, assorted	10	do	
			6 dozen best claw-hammers, handled	4 00	do	
			1 dozen best saddlers' hammers, handled	5 00	do	
			4 dozen sail knives	50	do	
			3 dozen long butchers' knives	4 00	do	
			1 dozen patent leads (Ericson's,) 60 pounds	6	per pound.	
			12 dozen best iron padlocks (keys to differ)	2 00	per dozen.	
			20 dozen cotton chalk lines, 100 feet each	50	do	
			1 dozen linen tape lines, 100 feet each	30 00	do	
			12 dozen fishing lines, assorted	3 00	do	
			6 dozen log lines, assorted	5 00	do	
			2 turning lathes and tools, complete	25 00	each.	
			6 dozen glass lamp chimneys	1 00	per dozen.	
			4 dozen reflecting lamps	15 00	do	
			6 dozen life-preservers	24 00	do	
			6 dozen carpenters' iron knob latches	4 00	do	
			20 dozen sail needles	1 50	do	
			2,000 pounds 30d iron cut-nails, best manufacture	3½	per pound.	
			2,000...do...20d.....do.....do	3½	do	

2,000...do...12d.....do.....do.....	4	do
2,000...do...10d.....do.....do.....	4	do
2,000...do....8d.....do.....do.....	4	do
2,000...do....6d.....do.....do.....	4	do
1,000...do....4d.....do.....do.....	4	do
20 M 1-inch tinned iron clout-nails, best manufacture....	75	per M.
20 M 1¼-inch..... do.....do.....	1 00	do
2 dozen pairs pincers.....	2 50	per dozen.
2 dozen pairs pliers.....	2 50	do
2 dozen pairs cutting nippers.....	2 50	do
1 dozen jack planes.....	12 00	do
1 dozen smoothing planes.....	15 00	do
1 dozen astrigal planes.....	10 00	do
1 dozen grooving planes.....	15 00	do
1 dozen sail pickers.....	4 00	do
12 dozen roping palms (mounted).....	9 00	do
12 dozen seaming palms (mounted).....	9 00	do
6 dozen surplice pins.....	1 00	do
2 dozen 2-feet folding rules.....	10 00	do
1 dozen sail rubbers.....	6 00	do
4 dozen iron shovels.....	10 00	do
30 dozen ship scrapers.....	4 00	do
3 dozen iron spades.....	8 00	do
1 dozen Gunter's scales.....	5 00	do
1 dozen steelyards.....	5 00	do
1 dozen spoke shaves.....	1 00	do
1 dozen Nova Scotia grindstones.....	10 00	do
1 dozen trying squares.....	2 50	do
1 dozen iron squares.....	2 50	do
1 dozen brass squares.....	40 00	do
1 dozen saw sets.....	50	do
2 dozen large tin bread scales with beams.....	30 00	do
2 dozen small....do.....do.....	20 00	do
2 dozen flat wood meat scales. do.....	30 00	do
2 dozen butchers' steels.....	2 50	do
500 pounds best cast steel, 1½ inch and under.....	16	per pound.
500 pounds best blister steel.....	12	do
500 pounds best German steel.....	11	do
1 dozen rag stones.....	50	per dozen.
1 dozen sail stabbers.....	6 00	do
100 pounds brass solder.....	30	per pound.
1 dozen panel saws.....	18 00	

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
July 28	June 30	J. A. Higgins—Continued...	½ dozen large bench vices, 180 pounds	$0 12½ per pound.	Gosport.
			1 dozen small bench vices	20 00 per dozen.	
			2 dozen hand vices	7 00 do	
			1 dozen sets zinc weights, ¼ ounce to 4 pounds	50 do	
			2 dozen screw wrenches (different sizes)	25 00 do	
			12 dozen brass flush rings, 1 inch diameter	1 00 do	
			4 dozen copper teakettles	20 00 do	
			3 dozen iron teakettles	15 00 do	
			2 dozen fish kettles	30 00 do	
			6 dozen stew pans	9 00 do	
			4 dozen frying pans	4 00 do	
			6 dozen bake pans	4 00 do	
			2 dozen gridirons	15 00 do	
			2 dozen griddles	6 do	
			105 fathoms 3-16-inch chain, 100 pounds	10 per pound.	
			200 fathoms 4-16....do.....150...do	10 do	
			180 fathoms 5-16....do.....200...do	10 do	
			750 pounds 3-pound sheet lead	10 do	
			720 pounds 4.....do	10 do	
			900 pounds 5.....do	10 do	
			1,080 pounds 6-pound sheet lead	10 do	
			960 pounds 8 pound sheet lead	10 do	
			2,000 pounds best Blanco block-tin	5 do	
			1,000 pounds best pig zinc	5 do	
July 27	June 30	Joseph Jackson & Son	168,500 pounds round, square, and flat iron	3 do	Brooklyn.
			430 cwt. hoop iron	3 36 per cwt.	
			3 bundles Russia sheet iron, No. 16	12 00 per bundle.	
			3.....do.....do.....12	12 00 do	
July 31	June 30	Butler & Camp	2,000 tons best Cumberland coal	5 05 per ton...	Gosport.
July 30	June 30	Dickson & Mallory	100 casks Washington lime	1 00 per cask.	
			200 barrels bright tar	1 80 per barrel.	
			100 barrels black tar	1 70 do	
			150 barrels pitch	1 25 do	

			100 barrels soft turpentine	3 50	do	
			2,000 pounds best clean tallow	9	per pound.	
			300 pounds beeswax	27	do	
			1,000 pounds white chalk	1	do	
July 28	June 30	Bluford & Co	50 cords best pine wood	3 00	per cord...	Gosport.
			50 cords best oak wood	3 50	do	
July 26	June 30	Grant & Barton	200 bolts No. 1 flax canvass, 40 yds. long, 20 inches wide.	11 70	per bolt...	Charlestown.
			150 bolts No. 3.....do.....do.....do	9 75	do	
			50 bolts No. 8.....do.....do.....do	7 00	do	
			60 bolts No. 1.....do.....do.....do	11 50	do.....	Brooklyn.
			60 bolts No. 2.....do.....do.....do	10 40	do	
			50 bolts No. 3.....do.....do.....do	9 50	do	
			50 bolts No. 5.....do.....do.....do	8 50	do	
			50 bolts No. 7.....do.....do.....do	7 25	do	
			50 bolts No. 8.....do.....do.....do	6 50	do	
			33 bolts No. 1.....do.....do.....do	11 50	do.....	Philadelphia.
			184 bolts No. 2.....do.....do .....do	10 40	do	
			29 bolts No. 3.....do.....do.....do	9 50	do	
			29 bolts No. 4.....do.....do.....do	9 00	do	
			36 bolts No. 5.....do.....do.....do	8 50	do	
			130 bolts No. 6.....do.....do.....do	7 90	do	
			12 bolts No. 7.....do.....do.....do	7 25	do	
			33 bolts No. 8.....do.....do.....do	6 25	do	
			400 bolts No. 1.....do.....do.....do	11 75	do.....	Gosport.
			200 bolts No. 2 .....do.....do.....do	10 75	do	
			200 bolts No. 3.....do.....do.....do	9 90	do	
			100 bolts No. 4.....do.....do.....do	9 40	do	
			100 bolts No. 8.....do.....do.....do	6 50	do	
July 25	June 30	Henry Hendricks	3,000 pounds braziers' copper, various sizes	22½	per pound..	Charlestown.
			10 800 pounds hot-rolled sheathing copper, various sizes..	20⅔	do	
			2,050 pounds milled sheet-lead, various sizes	6	do.....	Brooklyn.
			1,000 pounds India tin	18	do	
			6 boxes IC tin plate, 14 by 20 ounces	9 00	per box.	
			10 boxes IX tin plate, 10 by 14 ounces	10 75	do	
			6 boxes SDX tin plate	17 00	do	
			6 boxes DXX tin plate	11 75	do	
			315 pounds milled lead pipe, various sizes	6	per pound.	
			76 500 pounds bolt and square copper, various sizes	20.90	do.....	Gosport.
			225,000 pounds bolt copper, various sizes	20.60	do.....	Philadelphia.
			19,500 pounds sheathing copper, various sizes	20.60	do	
			4 000 pounds bolt copper, various sizes	21.97	do.....	Pensacola.
			360 pounds braziers' copper	23	do	

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
July 25	June 30	Henry Hendricks—Cont'd..	7,400 pounds copper, various sizes	$0 21.97 per pound.	Pensacola.
			200 pounds 1⅜-inch composition sheathing nails	21 do	
			500 pounds 6d copper cut-nails	27 do	
			500 pounds 8d copper cut-nails	27 do	
			50 M copper pump tacks, ⅜-inch	40 per M.	
			50 M iron tacks, 12 to 16 ounce	8 do	
			50 pounds brass spelter	28 do	
			50 M iron brads, 1 to 1½-inch	7 do	
			4,000 pounds iron cut-nails, various sizes	4¼ do	
			10 pounds copper bell-wire	30 per pound.	
			250 welded thimbles, 2 inches diameter	3 00 per 100.	
			250.....do.....2½....do	3 75 do	
			250.....do.....3.....do	5 85 do	
			250.....do.....4.....do	13 75 do	
			100 pounds brass wire, various sizes	25 per pound.	
Aug. 1	June 30	Charles E. Price	100 gallons best winter-strained sperm oil, in tight vessels.	1 15 per gallon...	Philadelphia.
			3 000 gallons best winter-strained sperm oil	1 15 do.....	Gosport.
			10,000 pounds best sperm candles, (6 to pound)	31 per pound.	
July 27	June 30	Horton, Cordis & Co.....	5 coopers' axes	2 00 each.....	Charlestown.
			5 coopers' adzes	1 50 do	
			5 broadaxes, handled	2 50 do	
			10 narrow axes, handled	1 00 do	
			2 hollow adzes, handled	2 00 do	
			2 carpenters' adzes, handled	2 00 do	
			25 brad-awls, handled	4 do	
			25 awls, handled	2 do	
			3 braces and bitts, (48 bitts each)	7 50 do	
			2 iron braces and bitts, (20 bitts each)	3 50 do	
			5 Dearborn's balances	3 75 do	
			100 M iron brads, 1¼ to 1½-inch	10 per M.	
			20 M Randall's patent brads	15 do	
			2 setts firmer chisels, ⅛ to 2 inches, handled	2 75 per sett.	
			2 setts socket chisels, ⅜ to 2 inches, handled	2 50 do	

10 carpenters' compasses	10	each.
2 coopers' callipers	75	do
2 mast callipers	2 00	do
2 large butchers' cleavers	6 00	do
3 small butchers' cleavers	1 50	do
250 pounds ½-inch iron chain	7	per pound.
250 pounds 7-16....do	7	do
250 pounds ⅜.....do	9	do
250 pounds ¼.....do	5	do
250 pounds ⅛.....do	15	do
6 dozen fine saw files, Greaves & Sons'	75	per dozen.
12 dozen 4-inch handsaw files	83	do
12 dozen 6-inch.....do	1 38	do
12 dozen 7-inch.....do	1 87	do
1 dozen rat-tail files	3 00	do
2 setts firmer gouges, ¼ to 2 inches	3 00	per sett.
2 setts socket gouges, ⅜ to 2 inches	3 50	do
3 steel-tongued bevils	50	each.
3 bung borers	75	do
3 tap borers	33	do
6 dozen brass buttons, on plates	75	per dozen.
50 pounds copper wire	50	per pound.
50 pounds cut copper rivets	35	do
10 brass cocks	67	each.
3 coopers' crows	1 25	do
2 glazing diamonds	4 00	do
3 brass dividers	25	do
6 dozen brass escutcheons, assorted	25	per dozen.
2 dozen spike gimlets	1 00	do
2 dozen nail gimlets	33	do
6 fish kettles	2 75	each.
20 stewpans, assorted sizes	80	do
10 fryingpans	50	do
20 bakepans, assorted sizes	63	do
20 copper teakettles, (6-quart)	4 00	do
20 iron teakettles	1 00	do
4 carpenters' gauges	25	do
100 pounds China glue	16	per pound.
3,000 tenter hooks	1 00	per M.
12 butchers' knives, 12-inch	50	each.
6 cheese knives, 10-inch	50	do
100 fishing-hooks, assorted	5	do

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Navy yard where deliverable.
1849. July 27	1850. June 30	Horton, Cordis & Co.—Con.	12 broad hatchets	$0 62	each.....	Charlestown.
			24 claw-hammers	50	do	
			3 wrench-hammers	1 50	do	
			4 dozen pairs 4 by 4 inches heavy brass butt hinges, with shifting pins	5 00	per dozen.	
			3 dozen pairs 3 by 2½ inches heavy brass butt hinges, with shifting pins	5 00	do	
			6 dozen pairs 2½ by 2 inches heavy brass butt hinges, with shifting pins	4 00	do	
			8 dozen 2 by 1¾ inches heavy brass butt hinges	2 50	do	
			1 dozen 4-inch brass door hooks and eyes	3 00	do	
			1 dozen 6-inch.....do.....do	4 00	do	
			2 dozen iron butt hinges, assorted	1 00	do	
			5 gridirons	50	each.	
			5 griddles	50	do	
			5 iron ladles	25	do	
			2 waffle irons	1 50	do	
			2 iron pots	1 50	do	
			1 dozen secretary hinges, with springs	10 00	per dozen.	
			10 tinder-boxes and steel	33	each.	
			8 shoe knives	10	do	
			6 drawing-knives	90	do	
			6 pallet knives	42	do	
			4 putty knives	25	do	
			2 pitch kettles	1 00	do	
			2 hollowing knives	1 25	do	
			2 rounding knives	2 00	do	
			10 sail knives	12	do	
			4 gross blank door keys	1 50	per gross.	
			2 gross blank drawer keys	1 50	do	
			12 mortice doors, (Nashua) with mineral knobs	2 00	each.	
			10 dozen 3 inch iron tumbler padlocks, 12 keys to each	3 00	per dozen.	
			5 dozen 3-inch brass.....do.....do	3 00	do	

6 dozen 4-inch iron cupboard locks.....do.....	3 00	do
1 dozen 6-inch iron closet locks.....do.....	6 00	do
25 papers assorted sewing needles.....	5	per paper.
2,000 pounds iron cut-nails, 4 to 40d.....	4½	per pound.
1,000 pounds wrought iron nails, 6 to 12d.....	4½	do
600 pounds cut copper nails, 4 to 20d.....	8	do
200 pounds iron finishing nails, 8 and 10d.....	6	do
4 M scupper nails.....	1 00	per M.
10 M ⅞ clout nails.....	50	do
6 short jointer planes.....	1 33	each.
3 long jointer planes.....	1 75	do
6 jack planes.....	95	do
3 grooving planes.....	1 00	do
2 pairs match planes.....	2 00	do
3 astrigal planes.....	1 00	do
4 moulding planes.....	1 00	do
4 bead planes.....	1 00	do
3 plow planes.....	1 00	do
3 coopers' block planes.....	1 00	do
1 coopers' jointer long plane.....	3 00	do
1 coopers' jointer short plane.....	2 50	do
6 spoke shaves.....	38	do
3 bucket shaves.....	75	do
3 can shaves.....	75	do
3 in-shaves.....	75	do
1 ream sand paper.....	3 00	per ream.
10 2-feet rules, single and double jointed.....	50	each.
10 wood rasps.....	33	do
3 gauging rods.....	1 50	do
10 sail rubbers.....	15	do
200 pounds iron rivets, assorted sizes.....	10	per pound.
10 cast-steel shovels.....	75	each.
6 spades.....	50	do
4 shovels and tongs.....	60	do
6 Gunter's scales.....	62	do
6 screwdrivers.....	37	do
6 steelyards.....	1 00	do
10 hand saws.....	1 25	do
3 tennon saws.....	1 25	do
2 sash saws.....	1 00	do
2 compass saws.....	25	do
2 wood saws, framed.....	1 00	do

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1849. July 27	1850. June 30	Horton, Cordis & Co.—Con.	2 whip saws, pit	$1 00 each	Charlestown.
			2 cross-cut saws	3 50 do	
			2 keyhole and pad saws	50 do	
			2 dovetail saws	1 00 do	
			1,000 pounds patent deck spikes, various sizes	6 per pound.	
			4 butchers' steels	50 each.	
			4 tryirg squares	50 do	
			4 iron saws	25 do	
			4 saw setts	75 do	
			4 brass squares	4 00 do	
			4 bread sieves	1 50 do	
			4 bread shods	75 do	
			3 large tin bread scales and weights	5 00 do	
			3 small.....do.....do	3 00 do	
			3 flat.....do.....do	3 00 do	
			100 M copper tacks, various sizes	35 per M.	
			100 M tinned tacks, $\frac{1}{8}$-inch	5 do	
			100 M iron tacks, various sizes	8 do	
			10 boxes XX tin	5 00 per box.	
			2 bench vices, large	7 50 each.	
			2 bench vices, small	1 25 do	
			2 hand vices	63 do	
			2 coopers' vices	25 do	
			4 setts iron weights, 1 to 4 pounds	50 per sett.	
			4 setts iron weights, 4 to 28 pounds	2 50 do	
			4 setts lead weights, 1 ounce to 1 pound	1 00 do	
			500 pounds sheet zinc	9 per pound.	
			500 pounds pig zinc	5 do	
			200 pounds iron sheathing nails	6 do	
			20 gross $\frac{5}{8}$-inch No. 5 iron screws	15 per gross.	
			5 gross $\frac{5}{8}$-inch No. 13....do	28 do	
			10 gross $\frac{5}{8}$-inch No. 9....do	21 do	
			10 gross $\frac{3}{4}$-inch No. 9....do	22 do	

			10 gross $\frac{7}{8}$-inch No. 9....do	22	do		
			10 gross $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch No. 6....do	22	do		
			5 gross $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch No. 7....do	27	do		
			8,000 pounds pure dry white lead	5	per pound.		
			1,000 pounds lampblack	4	do		
			500 pounds red lead	$5\frac{1}{2}$	do		
			600 pounds litharge	$5\frac{1}{2}$	do		
			200 pounds Venetian red	3	do		
			3,000 pounds Spanish whiting	$\frac{3}{4}$	do		
			200 pounds chrome green, (Wood's)	35	do		
			100 pounds French yellow ochre	3	do		
			75 pounds gum shellac	12	do		
			10 pounds Prussian blue	25	do		
			1,000 gallons raw Dutch linseed oil	65	per gallon.		
			300 gallons spirits turpentine	42	do		
July 28	June 30	Marshall O. Roberts	50 cords mixed oak wood	5 00	per cord.		
			2 › tons red-ash coal	6 50	per ton.		
			100 feet 7 by 9 Bedford crown glass, double thickness	15	per foot....	Brooklyn.	
			100 feet 8 by 10 .....do.....do.....	14	do		
			100 feet 9 by 11 .....do.....do.....	14	do		
			100 feet 10 by 12 .....do.....do.....	15	do		
			100 feet 10 by 14 .....do.....do.....	15	do		
			100 feet 11 by 15 .....do.....do.....	16	do		
			100 feet 11 by 17 .....do.....do.....	18	do		
			100 feet 12 by 12 .....do.....do.....	18	do		
			100 feet 12 by 16 .....do.....do.....	18	do		
			100 feet 12 by 18 .....do.....do.....	18	do		
			24 lights flint glass, for bowsprit lanterns	75	each.		
			12 patent deck lights, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 inches	$87\frac{1}{2}$	do		
			12.....do..... $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 inches	1 00	do		
			12.....do..... $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches	1 $12\frac{1}{2}$	do		
			4 12-inch patent magazine lights, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick	13 00	do		
			4 13-inch..... ....do.....do.....	14 00	do		
			250 cords sound young oak wood	4 50	per cord.		
			100 pounds flax twine	28	per pound..	Philadelphia.	
			100 pounds cotton twine	24	do		
			25 pounds thrums	$12\frac{1}{2}$	do		
			2 barrels fish oil	20 00	per barrel.		
			20 barrels tar oil	2 $12\frac{1}{2}$	do		
			40 barrels pitch	1 50	do		
			12 barrels rosin	1 00	do		
			26 barrels clear white turpentine	3 00	do		

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.					
July 28	June 30	Marshall O. Roberts—Con..	2,700 pounds clean tallow	$0 09	per pound...	Philadelphia.
			100 sides best quality pump leather, 1,500 pounds	25	do.....	Gosport.
			200.....do..... bellows leather, one-half thin, 3,000 pounds	20	do	
			50 sides best quality hose leather, 750 pounds	27	do	
			200..... do..... rigging leather, 6,000 pounds	20	do	
			12 skins buff leather, 150 pounds	20	do	
July 27	June 30	Gay & Stratton	6,000 pounds 1½-inch round iron	2½	per pound...	Charlestown.
			5,000 pounds 1-inch.....do	2½	do	
			4,000 pounds ¾-inch.....do	2½	do	
			3 000 pounds ⅝-inch.....do	2½	do	
			2,000 pounds ½-inch.....do	3⅛	do	
			1,000 pounds ⅜ inch.....do	3½	do	
			500 pounds 5-16-inch.....do	4	do	
			300 pounds ¼-inch.....do	4	do	
			300 pounds 3-16-inch.....do	4½	do	
			2,000 pounds 6 by ⅝-inch flat iron	2½	do	
			2,000 pounds 4 by ¾-inch ...do	2½	do	
			2,000 pounds 2½ by ⅜-inch ..do	2½	do	
			1.000 pounds 2 by ½-inch ...do	2½	do	
			2,000 pounds 3 by ⅜-inch ...do	2½	do	
			2,000 pounds 2¾ by ⅝-inch ..do	2½	do	
			1,000 pounds 1 by ¼-inch ...do	3	do	
			500 pounds Russia sheet iron	13	do	
			1.000 pounds Russia or Swedes nail rods	5	do	
			1,000.....do.....do.... spike rods	5	do	
July 31	June 30	Bonsal & Brother	50 pieces blue bunting	6 00	per piece...	Gosport.
			50 pieces red ...do	6 00	do	
			50 pieces white ..do	6 00	do	
			5 pieces yellow ..do	6 00	do	
			5 pieces greene ..do	6 00	do	
			500 yards white muslin for stars	8	per yard.	
			50 dozen spool cotton, Nos. 18 and 20	30	per dozen.	

			200 yards black cambric	6	per yard.	
			100 yards hair cloth, 20 inches wide	1 20	do	
			100 yards linen osnaburgs	10	do	
			100 yards cotton osnaburgs	10	do	
			70 yards black cotton velvet	40	do	
			25 pounds white sewing thread	45	per pound.	
			25 pounds black .....do	45	do	
			50 pounds assorted....do	50	do	
Aug. 2	June 30	Paul J. Field	3 dozen 6-inch knob locks, brass works, with screws and escutcheons	14 50	per dozen...	Philadelphia.
			3 dozen 6-inch dead locks, brass works, with screws and escutcheons	7 50	do	
			4 dozen 4 inch double-faced closet locks, brass works, with screws and escutcheons	3 70	do	
			2 dozen 3-inch brass padlocks	11 50	do	
			2 dozen 7 inch brass tank-plates and screws	22 00	do	
			2 dozen pairs 2-inch brass flush hooks, eyes, and screws.	81	do	
			2 dozen 5-inch sash springs.....do	2 00	do	
			4 dozen 4½-inch.....do.....do	90	do	
			4 dozen 2½-inch buttons, with screws rounded	45	do	
			4 gross 1½-inch screws, No. 16	1 70	per gross.	
			6 dozen ⅞-inch iron drawer rollers, with screws	30	do	
			100 pounds 6d finishing nails	4 15	per 100 lbs.	
			100 pounds 8d..... do	4 15	do	
			100 pounds 10d..... do	4 15	do	
			10,000 pounds pig lead	5¼	per pound.	
July 31	June 30	D. M. Wilson & Co	16 500 pounds flat, round, and square iron, various sizes	3½	do.....	Pensacola.
			2 000 pounds sheet iron, ⅛-inch, 7 feet long by 2 feet wide.	4½	do	
			2,000 pounds boiler iron, ¼ inch thick	5½	do	
			3 000 pounds hoop iron, 1 inch	4	do	
			3,500 pounds hoop iron, 1¼ inch	4	do	
			4,000 pounds hoop iron, 1½ inch	4	do	
			5,000 pounds iron for spikes, various sizes	3½	do	
			1,000 pounds flat plate iron, 9 by ¾-inch	5	do	
			200 pounds 1½-inch cast-steel	17	do	
July 31	June 30	Lewis Timberlake	200 feet thick glass, 14 by 22 inches	12½	per foot....	Gosport.
			300.....do.....14 by 16 inches	11½	do	
			300.....do.....12 by 16 inches	12	do	
			200.....do.....10 by 12 inches	10	do	
July 19	June 30	Charles L. Ondersluys	59 tons No. 1 American gray pig iron, per ton of 2,240 pounds	23 90	per ton....	Washington.
July 27	June 30	J. R. Anderson	21,300 pounds round iron, various sizes	2.95	per pound.	Washington.

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
July 27	June 30	J. R. Anderson—Continued.	3,400 pounds plate iron	$0 04½ per pound..	Washington,
			2,500 pounds bar iron	3 do	
			9,500 pounds plate iron	4½ do	
			8,500 pounds bar iron	3 do	
			124,600 pounds round, flat, and square iron	2.92 do.....	Gosport.
			7,500 pounds plate iron, various sizes	4 do	
			5,440 pounds hoop iron.....do	3¼ do	
July 24	June 30	Nathan Merrill	50 memorandum books, large	20 each.....	Charlestown.
			50.....do.....small	10 do	
			10 blank books, 2 quires	62 do	
			10.....do.....3 quires	67 do	
			20 pieces India rubber	3 per piece.	
			60 ½-pint bottles black ink	12 per bottle.	
			10 pint bottles.....do	25 do	
			20 inkstands	17 each.	
			1 inkstandish	4 50	
			10 penknives, 4 blades	1 00 each.	
			5 reams log paper	7 25 per ream.	
			20 reams foolscap paper	3 00 do	
			10 reams letter paper	2 75 do	
			5 reams envelope paper	3 50 do	
			2 reams blotting paper	1 75 do	
			60 cards steel pens	20 per card.	
			30 sheets drawing paper	3 per sheet.	
			5 parallel rulers	2 00 each.	
			5 round rulers	25 do	
			5 flat rulers	10 do	
			5 rolling rulers	38 do	
			20 dozen lead pencils	20 per dozen.	
			500 slate pencils	10 per 100.	
			25 camel's hair pencils	1 each.	
			3,000 quills	40 per 100.	
			10 sand boxes	8 each.	

			30 pounds sand	3	per pound.	
			10 double log slates	75	each.	
			10 single ....do	12	do	
			2 boxes water colors	4 50	do	
			10 pounds wafers	75	per pound.	
			50 papers inkpowder	4	per paper.	
			6 boxes and pounce	17	each.	
			4 Gunter's scales	50	do	
			75 bolts red tape	3	per bolt.	
			10 paper folders	10	each.	
			1 box mathematical instruments	10 00		
			10 pounds sealing wax	88	per pound.	
			20 bolts taste	20	per bolt.	
Aug. 4	June 30	Samuel Locke	1,500 pounds tallow	8	per pound...	Pensacola.
			1,000 gallons sperm oil	1 25	per gallon.	
			500 gallons linseed oil	65	do	
			100 gallons neatsfoot oil	1 00	do	
			2,500 pounds white lead	7	per pound.	
			2,000 pounds black paint	7	do	
			100 pounds chrome green in oil	25	do	
			200 pounds verdigris in oil	30	do	
			50 pounds borax	25	do	
			200 pounds manganese	10	do	
			2,000 codfish hooks	5 00	per M.	
			2,000 Limerick trout hooks	10 00	do	
			200 pounds block tin	25	per pound.	
			1 barrel Venetian red, 200 pounds	4½	do	
			2 dozen brass padlocks	9 00	per dozen.	
			4 dozen iron padlocks	2 00	do	
			2 dozen cupboard locks	3 00	do	
			2 dozen claw hammers	6 00	do	
			1 dozen riveting hammers	9 00	do	
			100 pounds flour of emery	10	per pound.	
			100 yards green baize	50	per yard.	
			200 whitewash brushes	60	each.	
			100 paint brushes, 0000	75	do	
			100.....do.....00	60	do	
			20 sides bellows leather	3 50	per side.	
			20 sides pump....do	4 00	do	
			20 sides rigging...do	2 50	do	
			2 dozen sheath knives	2 00	per dozen.	
			2 dozen butcher..do	3 00	do	

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
Aug. 4	June 30	Samuel Locke—Continued..	6 smoothing planes	$0 75 each	Pensacola.
			200 corn brooms	20 do	
			200 hickory brooms	12½ do	
			6 gross ¾-inch iron screws	25 per gross.	
			6 gross 1-inch ....do	30 do	
			6 gross 1¼-inch ...do	35 do	
			6 gross 1½-inch ...do	40 do	
			6 gross 2½-inch ...do	75 do	
July 30	June 30	Lambert & Lane	6 expenditure books	2 50 each	Brooklyn.
			6 letter books, 3 quires, ½-bound	75 do	
			2 dozen 2-quire cap blank books	3 00 per dozen.	
			1 dozen 1-quire.....do	2 50 do	
			5 dozen memorandum books	1 50 do	
			1 dozen ivory letter folders	5 00 do	
			3 cases mathematical instruments	4 50 each.	
			6 dozen ½-pint bottles black ink	1 00 per dozen.	
			2 dozen pint bottles....do	1 50 do	
			1½ dozen ½-pint bottles red ink	1 50 do	
			6 dozen papers inkpowder	50 do	
			3 dozen inkstands, metal, with covers	5 00 do	
			3 dozen pieces India rubber	37½ do	
			15 reams foolscap paper	2 50 per ream.	
			10 reams regulation paper	2 75 do	
			10 reams letter paper	2 50 do	
			6 reams buff envelope paper	2 75 do	
			2 reams blotting paper	3 00 do	
			6 reams log paper	5 50 do	
			60 sheets elephant drawing paper	10 per sheet.	
			24 penknives, 4 blades	75 each.	
			1 dozen camel's hair pencils	25	
			500 slate pencils	10 per 100.	
			4 gross lead pencils	3 50 per gross.	
			12 dozen boxes steel pens and holders	1 50 per dozen.	

12 ivory pounce boxes and pounce	50	each.		
6,000 quills, No. 80	4 50	per M.		
6 rolling rules	25	each.		
6 parallel rules	1 00	do		
6 round rules	25	do		
6 flat rules	12½	do		
6 dozen ½-pint papers black sand	37½	per dozen.		
2 dozen best quality sand-boxes	2 00	do		
1½ dozen slates	3 00	do		
1½ dozen log slates	10 00	do		
1 dozen Gunter's scales, box-wood	4 50	do		
12 dozen pieces red tape	25	do		
50 rolls silk taste	25	each.		
6 boxes water colors	5 75	per box.		
6 wafer seals	18¾	each.		
12 pounds wafers	37½	per pound.		
10 pounds sealing-wax	50	do		
2 dozen expenditure books, full bound	42 00	per dozen	Gosport.	
2 dozen 3-quire letter books.....do	12 00	do		
1 dozen 3-quire order books.....do	10 50	do		
1 dozen 4-quire blank books, half bound	9 00	do		
2 dozen 3-quire blank books.....do	7 50	do		
2 dozen 2-quire blank books.....do	5 25	do		
2 dozen 1-quire blank books.....do	3 50	do		
12 dozen memorandum books, leather backs	1 75	do		
10 reams blank weekly returns	5 00	per ream.		
3 reams blank monthly returns	5 50	do		
50 reams best ruled foolscap paper	2 75	do		
30 reams best ruled letter paper	2 50	do		
5 reams best ruled log paper	6 50	do		
10 reams best ruled envelope paper	3 00	do		
2 reams best ruled blotting paper	3 25	do		
100 sheets best drawing paper	16	per sheet.		
12 dozen pint bottles black ink	1 50	per dozen.		
2 dozen ½-pint bottles red ink	1 50	do		
3 dozen wood inkstands, two holes	3 00	do		
3 dozen wood inkstands, one hole	75	do		
3 dozen glass inkstands, one hole	3 00	do		
6 dozen best quality penknives, four blades	7 50	do		
200 cards best quality steel pens	15	per card.		
6 gross best quality lead-pencils	4 00	per gross.		
200 papers black sand	2 00	per hundred.		

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
July 30	June 30	Lambert & Lane—Contin'd..	10 pounds best wafers	$0 46 per pound...	Gosport.
			20 pounds best sealing-wax	65 do	
			3 gross best red tape	3 50 per gross	
			1 gross best silk taste	26 00 do	
			2 pounds best India rubber	75 per pound.	
			1 dozen large parallel rules, 24 inches long	12 00 per dozen.	
			2 dozen Covington rulers	3 00 do	
			500 slate-pencils	12½ per hundred.	
			6 dozen camels' hair pencils	24 per dozen.	
			10 M best quills, No. 60	4 50 per M.	
			1 dozen best water colors, complete	72 00 per dozen.	
			1 dozen pounce boxes, and pounce	50 do	
			1 dozen Gunter's scales	5 50 do	
			2 dozen ivory paper knives	2 00 do	
			2 dozen wafer seals	2 50 do	
			4 dozen box-wood sand-boxes	2 25 do	
			2 dozen double log slates	11 00 do	
			2 dozen small log slates	2 00 do	
			10 reams foolscap regulation paper	4 25 per ream	Pensacola.
			10 reams plain faint-lined paper	4 00 do	
			20 reams best quality letter paper	2 50 do	
			10 gross Gillott's eagle steel pens	2 00 per gross.	
			5 reams best envelope paper	3 50 per ream.	
			½ dozen 8-quire blank books	18 00 per dozen.	
			½ dozen 6-quire.....do	15 00 do	
			1 dozen 4-quire.....do	12 00 do	
			2 dozen 2 quire.....do	9 00 do	
			2 dozen 1-quire.....do	6 00 do	
			6 dozen memorandum books	2 50 do	
			4 dozen bottles best black ink	2 00 do	
			2 dozen Congress 4 blade penknives	12 00 do	
			1 dozen 6-quire letter books	15 00 do	
			½ dozen sand-papers	3 00 do	

July 27	June 30	Tucker, Cooper & Co.....	25 barrels rosin.....	1	12½ per barrel....	Brooklyn.
			20 pounds copper hose rivets.....		45 per pound.	
			10 pounds copper hose bars.....		45 do	
			12 pair magazine locks.....	1	75 each.	
			600 pounds match rope.....		12½ per pound.	
			25 dozen c. s. ship scrapers.....	4	25 per dozen.	
			100 pounds best brown soap.....		10 per pound.	
			6 pounds sal ammoniac.....		12 do	
			1 barrel coal tar.....	6	00 per barrel.	
			100 barrels best thin tar.....	2	00 do	
			70 barrels white turpentine.....	2	75 do	
			75 pounds sewing thread, assorted.....		75 per pound.	
			25 pounds shoe thread.....		55 do	
			2,000 pounds tallow.....		10 do	
			75 pounds thrums.....		25 do	
			7,000 quills, for tubes.....	1	50 per M.	
			200 pounds beeswax.....		28 per pound.	
			10 pounds small copper wire.....		35 do	
			40 pounds black worsted yarn.....		80 do	
			18 china bowls, and fixtures, for water closets.....	10	00 per set.	
			2 dozen comp. water closet locks.....	21	00 per dozen.	
			3,000 barrel hoop-poles, first quality.....	2	50 per hundred.	
			50 bundles coopers' flag.....		15 per bundle.	
			4,000 ⅜-inch yellow pine deck plugs.....	2	00 per M.	
			2,000 1-inch.....do.....do.....	2	00 do	
			5 000 1¼-inch.....do.....do.....	3	50 do	
			5 bolts, each 18 inches, white, scarlet, and blue, bunting..	6	50 per bolt.	
			5 bolts, each 12 inches.....do.....do.....do.....	4	75 do	
			5 bolts, each 9 inches, white and blue.....do.....	3	50 do	
			20 bolts, each 4 inches.....do.....do.....	1	75 do	
			500 best Shaker corn brooms.....	2	25 per dozen.	
			400 best hickory brooms.....	1	00 do	
			100 Bristol brick.....		04½ each.	
			12 pounds best bristles.....	2	50 per pound.	
			6 dozen rolls green worsted binding.....		30 per roll.	
			100 fathoms ⅜-inch short-linked proof chain, 800 pounds		6½ per pound.	
			150..do....3-16.....do.....do..... 800....do..		7½ do	
			130..do....4-16.....do.....do..... 600....do..		9½ do	
			135..do....3-16.....do.....do..... 300....do..		11 do	
			10 yards bottle-green cloth.....	3	00 per yard.	
			40 yards 24-inch haircloth.....	1	00 do	
			15..do..28-inch....do.....	1	25 do	

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
July 27	June 30	Tucker, Cooper, & Co.—Continued.	15 yards 30-inch haircloth	$1 45 per yard	Brooklyn.
			10 do 26-inch do	1 10 do	
			500 pounds spun cotton, for calking	11 per pound.	
			12 boatswain's silver calls	3 00 each.	
			3 pounds cat-gut	2 50 per pound.	
			25 yards fearnought	60 per yard.	
			50 yards black silk gimp	15 do	
			1,000 pounds hambroline	13 per pound.	
			1 000 pounds houseline	13 do	
			500 sheets large middle horn	7 per sheet.	
			100 pounds picked curled hair	35 per pound.	
			6 coasting lines, 80 fathoms, ¾ inch	2 50 each.	
			2 dozen cod lines	5 50 per dozen.	
			25 dozen fishing lines, 30 fathoms each	1 50 do	
			500 pounds tarred marline	14 per pound.	
			500 pounds white marline	15 do	
			1,000 sailmakers' seaming needles	1 75 per 100.	
			100 4-thread needles	3 00 do	
			100 gallons fish oil	40 per gallon.	
			4 barrels tar oil	10 50 per barrel.	
			100 barrels pitch	1 50 do	
			25 wood hand-pumps	50 each.	
			2 dozen seaming and roping palms, mounted	3 50 per dozen.	
			3,000 pounds hemp, for wiping stuff, in compact bales, of 100 pounds each	7½ per pound	Gosport.
			1,000 pounds hemp packing yarn, in compact bales, of 100 pounds each	12 do	
Sept. 21	Dec. 30	S. J. Perry	40,000 cubic feet yellow-pine plank stocks	25 per cubic ft	Charlestown.
			5,000 do do promiscuous	25 do	
			20,000 do do plank stocks	25 do	Brooklyn.
			10,000 do do promiscuous	25 do	
Sept. 13	Dec. 30	Samuel B. Grice	1,500 superficial feet cherry boards	75 00 per M feet	Pensacola.
			1,000 do black walnut	75 00 do	
			1,000 do St. Domingo mahogany	190 00 do	

Sept. 25	Dec. 30	Julius R. Barstow	30,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks		36¾	per cubic ft.	Brooklyn.
			10,000.....do...promiscuous timber		36¾	do	
			10 000.....do...plank and boards		40 00	per M feet.	
Sept. 10	Dec. 30	Fortune C. Parsons	600 white oak knees, or 4,500 sided inches		1 60	per sq. inch	Kittery.
Sept. 10	Dec. 30	John Fleming	15 000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks		34	per cubic ft.	Philadelphia.
Sept. 11	Dec. 30	Addison & Cockrell	26 000 superficial feet white pine		43 47	per M feet	Washington.
Sept. 14	Dec. 30	W. L. Williams	1,668 feet white oak oar rafters		7	per foot	Pensacola.
			130 cubic feet ash logs		30	per cubic ft.	
Sept. 8	Dec. 30	Francis Church	2,500...do...white oak		45	do	Pensacola.
			2,000...do...yellow pine		35	do	
Sept. 11	Dec. 30	Edward Bates	500.....do...yellow poplar		37 30	per M feet	Washington.
			2,000...do...black walnut		47 10	do	
Sept. 2	Dec. 30	Samuel P. Brown	Black spruce spars		10	per inch	Charlestown.
			.....do.....poles		30	per pole.	
			25 spruce spars, 55 to 60 feet long		8 50	each.	
			25.....do.....45 to 50 feet long		6 00	do	
			500 inches spruce spars		16	per inch.	
Sept. 8	Dec. 30	Bigler & Church	1,500 feet ash logs		35	per foot	Washington.
			200 handspikes		60	each	Gosport.
Sept. 8	Dec. 30	John Petty	2 856 cubic feet yellow pine		40	per cubic ft.	Gosport.
			27,000 feet white ash		35 00	per M feet.	
			6,000 feet black walnut		45 00	do	
			1,000 feet cherry		45 00	do	
			4,000 feet elm		40 00	do	
			6,000 feet cypress		35 00	do	
Sept. 7	Dec. 30	Edward H. Herbert	31,000 cubic feet white oak		24	per cubic ft	Gosport.
			714 cubic feet white oak thick stuff		75	do	
			White oak or hickory small butts, 4 pieces, 20 feet in length		5 00	each.	
			..... do.....do.....4..do...14....do		3 00	do	
			.....do.....do.....4..do...10....do		2 00	do	
			.....do.....do.....4..do....6....do		1 00	do	
			5,000 white oak barrel staves		20 00	per M.	
			10,181 cubic feet yellow pine		27	per cubic ft.	
			20,000 feet yellow pine plank stocks		23	do	
Sept. 6	Dec. 30	Francis A. Gibbons	40,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks		38½	do	Charlestown.
			4,000.....do.....butt pieces		41	do	
			420 sided inches white oak knees		1 10	per sq. inch.	
			800.....do.....boat knees		40	do	
Sept. 8	Dec. 30	George W. Churchman	60,000 feet white pine		19 00	per M feet	Philadelphia.
			35,000.....do		37 00	do	
			3,000 feet white ash		6	per cubic ft.	

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.					
Sept. 10	Dec. 30	T. Spencer Kirby.....	425 hickory bars.....	$0 60	each.....	Brooklyn.
			10,000 feet cypress boards.....	35 00	per M feet.	
			3 700 feet black walnut.....	6 00	per 100 feet.	
Sept. 8	Dec. 30	George W. Jenness.....	36,000 feet white pine.....	35 00	per M feet...	Kittery.
			5,000 feet cypress.....	40 00	do	
			17,000 feet white ash.....	36 50	do	
			4,500 feet black walnut.....	70 00	do	
Sept. 7	Dec. 30	John A. Higgins.....	Live-oak keelsons, for frigates.....	1 69	per cubic ft..	Brooklyn.
			.....do.....for sloop of war.....	1 69	do	
			Spar timber.			
			3 yellow pine sticks, 50 feet long.....	50	do	
			3.....do.....45....do.....	40	do	
			4.....do.....73....do.....	60	do	
			4.....do.....65....do.....	40	do	
			4.....do.....52....do.....	40	do	
			4.....do.....48....do.....	30	do	
			2.....do.....54....do.....	30	do	
			4.....do.....72....do.....	50	do	
			4.....do.....65....do.....	35	do	
			25 white oak knees, sided 7 inches.....	1 50	per sq. inch..	Pensacola.
			25.....do.....6..do.....	1 40	do	
			25.....do.....5..do.....	1 60	do	
Sept. 1	Dec. 30	William Lang.....	2,000 feet No. 1 white pine.....	40 00	per M feet...	Charlestown.
			30,000..do...2....do.....	37 50	do	
			800 cubic feet white ash butt pieces.....	35	per cubic ft.	
			500 feet cherry boards.....	60 00	per M feet.	
			20 000 feet white ash plank.....	35 00	do	
			500 feet cherry plank.....	60 00	do	
			1,000 feet black walnut boards	65 00	per M feet.	
			1,500....do.....do.....	65 00	do	
			500 feet black walnut.....	65 00	per M feet...	Charlestown.

			10,000 feet cypress boards	60	00	do	
			575 cubic feet yellow locust		35	per cubic foot.	
			17 cubic feet fustic		50	do	
			1,200 feet cedar boards	60	00	per M feet.	
Sept. 8	Dec. 30	Nathaniel Jarvis	500 feet 4½-inch white pine	35	00	do	Brooklyn.
			700 feet 4-inch ....do	37	00	do	
			1,000 feet 3-inch ....do	37	00	do	
			2,000 feet 2½-inch ...do	37	00	do	
			1,000 feet 2½-inch ...do	35	00	do	
			12,000 feet 2-inch ...do	35	00	do	
			1,000 feet 1¾-inch ...do	35	00	do	
			11,000 feet 1½-inch ..do	35	00	do	
			10,000 feet 1¼-inch ..do	35	00	do	
			11.000 feet 1-inch ...do	35	00	do	
			4,000 feet ¾-inch ....do	35	00	do	
			9,000 feet ⅝-inch ....do	35	00	do	
			10,000 feet 2-inch merchantable white pine	27	00	do	
			do ....do ....do	27	00	do	
			do ....do ....do	27	00	do	
			10,000 feet box boards	16	00	do	
			2,000 merchantable Albany plank		27	per plank.	
			1,300 merchantable Albany boards		21	per board.	
Sept. 10	Dec. 30	Stephen G. Begert	500 cubic feet Long Island locust	1	20	per cubic foot.	Brooklyn.
			18 cubic feet yellow Long Island locust	2	00	do	
			37 ....do ....do ....do	1	20	do	
			150 ....do ....do	1	20	do	
			100 feet maple joist	9	00	per 100 feet.	
			25 feet maple veneers	10	00	do	
			1,000 feet cedar boards	38	00	per M feet.	
			100 feet cherry plank, 2½-inch		5⅓	per cubic foot.	
			100 ....do 2-inch		5⅓	do	
			100 ....do 1½-inch		5⅓	do	
			100 feet cherry boards, 1-inch		7	do	
			100 ....do ....⅞-inch		7	do	
			100 ....do ....⅝-inch		5	do	
			100 ....do ....½-inch		5	do	
			100 feet cherry joist, 4 x 4 inches		5	do	
			150 ....do ....3½ x 3½ .do		5	do	
			2,000 feet white wood boards	21	00	per M feet.	
			400 feet St. Domingo mahogany, 4½-inch thick		35	per cubic foot.	Gosport.
			304 ....do ....do ....4-inch thick		30	do	
			156 ....do ....do ....do		30	do	

No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
Sept. 10	Dec. 30	S. G. Bogert—Continued...	180 feet St. Domingo mahogany, 12-inch wide	$0 15 per cubic foot.	Gosport.
			134.....do.....do.....do	15 do	
			64.....do.....do.....do	15 do	
			56.....do.....do.....do	15 do	
			4,000 feet bay mahogany plank and boards	15 per foot.	
			50,000 feet white pine boards and plank	49 00 per M feet...	Pensacola.
			10,000 feet juniper	18 00 do	
Sept. 7	Dec. 30	Alpheus Fobes	1,008 inches ash timber, various sizes	30 per inch...	Brooklyn.
			12,000 feet ash plank.....do	30 00 per M feet.	
			6,000.....do.....do	31 00 do	
			9,000.....do.....do	30 00 do	
			17,400.....do.....do	31 00 do	
			2,250.....do.....do	32 00 do	
			12,950.....do.....do	31 00 do	
			3,500.....do.....do	31 00 do	
			50 white ash oar rafters, 17 feet long, 850 feet	6 per foot	
			100.....do.....16...do..1,600 feet	5¾ do	
			150.....do.....15...do..2,250 feet	5½ do	
			300.....do.....14...do..4,200 feet	5¼ do	
			500.....do.....13...do..6,500 feet	5 do	
			300.....do.....12...do..3,600 feet	4¾ do	
			120 feet 3½-inch mahogany	1 60 per 100 feet.	
			100 feet 4-inch....do	1 40 do	
			100 feet 3-inch....do	1 40 do	
			150 feet 2½-inch...do	1 40 do	
			200 feet 2-inch....do	1 40 do	
			100 feet 1¾-inch...do	1 40 do	
			200 feet 1½-inch...do	1 70 do	
			250 feet 1-inch....do	2 00 do	
			150 feet ⅞-inch....do	1 60 do	
			100 feet ¾-inch....do	1 60 do	
			200 feet 1⅛ and 2-inch mahogany	1 60 do	
			100 feet assorted mahogany veneers	1 20 do	

			200 cubic feet African mahogany	1 25	per cubic foot.	
			5,000 feet white pine plank stocks	40 00	per M feet...	Gosport.
			9,000 feet Susquehannah pine	35 00	do	
			30,000 feet.....do....2-inch thick	34 00	do	
			30,000 feet.....do....1½-inch thick	35 00	do	
			35,000 feet Susquehannah pine boards, 1-inch thick	35 00	do	
			20,000.....do.....⅝-inch thick	35 00	do	
			15,000.....do.....No. 2, 2-in. thick.	23 00	do	
			15,000.....do.....do...1-in. thick.	23 00	do	
			3 tons lignumvitæ	49 00	per ton.	
Oct. 6	Nov. 10	John Brown	700 tons best Cumberland lump coal	6 17	do	Kittery.
July 27	June 30	Daniel J. Turner	2,000 bushels best charcoal	9½	per bushel...	Gosport.

ABSTRACT OF OFFERS

MADE

TO FURNISH NAVAL SUPPLIES,

COMING

UNDER THE COGNIZANCE

OF THE

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIR,

EXHIBITING,

In scales, from No. 1 *to No.* 16 *inclusive, as well those which were accepted as those which were rejected, between the* 4*th of December,* 1848 (*date of last report*) *and the* 14*th of November,* 1849*: reported in obedience to the act of Congress of March* 3, 1843.

No. 1.

Proposals to furnish 700 tons best Cumberland lump coal on board the steamer Mississippi, at the navy-yard, Gosport, Virginia.

Wm. W. Davis, at	$6 00	per ton of	2,240 pounds.
Beverly Tucker	5 62	do	do
Manning & Lee	5 20	do	do

Accepted the proposal of Manning & Lee, who entered into contract on the 30th April, 1849, to deliver the coal as rapidly as possible.

No. 2.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, at the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts, under advertisement of 22d May, 1849.

	Bidders.	Class 1. Iron.	Class 2. Copper.	Class 3. Hardware.	Class 4. Flax canvass.	Class 5. Ship-chandlery.	Class 6. Paints and oils.	Class 7. Oakum.	Class 8. Manilla hemp.	Class 9. Stationery.	Class 10. Wood and coal.	Class 11. Naval stores.
		Amount.										
1	Joseph Tuckerman	$1,331 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Plume & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,427 50
3	W. & H. McKim	.....	$3,085 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Tucker, Cooper, & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,780 00	.....	.....	.....
5	Revere Copper Company	.....	3,105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	D. M. Wilson & Co	1,186 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Alpheus Fobes	2,265 00	6,900 00	.....	$9,750 00	.....	$2,346 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	J. R. Anderson	1,128 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	L. Timberlake	.....	.....	.....	4,285 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Nathaniel Merrill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$291 32	.....	.....
11	Horton, Cordis, & Co	.....	.....	$1,551 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,842 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Wm. E. Coffin & Co	1,220 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Horton, Cordis, & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,637 00
16	Henry Hendricks	.....	2,989 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Whittier & Sweetser	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,487 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Horton, Cordis, & Co	1,156 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

19	Benjamin Loring & Co.									315 10		
20	W. N. Clem.			2,210 73								
21	Warren B. Thomas										$530 00	
22	Horton, Cordis, & Co.							$740 00				
23	M. C. Warren			1,934 61								
24	Horton, Cordis, & Co.								4,380 00			
25	William Lang			1,960 87								
26	Do					1,785 70	1,396 25	675 00				2,618 75
27	Horton, Cordis, & Co.		3,019 75									
28	John Marsh									305 60		
29	Charles S. Burgess						1,416 75					
30	William Lang	1,098 00										
31	Horton, Cordis, & Co				4,425 00							
32	M. O. Roberts	1,699 50	3,608 00	2,243 79		2,359 70	1,515 50	700 00	5,500 00		412 50	3,122 50
33	Charles Scudder & Co.			1,824 97								
34	Horatio Alden							700 00				
35	Moore and Hooton	1,326 67										
36	Albert G. Browne								4,780 00			2,768 00
37	Joseph Grice							900 00	5,800 00		750 00	4,426 25
38	George W. Shaw						1,462 75					
39	Francis Burritt				4,275 00				5,200 00			
40	L. Timberlake				4,247 50							
41	James M. Shaw							700 00	5,096 00			3,042 00
42	Gay & Stratton	1,063 00										
43	Grant & Barton				4,152 50							
44	Alfred E. Smith	1,464 00										
45	Do		3,275 00				1,566 50	800 00				
46	John A. Higgins					3,197 25						
47	Do							900 00				
48	Do								4,200 00			
49	Do						1,660 50					
50	Do											3,232 50
51	Do	1,657 00										
52	Do			2,693 57								
53	Thomas Ellis						1,610 37½					
54	Charles Brooks & Co.			1,835 18								
55	Cameron & Brand				4,650 00							
56	John Travers				4,675 00							

Accepted.—Offer No. 42, of Gay & Stratton, for class 1; No. 16, of Henry Hendricks, for class 2; No. 11, of Horton, Cordis, & Co., for class 3; No. 43, of Grant & Barton, for class 4; No. 26, of Wm. Lang, for class 5; No. 13, of Horton, Cordis, & Co., for class 6; No. 26, of Wm. Lang, for class 7; No. 48, of John A. Higgins, for class 8; No. 10, of Nathaniel Merrill, for class 9; No. 32, of M. O. Roberts, for class 10; No. 26, of Wm. Lang, for class 11.

No. 3.—*Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, under advertisement of May 22, 1849.*

	Bidders.	Class 1. Iron.	Class 2. Copper.	Class 3. Lead and tin.	Class 4. Nails.	Class 5. Glass.	Class 6. Flax canvass.	Class 7. Cotton canvass.	Class 8. Twine.	Class 9. Sperm oil and candles.
1	Lambert & Lane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Frederick R. Lee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	William Lang	$6,914 00	.....	$727 78	$858 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6,160 00
4	W. N. Clem	8,242 50	.....	700 07	777 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	W. & H. McKim	.....	$758 78	.....	801 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tucker, Cooper, & Co	.....	.....	702 55	763 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Storer & Stephenson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Tucker, Cooper, & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Charles Secor & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	W. E. Hooper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6,753 50	.....	.....
11	James Maul, jr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	informal.	.....	.....
12	Timberlake & Rickets	.....	.....	712 07	787 25	$418 36	.....	.....	$416 25	.....
13	J. R. Anderson	6,604 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Joseph Tuckerman	7,480 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Manning, Stimson, & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	John A. Mitchell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Bartlett, Smith, & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,275 00
18	H. & J. Hopkins	7,034 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Kennedy & Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	352 04	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	M. O. Roberts	9,852 52	856 24	757 90	980 00	323 00	.....	.....	440 75	6,800 00
21	D. & A. Kingsland & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,890 00
22	Fox & Polhemus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,017 50	.....	.....
23	F. D. Gifford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Moore & Hooven	7,499 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	B. F. Lyon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	William Lang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

27	Alpheus Fobes	.....	1,284 80	1,244 75	1,275 00	358 60	$6,400 00	14,400 00	704 45	8,500 00
28	L. Timberlake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,070 50	.....	.....	.....
29	Timberlake & Rickets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,308 00	.....	.....
30	Joseph Grice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	D. M. Wilson & Co	6,894 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Tatem & Brothers	.....	.....	701 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Henry Hendricks	.....	738 76	655 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Bonsal & Brother	7,287 70	.....	.....	739 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Wetmore & Co	6,627 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Cutler and Stickley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	C. Scudder & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	John A. Higgins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Do	.....	919 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576 00	.....
41	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Do	.....	.....	.....	885 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Do	.....	.....	693 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	W. W. Davis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Phelps, Dodge, & Co	.....	711 26	670 57	712 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Williams & Hindman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 25	.....
49	F. Burritt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100 00	7,383 50	407,50	.....
50	Grant & Barton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,901 50	.....	.....	.....
51	Joseph Jackson & Co	6,571 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	A. E. Smith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	J. M. Shaw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,970 00
54	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	E. C. Milikin & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00
56	Thomas Ellis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	A. E. Smith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Do	.....	informal.	769 30	799 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,640 00
60	Do	8,245 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	L. Timberlake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,039 00	.....	.....	.....
62	John Travers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,495 00	.....	.....	.....
63	Cameron & Brand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400 00	.....	.....	.....
64	Fowle & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Accepted.—Offer No. 51, of J. Jackson & Son, for class 1; No. 47, of Phelps, Dodge, & Co., for class 2; No. 33, of Henry Hendricks, for class 3; No. 47, of Phelps, Dodge, & Co., for class 4; No. 20, of M. O. Roberts, for class 5; No. 50, of Grant & Barton, for class 6; No. 10, of W. E. Hooper, for class 7; No. 49, of Francis Burritt, for class 8; No. 17, of Bartlett, Smith, & Co., for class 9.

No. 3—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

	Bidders.	Class 10. Fire wood.	Class 11. Coal.	Class 12. Paints and oils.	Class 13. Leather.	Class 14. Hardware.	Class 15. Brushes.	Class 16. Ship-chandlery.	Class 17. Stationery.
1	Lambert & Lane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$120 25
2	Frederick R. Lee	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,043 07½	.....	.....	.....
3	William Lang	.....	.....	$3,802 50	$1,512 50	2,859 97	$494 00	$3,400 02	.....
4	W. N. Clem	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,719 29	.....	.....	.....
5	W. & H. McKim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tucker, Cooper, & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416 75	.....	.....
7	Storer & Stephenson	.....	.....	3,872 50	.....	.....	.....	3,145 98	.....
8	Tucker, Cooper, & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,103 78	.....
9	Charles Secor & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,808 42	.....
10	W. E. Hooper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	James Maul, jr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Timberlake & Rickets	.....	.....	4,067 50	1,351 00	2,953 77	454 85	3,460 69	.....
13	J. R. Anderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Joseph Tuckerman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Manning, Stimson, & Co	.....	Informal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	John A. Mitchell	$1,310 00	$1,722 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Bartlett, Smith, & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	H. & J. Hopkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Kennedy & Hill	.....	.....	3,804 22½	.....	.....	402 85	.....	.....
20	M. O. Roberts	1,125 00	1,950 00	4,104 50	1,520 00	.....	486 50	4,407 62	.....
21	D. & A. Kingsland & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Fox & Polhemus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	F. D. Gifford	.....	informal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Moore & Hooven	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	B. F. Lyon	.....	.....	5,173 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	William Lang	1,500 00	1,661 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Alpheus Fobes	.....	.....	7,581 25	2,260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

28	L. Timberlake								
29	Timberlake & Rickets								
30	Joseph Grice	2,500 00	2,200 00				704 20		
31	D. M. Wilson & Co								
32	Tatem & Brothers								
33	Henry Hendricks								
34	Bonsal & Brother								
35	Wetmore & Co								
36	Cutler & Stickley			3,859 00					
37	C. Scudder & Co						381 95		
38	John A. Higgins							4,241 54	
39	Do								
40	Do								
41	Do			4,335 00					
42	Do						713 00		
43	Do								
44	Do								
45	Do				1,865 00				
46	W. W. Davis		2,150 00						
47	Phelps, Dodge, & Co								
48	Williams & Hindman				1,245 00		368 25	3,493 73	
49	F. Burritt								
50	Grant & Barton								
51	Joseph Jackson & Co								
52	A. E. Smith							3,653 29	
53	J. M. Shaw								
54	Do			3,908 05					
55	E. C. Millikin & Co								
56	Thomas Ellis			4,090 12½					
57	A. E. Smith					2,924 55			
58	Do			4,420 00					
59	Do								
60	Do								
61	L. Timberlake								
62	John Travers								
63	Cameron & Brand								
64	Fowle & Co		Informal.						

Accepted.—Offer No. 20, of M. O. Roberts, for class 10; No. 26, of William Lang, for class 11; No. 3, of William Lang, for class 12; No. 48, of Williams & Hindman, for class 13; No. 4, of W. N. Clem, for class 14; No. 48, of Williams & Hindman, for class 15; No. 8, of Tucker, Cooper, & Co., for class 16; No. 1, of Lambert & Lane, for class 17.

No. 4.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1850, at the navy-yard, Philadelphia, under advertisement of 22d May, 1849.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1. Iron.	Class No. 2. Copper.	Class No. 3. Hardware.	Class No. 4. Flax canvass.	Class No. 5 Cotton canvass.	Class No. 6. Ship-chandlery.	Class No. 7. Sperm oil.
		Amount.						
1	Bonsal & Brother	$4,533 00			$4,817 00	$1,497 80		
2	Francis Burritt				4,704 95			
3	L. Timberlake				4,455 85			
4	Grant & Barton							
5	Jos. Jackson & Son	4,787 25						
6	Alfred E. Smith		$61,762 50					
7	Thomas Ellis							$148 00
8	Revere Copper Company		54,337 50					
9	Fox & Polhemus					1,494 30		
10	William Lang	4,087 70						
11	Moore & Hooven	4,948 33						
12	Henry Hendricks		50,367 00					
13	Charles E. Price							115 00
14	William E. Hooper					1,388 20		
15	M. O. Roberts	6,640 00	63,570 00	$758 25			$530 63	120 00
16	James Maul, jr					informal.		
17	D. M. Wilson & Co	4,442 00						
18	L. Timberlake				4,774 80			
19	Bowlby & Brenner			707 52				

20	Phelps, Dodge, & Co		52,616 25					
21	Tatham & Brothers			informal.				
22	W. & H. M'Kim		54,783 00					
23	Hollingsworth & Co		55,845 00					
24	Daniel S. Grice							165 00
25	Paul J. Field			704 87				
26	J. R. Anderson	4,316 25						
27	Alpheus Fobes	7,708 50	97,800 00		9,720 00			
28	Jos. Tuckerman	4,874 00						
29	John Travers				5,362 00			
30	Cameron & Brand				5,378 00			
31	Timberlake & Ricketts					1,513 65		
32	Jos. Grice						925 75	195 00
33	John A. Higgins	6,709 00						
34	Do			1,267 00				
35	Do				7,828 00			
36	Do						718 50	

ACCEPTED.

No. 10, of William Lang.....for class No. 1.
No. 12, of H. Hendricks.....do...No. 2.
No. 25, of P. J. Field.....do...No. 3.
No. 4, of Grant & Barton.....do...No. 4.
No. 14, of Wm. E. Hooper.....do...No. 5.
No. 15, of M. O. Roberts.....do...No. 6.
No. 13, of Charles E. Price.....do...No. 7.

No. 5.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, at the navy-yard at Washington, under advertisement of May 22, 1849.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.
		Iron.	Copper.	Hardware.	Lead and tin.	Paints.	Pig iron.
		Amount of bid.					
1	William B. Scott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,397 50
2	Henry Hendricks	.....	$356 50	.....	$1,946 00	.....	.....
3	O Connors & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00
4	Fitzhugh Coyle	.....	.....	.....	.....	$381 60	.....
5	Tatham & Brothers	.....	.....	.....	2,048 13	.....	.....
6	Bonsal & Brother	$1,786 75	393 20	$11 20	2,138 80	336 60	1,320 00
7	Charles L. Ondersluys	1,855 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,195 00
8	Thomas P. Morgan	.....	.....	.....	.....	367 50	.....
9	Webb & Hatch	.....	.....	.....	.....	346 50	.....
10	Joseph Grice	.....	697 50	165 00	.....	.....	.....
11	O. Whittlesey	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 60	.....
12	Alfred E. Smith	.....	.....	.....	2,472 50	349 20	.....
13	Do	2,163 00	439 50	54 00	.....	.....	.....
14	M. O. Roberts	2,218 00	403 00	3 42	2,668 00	361 04	.....
15	D. M. Wilson & Co	1,937 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	William N. Clem	.....	.....	3 30	2,361 00	.....	.....
17	William Lang	1,831 00	.....	.....	2,560 50	310 60	1,400 00
18	Tucker, Cooper, & Co	.....	.....	.....	2,080 50	.....	.....
19	W. & H. McKim	.....	372 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

20	Alpheus Fobes				4,347 50	677 00	3,750 00
21	Hollingsworth & Co		379 75				
22	E. Pratt & Brother						1,200 00
23	J. R. Anderson	1,538 85					1,500 00
24	Timberlake & Ricketts		410 75		2,352 62	330 72	
25	Joseph Tuckerman	2,163 00					1,650 00
26	Phelps, Dodge, & Co		356 50		1,937 50		
27	John A. Higgins				2,376 50		
28	Do		542 50				
29	Do					370 90	
30	Do			102 00			
31	Do						1,600 00
32	O. Whittlesey					330 60	

ACCEPTED.

No. 23, of J. R. Anderson.....for class No. 1.
No. 26, of Phelps, Dodge, & Co., (by lot).....do...No. 2.
No. 16, of William N. Clem.....do...No. 3.
No. 26, of Phelps, Dodge, & Co.....do...No. 4.
No. 17, of William Lang.....do...No. 5.
No. 7, of C. L. Ondersluys.....do...No. 6.

No 6.—*Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, at the navy-yard, Gosport, Virginia, under advertisement of May 22, 1849.*

	Bidders.	Class No. 1. Round iron.	Class No. 2. Flat and hoop iron.	Class No. 3. Copper.	Class No. 4. Hardware.	Class No. 5. Lead, tin, and zinc.	Class No. 6. Glass.	Class No. 7. Flax canvass.	Class No. 8. Cotton canvass.	Class 9. Twine.
1	Fitzhugh Coyle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 & 3	Alfred E. Smith	$4,964	.....	$19,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Grant & Barton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10,420	.....	.....
5	Francis Burritt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,700	$4,614	$886
6	Wm. H. Gunnell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Jos. Jackson & Son	3,893 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Bluford & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 & 10	Thomas Ellis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$134	.....	.....	.....
11	Crocker Brothers & Co	.....	.....	17,212 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Simmons & Shuster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Lewis Timberlake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,625	.....	.....
14	E. C. Millikin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Fowle & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	D. Fisher & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	D. & A. Kingsland & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	A. T. D. Gifford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Phelps, Dodge & Co	.....	.....	16,545	.....	$682 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Bonsel & Bro	3,824	$577 50	19,048 50	$3,205 20	678 70	153	.....	.....	988
21	R. H. Cliff & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Tatham & Brothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	694 02	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Jno. M. Drewry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Seymore Browne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Tucker, Cooper & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	728 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Moore & Hooven	4,201 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Wm. & H. McKim	.....	.....	$17,174 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 to 33	Plume & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	817 70	.....	.....	.....	1,080

34	Alpheus Fobes		2,166			1,611 50	170			1,440
35	Hollingsworth & Co			20,652 56						
36 to 40	Dickson, Mallory & Co					2,203 22			4,798 50	
41	Manning, Stimson & Co									
42	L. Timberlake					753 05	115 50	10,695	4,451	931
43	Jos. Tuckerman	4,828 25								
44	C. Pendergrast									
45	C. E. Price									
46	Fox & Polhemus								4,463 75	
47	J. M. Scholfield									
48	Jos. Grice						131			
49	Jno. M. Drewry									
50 to 53	C. & Geo. Reid					2,201 50		13,750	5,897 50	
54	Butler & Camp									
55	Bluford & Co									
56	M. O. Roberts	5,607	663 90	19,890	5,001 64	858 13	250			1,036
57	E. P. Tabb & Co				4,571 35	963 70				
58	C. Hall & Co									
59	C. L Ondersluys	4,206 50	647							
60	D. I. Turner									
61	Wm. Lang	3,710 59	711 70			779 60	652			1,116
62	J. L. Scholfield						182			
63	J. R. Anderson	3,638 32	476 80							
64	W. E. Hooper								4,197 50	
65	Wm. W. Davis									
66	Kennedy & Hill									
67	Lambert & Lane									
68	Bonsal & Brother									
69	H. Hendricks			15,988 50						
70 & 71	D. M. Wilson & Co	3,675 70	592 60							
72	Jno. Travers							12,200		
73	Cameron & Brand							11,450		
74 to 88	J. A. Higgins	5,295 50	902 75	20,655	3,196 95	591	200			1,049
89	D. S. Grice									

No. 6—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

	Bidders.	Class No. 10. Ship chandlery.	Class No. 11. Paints, oils, &c.	Class No. 12. Sperm candles and oil.	Class No. 13. Hemp.	Class No. 14. Stationery.	Class No. 15. Wood.	Class No. 16. Coal.	Class No. 17. Charcoal.	Class No. 18. Leather.	Class No. 19. Dry goods.
1	Fitzhugh Coyle	.....	$7,712 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 & 3	Alfred E. Smith	.....	6,848 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Grant & Barton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Francis Burritt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Wm. H. Gunnell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$12,040	.....	.....	.....
7	Jos. Jackson & Son	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Bluford & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$325	.....	$200	$3,000	.....
9 & 10	Thomas Ellis	.....	6,990 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Crocker Brothers & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Simmons & Shuster	$1,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Lewis Timberlake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	E. C. Millikin	.....	.....	$6,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Fowle & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,460	.....	.....	.....
16	D. Fisher & Co	.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	D. & A. Kingsland & Co	.....	.....	6,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	A. T. D. Gifford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	informal.	.....	.....	.....
19	Phelps, Dodge & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Bonsal & Bro	1,521	6,665	.....	$530	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,640	$1,242 50
21	R. H. Cliff & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,900	.....	.....	.....
22	Tatham & Brothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Jno. M. Drewry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....
24	Seymore Browne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,420	360	.....	.....
25	Tucker, Cooper & Co	.....	.....	.....	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,364 75
26	Moore & Hooven	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	W. & H. McKim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 to 33	Plume & Co	1,481 50	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,301 50	1,542 05

34	Alpheus Fobes	3,350	13,597 50	9,500			1,000				2,590
35	Hollingsworth & Co.										
36 to 40	Dickson, Mallory & Co.	1,438 50	6,771 80								1,363
41	Manning, Stimson & Co.							10,600			
42	L. Timberlake		6,668							4,251 75	1,325 50
43	Jos. Tuckerman										
44	C. Pendergrast							10,200			
45	C. E. Price			6,550							
46	Fox & Polhemus										
47	J. M. Scholfield		7,051 75								
48	Jos. Grice									4,440	
49	J. M. Drewry						362 50				
50 to 53	C. & G. Reid			7,300							
54	Butler & Camp							10,100			
55	Bluford & Co.						325		200	3,000	
56	M. O. Roberts	1,667	7,309 85	7,600	670		450	14,000	300	2,407 50	1,448
57	E. P. Tabb & Co.										
58	C. Hall & Co.					$943 65					
59	C. L. Ondersluys										
60	D. I. Turner								190		
61	Wm. Lang		6,796 10	6,850							
62	J. L. Scholfield										
63	J. R. Anderson										
64	W. E. Hooper										
65	W. W. Davis							11,200			
66	Kennedy & Hill		6,536								
67	Lambert & Lane					930 91					
68	Bonsal & Brother					1,038 39					
69	H. Hendricks										
70 & 71	D. M. Wilson & Co.										
72	Jno. Travers										
73	Cameron & Brand										
74 to 88	Jno. A. Higgins	1,540	6,601 10	7,220	430		400	16,500		informal.	1,963
89	D. S. Grice							12,750			

ACCEPTED.

No. 63, of J. R. Anderson.....for class No. 1.
No. 63, of J. R. Anderson.....do...No. 2.
No. 69, of Henry Hendricks.....do...No. 3.
No. 77, of Jno. A. Higgins.....do...No. 4.
No. 78, of Jno. A. Higgins.....do...No. 5.
No. 42, of L. Timberlake.....do...No. 6.
No. 4, of Grant & Barton.....do...No. 7.
No. 64, of Wm. E. Hooper.....do...No. 8.
No. 5, of Francis Burritt.....do...No. 9.
No. 39, of Dickson, Mallory, & Co.....do...No. 10.
No. 66, of Kennedy & Hill.....do...No. 11.
No. 45, of C. E. Price.....do...No. 12.
No. 25, of Tucker, Cooper, & Co.....do...No. 13.
No. 67, of Lambert & Lane.....do...No. 14.
No. 55, of Bluford & Co.....do...No. 15.
No. 54, of Butler & Camp.....do...No. 16.
No. 60, of D. I. Turner.....do...No. 17.
No. 56, of M. O. Roberts.....do...No. 18.
No. 20, of Bonsel & Brother.....do...No 19.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, at the navy-yard at Pensacola, under advertisement of May 22, 1849.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1. Iron.	Class No. 2. Copper.	Class No. 3. Miscellaneous articles.	Class No. 4. Stationery.
		Amount of bids.			
1	Samuel Locke	$1,731 00	$3,463 70	$2,976 30	.....
2	Alfred E. Smith	1,970 00	.....	.....	.....
3	Do	.....	.....	3,181 00	.....
4	Do	.....	3,676 32	.....	.....
5	John A. Higgins	.....	3,927 80	.....	.....
6	Do	2,302 50	.....	.....	.....
7	Do	.....	.....	3,847 50	.....
8	Phelps, Dodge, & Co	.....	Informal.	.....	.....
9	William Lang	.....	3,726 60	.....	.....
10	Do	1,528 50	.....	3,134 90	.....
11	Lambert & Lane	.....	.....	.....	$292 00
12	Bonsal & Brother	1,548 75	3,583 40	3,088 80	.....
13	Pattison & Avery	2,199 75	3,951 10	3,116 75	356 50
14	William & H. McKim	.....	3,661 50	.....	.....
15	Tucker, Cooper, & Co	.....	3,440 45	.....	.....
16	M. O. Roberts	2,207 50	4,402 50	3,382 90	.....
17	William N. Clem	1,979 00	3,670 60	.....	.....

Accepted.—Offer No. 1, of Samuel Locke, for class No. 3; No. 11, of Lambert & Lane, for class No. 4.

No. 7—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.
		Iron.	Copper.	Miscellaneous articles.	Stationery.
		Amount of bids.			
18	Alpheus Fobes	$4,250 00			
19	Francis Church			$3,691 70	
20	Jos. Tuckerman	1,616 50			
21	Timberlake & Ricketts			3,094 96	
22	Do		$3,873 41		
23	Tucker, Cooper, & Co			3,254 95	
24	J. R. Anderson	1,496 75			
25	Hy. Hendricks		3,204 74		
26	D. M. Wilson & Co	1,456 50			

Accepted.—Offer No. 26, of D. M. Wilson & Co., for class No. 1; No. 25, of Hy. Hendricks, for class No. 2.

No. 8.

Scale of offers to furnish timber at the navy yard at Kittery, Maine, under advertisement of June 13, 1849—*one-fourth by July* 1, *one-fourth by September* 1, *one-fourth by November* 1, *and one-fourth by December* 30, 1850.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1. White oak knees. Amount of bids.	Class No. 2. Lumber. Amount of bids.
1	John A. Higgins	$8,100	.....
2	Thomas Tatem	13,500	.....
3	Thomas W. Knowlton	7,440	.....
4	Alpheus Fobes	7,290	$2,430
5	Barker & Adams	.....	2,925
6	George W. Jenness	.....	2,395 50
7	Jos. Grice	22,500	3,575
8	Jos. Hall	.....	2,640
9	Stephen G. Bogert	.....	2,905
10	Do	9,990	.....
11	Fortune C. Parsons	7,200	3,035

Accepted.—Offer No. 11, of F. C. Parsons & Co., for No. 1; No. 6, of George W. Jenness, for class No. 2.

No. 9.

Scale of offers to furnish timber at the navy-yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, under advertisement June 13, 1849—*one-fourth by July* 1, *one-fourth by September* 1, *one-fourth by November* 1, *and one-fourth by December* 30, 1850.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.
		White oak timber.	Yellow pine timber.	White pine timber.	Black spruce spars and poles.
		Amount of bids.			
1	Samuel P. Brown				$177
2	Henry Buck		$13,500		
3	J. R. Hamstead		Informal		
4	Edward H. Herbert	$18,800	15,300		
5	Julius R. Barstow		13,475		
6	M. T. Appleby		13,500		
7	John A. Higgins	27,620			
8	Do		16,600		
9	John McRae		16,200		
10	James Bigler		14,850		
11	John W. C. Loud		14,625		
12	Julius R. Barstow	19,084			
13	Alpheus Fobes	18,972	17,400	$3,342	362 60
14	Samuel P. Brown		18,000		
15	Jos Grice	39,000	17,550	4,107	785
16	F. A. Gibbons	17,822	18,400		
17	S. J. Perry		11,250		

18	Copeland & Kidder	.....	17,600	.....	.....
19	King & Croft	.....	12,500	.....	.....
20	James A. Potter	.....	13,500	.....	.....
21	Francis Church	18,632	.....	.....	.....
22	Samuel B. Grice	40,595	17,325	.....	.....
23	William Lang	.....	21,500	.....	309
24	Do	27,200	.....	3,321 75	.....
25	Jos. Hall	.....	.....	3,990 75	.....
26	Francis Church	.....	15,950	.....	.....
27	John H. McIntosh	.....	14,150	.....	.....
28	Fortune C. Parsons	21,410	17,600	4,129 25	389

Accepted.—Offer No. 16, of F. A. Gibbons, for class No. 1; No. 17, of S. J. Perry, for class No. 2; No. 24, of William Lang, for class No. 3; No. 1, of S. P. Brown, for class No. 4.

Scale of offers to furnish timber at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., under advertisement June 13, 1849—one-fourth by July 1, one-fourth by September 1, one-fourth by November 1, and one-fourth by December 30, 1850.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1. Live oak timber.	Class No. 2. Locust timber.	Class No. 3. Yellow pine timber.	Class No. 4. Spar timber.	Class No. 5. Spruce spars	Class No. 6. Ash timber.
		Amount of bids.					
1	F. C. Parsons	$8,180 22	$1,214	$11,500	$3,921 60	$950	$4,586 60
2	Jno. H. McIntosh	14,227 20	.....	9,400	.....	.....	.....
3	F. A. Gibbons	.....	.....	12,000	3,298 75	.....	.....
4	J. R. Hamstead	Informal ...	.....	Informal ...	Informal ...	.....	.....
5	Ed. H. Herbert	.....	.....	9,900	2,537 50	.....	.....
6 to 9	J. R. Barstow	11,617 18	.....	9,100	4,562 65	.....	.....
10	Jno. Petty	.....	.....	.....	2,994 25	.....	.....
11	Jno. H. Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Jno. McC. Boyles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Informal ...
13	Jno. A. Higgins	.....	.....	9,400	.....	.....	.....
14	Th. H. Tatem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Bigelow & Colden	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....
16	Jno. M. Drewry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	P. R. Dixon & Co.	.....	.....	10,800	.....	.....	.....
18 to 21	Jno. W. C. Loud	13,555 36	.....	8,650	4,719 75	.....	.....
22	W. A. Spence, jr.	.....	Informal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 & 24	Francis Church	.....	.....	.....	3,958 50	975	.....
25	S. G. Bogert	.....	860 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Francis Church	15,041 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	William Lang	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025	.....
28	S. Etheridge	.....	.....	.....	3,755 50	.....	.....
29	Jno. Nash	.....	.....	11,500	2,537 50	.....	.....
30	Bigelow & Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

31	Francis Church		Informal				
32	F. A. Southmayd						Informal
33	Samuel B. Grica	13,102 60		10,800	4,378 50	925	
34	Francis Church			10,350			
35	Jno. Haughton			Informal			
36	King & Croft			9,000			
37	Sillick Nicols						
38	S. J. Perry			7,500			
39	J. G. Hayden						
40	T. S. Kirby			10,100			
41	George Center	15,239 50					
42	Nathaniel Dougherty			9,625			
43	F. K. Swift	9,880					
44	Church & Forbes						
45	S. B. Thompson			Informal			
46	L. J. Hagin	8,852 48					
47	James Munson						
48 to 51	Jno. A. Higgins	6,678 88			2,263 70		
52	Samuel P. Brown					442 50	
53	Henry Buck			8,800			
54	J. W. Pearson	14,820					
55	Joseph Grice	11,760 51	1,714	10,800	4,338 18	1,175	5,461 65
56	Bigler & Church						
57	James M. Griffin	7,902					
58 to 60	Bigler & Church						3,235 10
61	Nathaniel Jarvis						
62	Bigler & Church						
63	Alpheus Fobes		1,264 90	10,200	3,251 33	675	3,223
64	William Pattrick			7,500	11,347		

Accepted.—Offer No. 48, of Jno. A. Higgins, for class No. 1; No. 25, of S. G. Bogert, for class No. 2; No. 38, of S. J. Perry, (by lot,) for class No. 3; No. 49, of Jno. A. Higgins, for class No. 4; No. 52, of S. P. Brown, for class No. 5; No. 63, of Alpheus Fobes, for class No. 6.

No. 10—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

	Bidders.	Class No. 7. White oak timber.	Class No. 8. White pine timber.	Class No. 9. Lignumvitæ.	Class No. 10. Hickory bars.	Class No. 11. Mahogany.	Class No. 12. Maple, cedar, and cherry.
		Amount of bids.					
1	F. C. Parsons	$16,800	$4,869	.....	$1,140 25	$2,442 50	$206 50
2	Jno. H. McIntosh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	F. A. Gibbons	Informal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	J. R. Hamstead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Ed. H. Herbert	15,300	.....	.....	Informal ...	.....	.....
6 to 9	J. R. Barstow	15,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Jno. Petty	16,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Jno. H. Hope	Informal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Jno. McC. Boyles	.....	.....	.....	Informal ...	.....	.....
13	Jno. A. Higgins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Th. H. Tatem	15,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Bigelow & Colden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Jno. M. Drewry	Informal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	P. R. Dixon & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 to 21	Jno. W. C. Loud	.....	.....	$3,850	.....	.....	.....
22	W. A. Spence, jr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 & 24	Francis Church	15,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	S. G. Bogert	.....	.....	.....	968 50	.....	144 50
26	Francis Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	William Lang	.....	.....	4,378	.....	.....	.....
28	S. Etheridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Jno. Nash	15,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Bigelow & Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193
31	Francis Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	F. A. Southmayd	.....	.....	.....	Informal ...	.....	.....
33	Samuel B. Grice	30,500	.....	.....	1,690 50	.....	.....
34	Francis Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

35	Jno. Haughton						
36	King & Croft						
37	Sillick Nicols			3,828			
38	S. J. Perry						
39	J. G. Hayden			2,508			
40	T. S. Kirby	18,450	4,234 80	3,740	827		
41	George Center						
42	Nathaniel Dougherty	17,460	4,145 20	3,559 60			
43	F. K. Swift						
44	Church & Forbes		4,072				
45	S. B. Thompson						
46	L. J. Hagin						
47	James Munson			Informal			
48 to 51	Jno. A. Higgins	20,500		5,600			
52	Samuel P. Brown						
53	Henry Buck						
54	J. W. Pearson						
55	Joseph Grice	20,200	5,281	5,500	1,449 25	2,487 50	1,166 25
56	Bigler & Church					1,017 70	
57	James M. Griffin						
58 to 60	Bigler & Church		4,133 69		946		
61	Nathaniel Jarvis		4,002 40				
62	Bigler & Church			3,950			
63	Alpheus Fobes	15,185	4,060 40	2,775	1,008 50	277 82½	152 50
64	William Pattrick						

Accepted.—Offer No. 6, of J. R. Barstow, for class No. 7; No. 61, of Nathaniel Jarvis, for class No. 8; No. 39, of J. G. Hayden, for class No. 9; No. 40, of T. S. Kirby, for class No. 10; No. 63, of A. Fobes, for class No. 11; No. 25, of S. G. Bogert, for class No. 12.

No. 11.

Scale of offers to furnish timber at the navy-yard at Philadelphia, under advertisement of June 13, 1849—one-fourth by July 1, one-fourth by September 1, one-fourth by November 1, and one-fourth by December 30, 1850.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1. White oak timber.	Class No. 2. White pine timber.	Class No. 3. White ash timber.	Remarks.
		Amount of bid.			
1	Fortune C. Parsons	$8,700 00	$4,500 00	$600 00	
2	David Smith	.....	3,675 00	.....	
3	F. A. Southmayd	.....	.....	Informal.	
4	William S. Shultz	.....	2,582 50	.....	
5	James Carman	.....	2,480 00	.....	
6	John W. C. Boyle	.....	.....	Informal.	
7	John A. Higgins	8,850 00	.....	.....	
8	John H. Hope	Informal.	.....	.....	
9	William Godwin	5,550 00	.....	.....	*Accepted.*
10	John Hill	5,700 00	2,987 50	300 00	
11	T. H. Tatem	5,850 00	.....	780 00	No. 14, of John Fleming.....for class No. 1.
12	John W. C. Loud	5,925 00	3,612 50	.....	No. 18, of George W. Churchman...do...No. 2.
13	John Petty	6,712 50	.....	.....	.....do.....do.....do...No. 3.
14	John Fleming	5,100 00	.....	.....	
15	Joseph Grice	14,250 00	3,550 00	530 00	
16	Alpheus Fobes	10,500 00	2,500 00	360 09	
17	Bigler & Church	.....	2,815 00	240 00	
18	George W. Churchman	6,600 00	2,435 00	180 00	
19	Thomas Walter	6,000 00	2,600 00	.....	
20	Samuel B. Grice	10,500 00	3,075 00	600 00	
21	J. M. Drewry	6,300 00	.....	.....	
22	Joseph L. Franklin	5,625 00	2,968 75	240 00	
23	Edward H. Herbert	6,000 00	.....	.....	
24	Stephen Boyd	.....	.....	330 00	

No. 12.

Scale of offers to furnish timber at the navy-yard at Washington, under advertisement of 13th June, 1849—one-quarter by 1st July, one-quarter by 1st September, one-quarter by 1st November, and one-quarter by 30th December, 1850.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1. White pine timber. Amount of bid.	Class No. 2. Ash timber. Amount of bid.	Class No. 3. Yellow poplar and black walnut. Amount of bid.	Remarks.
1	Fortune C. Parsons	$1,430	$900	$187 50	
2	F. A. Gibbons	1,205	600	.....	
3	W. A. Spence, jr	.....	.....	162 50	
4	Edward H. Herbert	.....	600	.....	
5	Stephen Boyd	.....	735	145	
6	John W. C. Boyle	.....	informal.	.....	
7	Addison & Cockrell	1,130 22	667 50	113 30	
8	Edward Bates	.....	663 75	112 85	
9	Thomas Blagden	1,300	900	180	*Accepted.*
10	John W. C. Loud	.....	577 50	.....	
11	O. J. Preston & Co	1,170	.....	.....	No. 7, of Addison & Cockrell.....for class No. 1.
12	Bigler & Church	1,157	525	140	No. 12, of Bigler & Church.....do...No. 2.
13	Joseph Grice	1,300	750	425	No. 8, of Edward Bates.....do...No. 3.
14	J. G. Hayden	1,146	705	.....	
15	John A. Higgins	.....	1,050	.....	
16	Do	.....	.....	240	
17	John R. Cooke	.....	900	.....	

No. 13.

Scale of offers to furnish timber at the navy-yard, Gosport, Virginia, under advertisement of June 13, 1849—one-fourth by July 1, one-fourth by September 1, one-fourth by November 1, and one-fourth by December 30, 1850.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1. White oak timber.	Class No. 2. White pine timber.	Class No. 3. Yellow pine beams for steamers and frigates.	Class No. 4. Yellow pine yards, ash and walnut, cherry, elm, and cypress.	Class No. 5. Mahogany.	Class No. 6. Hickory hand-spikes.	Class No. 7. Lignumvitæ.
		Amount of bids.						
1	F. C. Parsons				$3,786 40	$1,058 80	$200 00	
2	John H. McIntosh			$10,672 40				
3	David Smith		$7,252 50					
4	J. M. Drewry	$8,712 60					192 00	
5	F. A. Gibbons	9,559 60						
6	J. K. Hamstead			10,072 40				
7	J. R. Barstow	12,821 30						
8	Do			10,989 52				
9	Edward H. Herbert	8,119 50		7,348 87	2,962 40			
10	John Petty	8,432 35		9,363 35	2,772 40			
11	John W. C. Boyle				Informal.		Informal.	
12	William Etheredge			Informal.				
13	John W. C. Loud			12,151 76				
14	Do				Informal.			
15	Alpheus Fobes		5,200 00	10,390 73	Informal.	996 80	269 00	$147 00
16	Samuel B. Thompson			14,985 60				
17	J. W. Pearson			24,644 80				
18	Bigler & Church					1,452 90		

19	H. V. Neimeyer			9,054 30				
20	Henry Buck			9,472 40				
21	Bigler & Church		6,316 00					
22	John A. Higgins			8,000 43				
23	Do				3,262 40			
24	Do					1,367 60		
25	Do						160 00	
26	Do							270 00
27	Bigler & Church						120 00	195 00
28	Sillick Nicolls							225 00
29	James W. Dougherty	10,551 77		9,498 60				
30	Samuel B. Grice			15,173 40	3,798 60		500 00	
31	Joseph Grice	21,457 50	12,500 00	17,660 40	4,645 00	1,123 50	800 00	450 00
32	Francis Church			11,581 45				
33	Stephen G. Bogert					943 10	140 00	
34	John Tunis		Informal.					
35	Do					Informal.	Informal.	Informal.
36	J. K. Cooke					2,647 00		
37	Samuel Etherege			Informal.				
38	John Tunis				Informal.			
39	William Lang							195 00
40	James Munson							Informal.

Accepted.—Offer No. 9, of E. H. Herbert, for class No. 1; offer No. 15, of Alpheus Fobes, for class No. 2; offer No. 9, of E. H. Herbert, for class No. 3; offer No. 10, of John Petty, for class No. 4; offer No. 33, of Stephen G. Bogert, for class No. 5; offer No. 27, of Bigler & Church, for class No. 6; offer No. 15, of Alpheus Fobes, for class No. 7.

No. 14.

Scale of offers to furnish timber at the navy-yard at Pensacola, under advertisement of June 13, 1849—one-fourth by July 1, one-fourth by September 1, one-fourth by November 1, and one-fourth by December 30, 1850.

	Bidders.	Class No. 1. White oak timber.	Class No. 2. Yellow pine timber.	Class No. 3. Lumber.	Class No. 4. Hard wood plank and boards.	Class No. 5. Ash oar rafters and logs.	Class No. 6. White oak knees.
		Amount of bid.					
1	F. C. Parsons	$1,875	.....	$3,250	$410	$431 10	$768 75
2	Ed. H. Herbert	1,250	$800	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	John A. Higgins	1,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Do	.....	1,180	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Do	.....	.....	3,300	.....	.....	.....
6	Do	.....	.....	.....	542 50	.....	.....
7	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	283 60	.....
8	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	597 50
9	Stephen G. Bogert	.....	.....	2,630	417 50	227 58	900
10	Thomas Tatem	1,750	1,030	.....	.....	797 20	1,282 50
11	John W. C. Loud	.....	.....	.....	.....	582 20	.....
12	John Petty	1,350	980	3,250	.....	.....	.....
13	Francis Church	1,125	700	.....	.....	.....	675
14	Bigler & Church	.....	.....	2,737 50	.....	.....	.....
15	Do	.....	.....	.....	615	343 10	.....
16	W. L. Williams	.....	.....	.....	.....	155 76	.....
17	Samuel Etheredge	.....	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	J. M. Drewry	.....	1,180	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Alpheus Fobes	1,750	1,000	2,900	455	420 20	863 75

20	Ferguson & Milhado				Informal.		
21	Samuel B. Grice	2,250	700	3,700	377 50	593 30	900
22	Ferguson & Milhado			Informal.			
23	Joseph Grice	6,250	1,200	4,650	492 50	621 20	1,800
24	Stephen G. Bogert	1,300	740				
25	Alexander McVoy			2,986 50			

35

ACCEPTED.

No. 13, of Francis Church.....for class No. 1.
No. 13.....do.....(by lot).....do..No. 2.
No. 9, of S. G. Bogert.....do..No. 3.
No. 21, of S. B. Grice.....do..No. 4.
No. 16, of W. L. Williams.....do..No. 5.
No. 8, of John A. Higgins.....do..No. 6.

No. 15.

SCALES OF OFFERS FOR SUPPLIES AT THE NAVY-YARDS AT GOSPORT, KITTERY, AND PENSACOLA.

GOSPORT.

Scale of offers to furnish mahogany, under advertisement, by George Loyal, navy agent, July 20, 1848, *to be delivered by the 22d September,* 1848; (*transmitted to the bureau 5th February,* 1849.)

No. 1. Higgins & Brother	32½	cents per foot.
No. 2. John Tunis	33	" "
No. 3. Joseph Grice	100	" "

Accepted offer No. 1, of Higgins & Brother.

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KITTERY.

Scale of offers to furnish 700 *tons best Cumberland lump coal at the navy-yard at Kittery, for steamer "Saranac," to be delivered by* 10*th November,* 1849, *under advertisement of navy agent at Washington,* 15*th September,* 1849.

No. 1. Jno. Brown	at	$6 17	per ton.
No. 2. Wm. Lang	at	6 19	"
No. 3. D. C. Bruce	at	6 35	"
No. 4. W. W. Davis	at	6 48	"
No. 5. Jno. A. Mitchell	at	6 49	"
No. 6. Alpheus Fobes	at	7 12½	"
No. 7. J. W. Rodgers	at	7 50	"
No. 8. Jno. T. Pickerell	at	7 73	"
No. 9. B. Tucker	at	7 143-10	"

Accepted offer No. 1, of John Brown.

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PENSACOLA.

Scale of offers to furnish 100 *cords oak, and* 50 *cords pine wood, for the use of U. S. vessels on that station, and such additional quantities as may be required during the fiscal year ending* 30*th June,* 1849, *under navy agent's advertisement of* 26*th October,* 1848.

	Oak, per cord.	Pine, per cord.
Jos. Quigles	$3 89	$3 89
W. B. Davis	3 93	3 93
A. J. M'Cardle	3 25	3 25
Benjamin E. Hall	2 69	2 49

Accepted the offer of Benjamin E. Hall.

No. 16.

Proposals to furnish and deliver American water-rotted hemp at either of the U. S. hemp agencies at Louisville, Kentucky, or St. Louis, Missouri, in quantities of five tons and upwards, and for a period not exceeding five years, under advertisement of 1st March, 1849—offers received to 30th May, 1849, and time extended to 6th August, 1849.

	Names of bidders.	Place of delivery.	Time of delivery, 1850.		Time of delivery, 1851.		Time of delivery, 1852.		Time of delivery, 1853.		Time of delivery, 1854.		Remarks.
			Tons.	Price.	Tons.	Price.	Tons.	Price.	Tons.	Price.	Tons.	Price.	
1	Wm. B. Kavanaugh.	Louisville.....	15	$220 00	20	$220 00	25	$220 00	25	$220 00	25	$220 00	No guaranty, inf'ml
2	Do.....	.....do.....	10	232 00	10	232 00	10	232 00	10	232 00	10	232 00	
3	J. W. Vineyard....	St. Louis.....	10	239 99	10	239 99	10	239 99	10	239 99	10	239 99	
4	Todd & Crittenden..	Louisville.....	500	236 90	500	226 90	500	216 95	500	211 00	500	206 00	
5	M. O. Roberts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Withdrawn.
6	Geo. W. Billings...	Either agency.	All req'd.	238 56	All req'd.	236 47	All req'd.	227 93	All req'd.	222 95	All req'd.	163 94	
7	Francis Cox.....	Charlestown..	65	240 00	35	240 00							
8	Jno. A. Higgins....	Either agency.	500	239 30	500	239 30	500	239 30	500	239 30	500	239 30	
	Do.....	.....do.....	250	234 00	250	234 00	250	234 00	250	234 00	250	234 00	
	Do.....	.....do.....	200	229 00	200	229 00	200	229 00	200	229 00	200	229 00	
	Do.....	.....do.....	100	229 00	100	229 00	100	229 00	100	229 00	100	229 00	

In conformity to a joint resolution of Congress, approved May 9, 1848, the above proposals were published, for a supply, by contract, of American water-rotted hemp; consequently, purchases in open market were suspended. The above offers were received and examined, and, after mature deliberation, it was determined to decline entering into contracts under the proposals made by the bidders, it being decided that the bids were not in accordance with the law.

No. 9.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
October 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, conformably to your direction of the 6th August last, the estimates for the ordnance and hydrographical service for the ensuing fiscal year, which commences on the 1st of July, 1850.

The estimates for ordnance have been prepared with care, and under a belief that they will be sufficient for all the demands which may be made in consequence of them, for the period they are intended to embrace. They are also less in amount than those for the last year, as the requisite expenditures for cannon, carriages, and various necessaries of the ordnance, are steadily diminishing by the supply which is annually afforded.

The estimates for the observatory have likewise been made out with particular attention to the wants of that important branch of service. They are less in amount than those for the last year, but provide for all the usual demands, as hitherto.

In concluding this brief statement, I must take the liberty of again expressing my satisfaction at the results of the labors of the officers of ordnance and of the observatory, in their regular course of experiment, observation, and calculation. Those of the first have been more fully exhibited by the experiments in gunnery at the navy-yard, and by the compilation of a system (nearly complete) of regulations for the uniform preparation, arrangement, and instruction in all matters relating to gunnery and its practice afloat. Those of the latter have been made manifest by repeated calls for information, its frequent communication, and the urgent desire to obtain charts and sailing directions, the last of which are original, and eminently advantageous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

Hon. WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Schedule of papers containing the estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending June 30, 1851, &c.

A. Estimate of the expenses of the bureau.
B. Estimate of the pay of officers on ordnance duty.
C. Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., for the general service of the navy.
D. Statement of the cost or estimated value of the ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at the different navy-yards July 1, 1848; and the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1849.
E. Statement of the labor performed at the different navy-yards during the year ending June 30, 1849, and the cost thereof.
F. Estimate of the amount required for the support of the National Observatory and Hydrographical office, for the year ending June 30, 1851.
G. Statement of contracts made by the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending the 30th June, 1849.

A.

Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending June 30, 1851, *as authorized by the acts of Congress, approved August* 31, 1842, *and March* 3, 1847.

For salary of chief of bureau	$3,500 00
For salary of 1st clerk	1,200 00
For salary of 2d clerk	1,000 00
For salary of 3d clerk	1,000 00
For salary of 4th clerk	1,000 00
For salary of draughtsman	1,000 00
For salary of messenger	700 00
	9,400 00
Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850	9,400 00
Contingent expenses.	
For blank books, stationery, miscellaneous items, and labor	520 00
Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850	520 00

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, *October* 1, 1849.
L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

B.

Estimate of pay required for officers on ordnance duty for the year ending June 30, 1851.

1 captain, as inspector	$3,500 00
2 commanders, as assistants, at $2 100 each	4,200 00
6 lieutenants, as assistants, at $1,500 each	9,000 00
	16,700 00
Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850	24,800 00

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, *October* 1, 1849.
L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

C.

Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., required for the general service of the navy for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

	Amount.
For 90 32-pounder cannon, of 57 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound	$37,400 00
For 50 8-inch cannon, of 55 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound	20,000 00
For 300 gun carriages, for the various sized guns, at $150 each	45,000 00
For boat guns and field pieces	4,300 00
For copper and labor for powder tanks	23,200 00
For labor at the different navy-yards in the preparation of the various articles of ordnance for service; for swords, machinery, primers, caps, locks, and other requisites for ordnance	37,500 00
For contingent expenses, viz: drawings and models, postage, inspecting instruments, &c., hire of agents, and rent of storehouses on the northern lakes; for advertising, for transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores; for powder, ball, and targets for experimental gunnery practice at the Washington navy-yard, and for all incidental ordnance expenses	29,500 00
	196,900 00
Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850	257,000 00
Ordnance, &c.	$167,400 00
Contingent	29,500 00
	196,900 00

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
October 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

D.

Statement of cost or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy-yards, July 1, 1848, *of articles received and expended from June* 30, 1848, *to June* 30, 1849, *and of those remaining on hand July* 1, 1849, *which are under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.*

Navy-yards.	On hand July 1, 1848.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	On hand July 1, 1849.
Portsmouth	$87,346 67	$161 57	$221 57	$87,286 67
Charlestown	433,325 84	159,447 08	95,617 23	497,155 69
Brooklyn	808,172 47	210,618 63	127,764 76	891,026 34
Philadelphia	79,331 60	58,087 49	55,789 81	81,629 28
Washington	144,545 91	90,003 01	81,292 64	153,256 28
Gosport	560,155 09	290,872 44	192,207 65	658,819 88
Pensacola	100,926 93½	3,466 26	2,650 15½	101,743 04
Memphis	.....	102 70	6 43	96 27
On the lakes	38,746 48	.....	.....	38,746 48
Total	2,252,550 99½	812,759 18	555,550 24½	2,509,759 93

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

E.

Statement of the number of days' labor, and cost thereof, from July 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849, at the respective navy-yards, chargeable to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Navy-yards.	No. of days' labor.	Cost of labor.	Average per day.
Portsmouth	38	$60 49	$1 59⅜
Charlestown	9,065	13,424 09	1 48
Brooklyn	11,479	15,820 23	1 37¾
Philadelphia	483	589 27	1 22
Washington	24,062⅛	33,029 18	1 37¼
Gosport	18,522⅜	25,771 82	1 39
Pensacola	1,297	1,421 17	1 09⅜
Memphis	65	75 16	1 15⅝
Total	65,012	90,191 41	1 38¾

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, *October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

F.

Estimate of the amount required for the support of the Hydrographical office and National Observatory for the year ending June 30, 1851.

	Amount.
For the purchase and repair of instruments	$10,500 00
For the purchase of books, maps, and charts	8,250 00
For backing and binding the same, and for printing and publishing hydrographical surveys and astronomical observations	9,200 00
For models, drawings, and copying	1,000 00
For postage, stationery, freight, and transportation	1,500 00
For pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals	1,300 00
For planting trees, sodding, and keeping grounds and buildings in order	1,000 00
For pay of porter, at $25 per month	300 00
For pay of gardener, at $30 per month	360 00
For pay of watchman, at $60 per month	720 00
For pay of instrument maker, at $2 per day	730 00
For fuel and lights	1,500 00
For copying abstracts from old sea journals for the wind and current charts, and for continuing the engraving and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals, paper, &c	15,000 00
For an outstanding claim of Coburn & Dove for work done at the Observatory in 1844 and 1845	1,001 15
	52,361 15
Amount estimated for year ending June 30, 1850	64,260 00
Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850, including $10,000 for Dr. Lock's magnetic clock	68,260 00

Estimate, &c.—Continued.

	Amount.
Officers employed at Observatory.	
1 lieutenant, as superintendent, at $3,000	$3,000 00
8 lieutenants, at $1,500	12,000 00
7 professors of mathematics, at $1,500	10,500 00
8 passed midshipmen, at $750	6,000 00
	31,500 00
Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1850	31,500 00

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON,
Chief of Bureau.

CIVIL LIST.

For salaries	$9,400 00
For contingent	520 00
	9,920 00

NAVY.

For pay of the navy	$48,200 00
For ordnance, ordnance stores, &c.	196,900 00
For hydrographical office, &c.	52,361 15
	297,461 15

Statement of contracts made by the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1849.

Contractors' names.	Articles contracted for.	Place of delivery.	Date of contract.	Expiration of contract.	Price.	Amount of contract.
Gouverneur Kemble ..	12 64-pounder cannon of 12,000 each.....	West Point.....	July 4, 1848.....	January 1, 1849...	6½ cents per lb..	$9,360 00
John Mason.....	25,000 32-pounder concentric shells.....	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.....	November 11, 1848	September 1, 1849.	4.....do.....	25,000 00
Beverly Tucker, jr....	25,000 32-pounder solid shot...	Boston and New York...	December 1, 1848.	....do.....do...	3.....do.....	24,000 00
Walker & Wright....	10,000 32-pounder solid shot...	New Orleans.....	December 12, 1848	December 12, 1849.	3¼.....do.....	10,725 00
Do.....do.....	5,000 32-pounder concentric shells.....	New Orleans.....	....do.....do...	....do.....do...	4¼.....do.....	5,392 50
F. B. Deane, jr.....	25,000 32-pounder solid shot..	Boston.....	December 30, 1848	December 1, 1849..	3.....do.....	24,000 00

*Thomas Lewis & Co., contractors for grading ground, &c., at the United States Observatory; contract dated November 4, 1848, and expires January 1, 1849. For excavation, per cubic yard, 14 cents; common gravelling, per superficial yard, 8 cents; white gravelling, per superficial yard, 15 cents; blue flag stone steps, per running foot, 25 cents; sewer for draining carriage way, per running foot, 75 cents; wire fence, per running yard, $1 15; chain fence, per running yard, $3. Two small summer houses for $260; and two springs, all the pavement, front gate, extension of palings, repairing wall, iron gratings, glass on walls, four cast-iron lamp posts, two ornamental gate posts, and twenty-four spout stones, for $725. For all the work named in the specifications under the head of east wing, $1,366.

*This contract was made and entered into by William B. Scott, navy agent at Washington, on behalf of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, *October* 1, 1849.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

No. 10.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
October 17, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, dated the 6th of August last, I have the honor to submit the estimates for this bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, viz: For the support of this bureau, and of the naval and civil branches at the several navy yards and stations; for the improvement and necessary repairs at each; for the completion of the dry-dock at New York; for the completion of the floating dry-docks, basins, and railways at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola; for the several recruiting stations, and for contingent expenses coming under the cognizance of this bureau.

I also submit, in compliance with the acts of Congress of April 21, 1808, and March 3, 1843, a list of contracts made during the past year, and an abstract of all offers received under advertisements from this bureau.

The estimates for the naval and civil branches, and for improvements and repairs at the several navy yards, have, in accordance with your instructions, been reduced to the smallest sums that a due regard for the interest of the service will permit; and although the aggregate amount exceeds the estimates for the last year, the amount asked for the usual improvements and repairs is less than the appropriation of March 3, 1849. The excess of the present estimates is caused by the large amount required under the contracts to complete the floating docks now being constructed, and the estimate for a new powder magazine at Norfolk.

This report will show the progress made at the navy yards in improvements during the past year, up to the 30th of September last, and the amounts thereon expended, under the act of Congress approved August 3, 1848, as well as the objects completed during the year, under authority of former acts of appropriation. The description of work done and the specified objects for which an appropriation is asked for the next fiscal year follows in order, commencing with the navy yard at

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The quay walls and wharves from north to west; the cistern near mast and boat house; the steam engine and fixtures for blowing-fires to forges; removing and rebuilding steam-box house, and the addition to smithery I, have all been completed since October 1, 1848. The wall west of ship-house No. 4 has also been completed, and the enclosed space nearly filled in. The walls of the magazine are finished, and the building is now ready for the roof. Timber shed No. 27 is completed, except a small part of the paving. One-half of the stone-work of timber shed No. 28 is finished; all the iron work prepared; the roof is being framed, and all the other wood work is completed. Storehouse No. 30 is completed except laying a portion of the floor. The wall west of timber sheds 6 and 7 is about two-thirds done; of the wharf and filling-in east of ship-house No. 4, about three-fourths of the wall are finished, but the filling is not yet commenced. The engine house has been completed and is now in use; the pitch house is also completed except the painting. Contracts have been made for the materials for constructing the commander's quarters, and a portion of them are delivered; the excavation for the cellar is made, and the cellar walls are laid, ready for the brick-work. All necessary

repairs have been put upon the existing buildings; and for authorized improvements there has been expended from October 1, 1848, to September 30, 1849, the sum of $55,285 06.

Estimates with plans are submitted, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, for brick stables, lime house, coal house, filling in wharf east of bridge, filling in wharf west of timber sheds, machinery and tools for smithery, and for repairs of all kinds.

The brick stables for the public cattle are much wanted, as the present wooden stable is in a very decayed and ruinous state, and does not afford proper protection to the cattle during the winter. There is no place in this yard suitable for storing lime, and, as large quantities of this article are frequently on hand, it is highly necessary that a proper building should be provided for its safety. The amount asked for a coal house is very desirable, all the coal in the yard being now exposed to the weather. The walls east of the bridge and west of timber sheds are nearly completed, and the amounts required to fill in the spaces enclosed by these walls will greatly improve those parts of the yard and add to their usefulness. The smithery building is completed; the steam-engine and apparatus for blowing the fires, in successful operation; and the amount now asked for machinery and tools will render this one of the most complete and useful shops in the yard. The amount asked for repairs of all kinds, is necessary to meet the current repairs of all existing improvements.

BOSTON.

The iron frames for dry-dock pumps; the drain from the great well to deep water; wall southwest of No. 51 and filling in; pier wharf No. 64; shell house at Chelsea, and the pier wharf in rear of the carpenters' shop, have all been completed since the last annual report, and are valuable improvements. The bridge across the timber dock; repairs of dry dock; extension of brick barn No. 27; rail tracks, with car house attached to shell house; the carpenters' and joiners' shops and rigging loft; tracks for guns in gun park; coal house near dry dock; timber shed on site 37; wharf No. 59, and the knee docks, are all very nearly completed; and for these objects no further appropriations will be required.

The several objects for which appropriations were made by the act of Congress dated March 3, 1849, have been commenced and prosecuted as far as the limited time since the funds became available would admit. Contracts have been made for the materials of the coal house near the smithery, part of which have been delivered; the piles for the foundation have been driven, the foundation laid, and the walls of the house are nearly completed to receive the roof. For the cordage store and sail loft a portion of the materials are delivered, the excavation for the cellar completed, and the workmen are now engaged in driving piles for the foundation of the building. The stone for the wall southwest of ship house H has been received, and the filling in commenced. Contracts have been made for the materials required for building the anchor hoy, steam tug, and water tank, and a portion of them delivered, but the work upon the vessel has not yet been commenced.

During the past year, such repairs have been made upon the several buildings in the yard as a due regard to their safety and preservation seemed to require. There has been expended upon the improvements

and repairs, from October 1, 1848, to September 30, 1849, the sum of $75,112 02.

The several objects for which plans and estimates are submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, are: Storehouse No. 36; stone skids in timber shed No. 33; stone skids in timber shed No. 38; paving in front and rear of carpenters' and joiners' shop; completing sail loft and cordage store; mast-makers' shed N; Pedrick's patent fliers; drains between timber sheds and for repairs of all kinds. Storehouse No. 36 is much wanted, for the making and storage of gun carriages, boats, and other heavy work. The second story will be used for a mould loft and storerooms. The whole amount of the estimate for this building is $75,000, $50,000 of which is asked for the next fiscal year. The stone skids for timber sheds Nos. 33 and 38 are indispensable for the preservation of the timber, which in some cases is now stowed upon wooden skids; these have become rotten, and in many places have let the timber down upon the ground, causing it to decay. The carpenters' and joiners' shop is situated near the dry dock, where a large amount of work is done; and, to furnish good working ground, a good pavement around this building is required. The sail loft and cordage store, towards which an appropriation was made last year, is in progress, and the amount now asked for will be necessary for its completion. The mast-makers' shed N is deemed very important, as the present building for that purpose is of a temporary character, with shingled roof, leaky, and not worth repairs. It is not large enough to accommodate the workmen, and is connected with the mast house, in which a large amount of valuable property is stored, and which is in constant danger from fire, necessarily used in the shed. A great improvement has been made in the rope-making business by the introduction of Pedrick's patent fliers, and it is very desirable that these machines should be procured for the government works: this item is therefore strongly urged. The ground around the timber sheds is low, and often very muddy: the amount asked for draining this part of the yard is highly necessary. The amount asked for repairs is necessary for the protection and preservation of the public property.

NEW YORK.

Cistern to the eastern reservoir, paving and flagging, and the building for cooperage, have been completed. The iron and copper store is in progress, the foundation finished, and the walls of the building nearly completed. The dredging machine has been usefully employed in removing the mud from the channel in front of the yard. A portion of the timber pond has been filled in, and now furnishes good working ground. Wharves have been extended along the channel towards the hospital; and the houses for officers are nearly completed. The right to use Bishop's patent boom derrick for all government purposes has been purchased; and Mr. Bishop was employed to build a derrick capable of raising a weight of sixty tons. This machine has been completed, and partially tested, by raising a weight of seventy tons. In this trial, some small parts of the gearing gave way; but it is believed that all the principal parts of the machine are amply strong, and that, by applying heavier gearing, Mr. Bishop will be able to accomplish all that he has engaged to do. Such repairs as were required have been put upon the buildings at this yard;

and there has been expended for improvements and repairs of all kinds, from October 1, 1848, to September 30, 1849, the sum of $125,455 85.

Plans and estimates are submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, for one officer's house, work and machine-shop, quay walls, dredging channels, sewer from city drain, house on gun-block, removing coffer dam and dredging in front of dry-dock, and for repairs of all kinds. The extended area of the yard and the large amount of property collected there, render it highly important that additional quarters should be provided for the officers attached to the yard, and this item is considered among the first in importance. The wharves of this yard are all of wood, and most of them in a state of decay, requiring very extensive repairs. It is proposed to face them with stone, and thus render them permanent and durable. No appropriation can be of more essential benefit than this, and it is therefore strongly urged. A part of the work and machine shop is appropriated for the steam engine and pumps for draining the dry-dock; the building is in progress, and for its completion the sum now asked will be required. The accumulated deposite around the wharves renders the operation of the dredging machine necessary, and for this object the usual estimate is submitted. A large city drain terminates on Flushing avenue, upon grounds recently purchased by the government, and a sewer through the yard to connect this drain with the channel is of much importance. The gun-block is situated about half a mile from the main part of the yard, and upon it there is deposited a large quantity of coal and other property ; it is desirable that a dwelling for one of the warrant officers of the yard should be erected upon this block, that he may protect the public property which is now exposed to depredation. The dry-dock will probably be completed early next year ; and for removing the coffer-dam and dredging, the amount asked for will be required. The estimate for repairs of all kinds will be required for the repairs of timber-sheds, ship-houses, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

The extension of wharves Nos. 2, 3, and 4, authorized prior to the late appropriation, have been completed. Ship-house G has been removed from its former site to the new piers; the extension framed and ready to put up when the foundation walls of the launching-slip are completed: the frame-work for this slip is sunk to its place, the foundation piles are nearly all driven, and the masons are actively employed in building the keel and bilge-ways. Wharf No. 3 has been commenced, and will probably be completed early in the next spring. The walls of the two houses for officers are completed and the roofs are on, so that the interior work may progress during the winter. Timber-shed D has been commenced, the walls built up one story the whole length of the building, and the second story about one-half finished. An additional story has been put upon a portion of the smithery, the forges rebuilt, and the machine-shop is now ready for the reception of machinery. All necessary repairs have been made to the existing improvements during the past year, and for improvements and repairs of all kinds there has been expended from October 1, 1848, to September 30, 1849, the sum of $34,857 01.

The several objects of improvement for which estimates and plans are submitted, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, are, for further ex-

tending wharves Nos. 1, 2, and 4; extending ways in ship-house G; moving ship-house F and extending ways; for two culverts and moving shears; raising roof of smithery; raising roof of timber-shed No. 5; filling up old timber-dock; iron railing in front of officers' houses, and for repairs of all kinds.

The extension of wharves Nos. 1, 2, and 4 to the port-warden's line is of the utmost importance; and when this improvement is effected, it is believed that a depth of water sufficient for any ships which may visit this yard will be at all times maintained. Ship-house G has been removed from its former site, and the foundation for ships is now being built: an appropriation for the launching ways is necessary to render the house and its appendages complete. Since the extension of wharves Nos. 1 and 2, towards the channel, it has become indispensably necessary that the large ship-house F should be moved towards the river, and the ways extended in a corresponding manner: the removal of this house will leave a large space in the yard for working ship-timber, and be a very great improvement. The construction of the basin for the floating-dock has closed all the old drains in the yard, and others must be built to carry off the water in other directions: the extension of wharves will also involve the removal of the masting shears. The old smithery is very low pitched and the furnaces much out of repair: the improvements contemplated upon this building are highly necessary.

The present sail-loft is very badly located, and the space now occupied for that purpose in building A is much wanted by the storekeeper, for the convenient and proper arrangement of the public stores; it is, therefore, proposed to put an additional story upon timber-shed No. 5, which will afford a fine room for a sail-loft and for the stowage of sails: this appropriation is strongly urged. The filling up old timber-dock has become necessary in consequence of the construction of the basin for the floating dock. The iron railing for officers' houses is necessary for the safety of their occupants. The amount asked for repairs of all kinds will be required to meet the current expenses for that object.

WASHINGTON.

Converting No. 11 into a foundry, building new chain-cable forges, alterations in hydraulic proving-machine, and converting joiners' shop into a mould-loft, have all been completed since the last annual report. A part of No. 11 has been partitioned off by a brick wall, for a boiler-shop; seven boiler forges and their appurtenances erected; a line of shafting put up, and a punching machine and shears for boiler iron constructed: a drilling machine for this shop is also nearly completed.

The steam-hammer for faggoting scrap-iron has been erected and put in successful operation. The steam-hammer, in place of the old tilt-hammer, has been erected and tested with very satisfactory results. A forge-pipe and large shears remain to be completed.

The brass-foundry has been enlarged 30 feet by the removal of the partition wall between it and the old tank-shop; a drying-oven has been erected; a pit for casting dug and lined with iron; the remainder of the old tank-shop has been appropriated as a coppersmiths' and tinners' shop, and the old chain-cable shop converted into a tank-shop.

The iron-store in building N has been enlarged, and racks put up for

the stowage of iron. The smith's finishing shop and office, authorized in No. 11, next to the chain-cable shop, has been fitted up, and the old foundry has been converted into stables for the yard-cattle and horses.

The boiler for small steam-hammer is nearly completed; the boilers for steam-engine No. 1 are made and ready for setting; the boiler for steam-engine No. 3 is just commenced. The stone and other materials for building wharf have been nearly all procured, and about one-fourth of the work is done. Of the new machinery appropriated for by the last Congress, (act dated March 3, 1849,) four of the large lathes are in course of construction, and the drawings for the planing and other machines are now being made.

All the repairs upon the buildings, necessary for their preservation and the safety of the public property contained therein, have been made. On these works and the necessary repairs, there has been expended from October 1, 1848, to September 30, 1849, the sum of $29,606 13.

Estimates and plans are submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, for a building and machinery for a copper-rolling establishment, and for repairs of all kinds. The copper-rolling mill is considered of great importance, as it will enable the department to manufacture all the sheathing, bolt, and bar copper required for the service, and also insure a pure article. It is also intended to erect in this building a furnace and rollers for rolling round, flat, and square iron from the blooms faggoted by the steam-hammer. The estimate submitted embraces the cost of the building and as much of the machinery as can be prepared during the next year. The amount asked for repairs of all kinds will be required for the protection and preservation of the present buildings at this yard.

NORFOLK.

Launching slip No. 48, brick stables, storehouse No. 51, coal house at St. Helena, shell house and landing wharf at St. Helena, have all been completed since the 1st October, 1848.

The extension of the quay walls has been progressing as rapidly as the nature of the work would admit, and the portion now in progress will probably be completed during the present year. The coal house for smithery is nearly finished; the engine house for smithery is in a fair state of progress; the foundation for the house and steam boilers is prepared, and the large stack erected. The steam engine for blowing fires and driving steam hammer has been purchased, and is ready to be put in operation as soon as the house shall be prepared to receive it. The usual and necessary repairs have been put upon the several buildings at this yard; and for improvements there has been expended from the 1st October, 1848, to the 30th September, 1849, the sum of $136,461 47.

Estimates and plans are submitted, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, for storehouse No. 19, and gateway; wall across the timber dock; completing engine house to smithery and machinery; iron pipes to cisterns; magazine; magazine keeper's house; filling in space enclosed by quay walls; filling low grounds; making roads in yard; digging out timber dock; and for repairs of all kinds. The old building, now occupying the space designed for No. 19 and gateway, is in a most dilapidated condition; the roof leaks badly, and is so decayed that it cannot be remedied except by a new roof, and the walls are not considered worth such an

expenditure. The first floor of this old building is used as a rigging loft, and the upper story is utterly useless, rendered so by the leaky condition of the roof. The new building in connexion with No. 51, recently completed, will form a fire screen on the north side of the yard, and will be a great protection to the public property from fire, should it originate among the many combustible old buildings in the immediate neighborhood outside the yard. The wall across the timber dock is for the purpose of dividing the dock into two parts—one to be appropriated to the docking of timber, and the other to be dug out so as to admit spars and boats to the mast and boat houses at all times; this improvement is considered very desirable. In constructing the engine house to the smithery, it was found necessary to increase the original dimensions somewhat, and for this purpose, and the purchase of some additional machinery, a small amount will be required. The iron pipes to cisterns are required for conveying water to various parts of the yard, and are necessary to render the cisterns useful. The powder magazine at this station is in a ruinous condition, and affords neither sufficient space nor protection for the large amount of powder and other articles stored therein; it is therefore desirable that a new building should be erected, of larger dimensions and upon a more convenient site, and an appropriation for this object is deemed of great importance. A house for the keeper of the magazine is very necessary, as the safety of the public property in his care demands his constant presence in its vicinity. A large area has been enclosed by the construction of the quay walls; and to render these walls and the space enclosed useful, the amount estimated for filling is necessary. In this climate it is of the utmost importance for the health of those living and working in the yard that all low grounds should be filled up and properly graded, to prevent the accumulation of stagnant water; the item for this object is therefore much wanted. For digging out the lower end of the timber dock, so that heavy masts and boats may be taken to and from the mast and boat houses at all times, the amount asked is highly necessary. The amount asked for repairs of all kinds will be required for the necessary repairs of the ship houses, timber sheds, and various other buildings in the yard.

PENSACOLA.

The works completed at this yard since the last annual report are two third-class houses for officers, and the bricking up of the pond and drains near the hospital. The following works are now in progress, viz: the permanent wharf, authorized under an act of Congress dated 1st July, 1844, and which directed its construction upon the plan proposed by James Herron, esq., civil engineer, who was placed in charge of the work accordingly. Much time has been consumed in the necessary preparations for this work, which is now in a state of forwardness. A large amount of stone and other materials has been collected and prepared for use; the dredging machine has been successfully employed in dredging along the east front; the necessary staging and rail tracks for driving the foundation piles, and transporting and laying stone by means of the diving bells, are prepared; a protection wharf, or breakwater, has been constructed; a large amount of machinery purchased and erected, and the piling for the foundation is commenced. The large cistern in storehouse

No. 26 is now nearly finished, and it, with the entire building, will probably be completed by the 1st January next. The smith and machine shop is completed except the machinery, and is now occupied.

The walls of the four houses for warrant officers have been built and the roofs put on; the interior work is progressing and will probably be completed, and the houses ready for occupation, by the 1st December. The walls of the guard-house, at the western gate, are built up to the upper story and are now progressing. A portion of the materials for the paint shop and cooperage have been procured; but the work is not yet commenced. The coal house is about half finished. Most of the materials required for the new timber shed, wharf near No. 26, and rail tracks, have been delivered, and the balance are contracted for. For the eleven brick kitchens, and twelve wooden dwelling-houses for officers' quarters, all the materials are delivered or contracted for, and two of the kitchens are completed. Such repairs as were required have been made upon the existing improvements; and for these works, and repairs of all kinds, there has been expended, from the 1st October, 1848, to the 30th September, 1849, the sum of $148,095 23.

Estimates and plans are submitted for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851, for progressing with the permanent wharf, dredging, towards timber shed, coal-house, extension of wharf and rail tracks near No. 26, lime-house, muster-house and office for clerk of the yard, and for repairs of all kinds. This wharf, now in progress, is more extensive than was originally designed, and the construction of the basin for the floating dock, which is located in the vicinity of this work, has rendered its further enlargement necessary, in order that these two works may be connected and form a continuous line of wharf, thereby affording additional facilities for the reception and delivery of stores and other articles, greater accommodation for the vessels of war, and protection to the floating dock. The amount now asked for the next fiscal year $150,000, for its continuation as contemplated, $35,000 of which will be required at an early day of the session; and if obtained, it is believed that by the 30th June next 200 feet of the wall will be raised above high water, and the foundation for 200 feet additional be in a state of forwardness: if not granted, the labor on this important object will be delayed. The amount asked for dredging is required for the removal of a shoal in front of the yard. Timber sheds are much wanted at this station, and an estimate towards the erection of one is strongly urged. A small amount is required to complete the coal-house; this building has cost something more than the original estimate, owing to an increase in the dimensions, found necessary to receive the large quantities of coal collected for war steamers. The extension of the wharf and rail tracks near No. 26, is highly necessary; the sandy soil at this yard renders the hauling of heavy articles very difficult and expensive, and the construction of these rail tracks will furnish great facilities for the transportation of materials and stores, and effect a great saving of time and labor. The old lime-house having become unfit for use, and being badly located, it is proposed to construct a new building in a more convenient and appropriate position; this building is much wanted, as large quantities of lime and cement are on hand for the various improvements in progress. There being no muster office at this yard, the clerk is compelled to muster the workmen in the open air, exposed to the sun and storms; a building for this purpose is highly

necessary and the appropriation strongly urged. The estimates for repairs of all kinds will be required to keep the buildings in a proper state of repair, and preserve them from the effects of the climate.

MEMPHIS.

Since the last annual report, the vertical wall has been completed. The rope-walk is now ready to receive the machinery. The work remaining to be done is the completion of iron stairs outside the building, the making of cellar doors, and the erection of the boiler-house. On the 25th of January, 1849, a contract was made with Mr. E. L. Norfolk, of Salem, Massachusetts, for the steam-engine and all other machinery required for the manufacture of cordage: this work was all to be completed, set up, and put in successful operation at the rope-walk in Memphis within eighteen months from the date of the contract. Mr. Norfolk has made very rapid progress with his work, and those portions which are completed are finished in a workmanlike manner, and give evidence of his skill and ability to execute his contract to the satisfaction of the department. On the 1st of October most of this machinery was completed, except the steam-engine, which was in an advanced state of forwardness, and the contractor is very sanguine of being able to ship all the work for Memphis by the 15th of December next.

The superintendent of the rope-walk has been sent to Memphis, to give the necessary directions for the preparation of the foundation for the machinery; and it is confidently believed that the work will all be put in operation within the time specified in the contract. About two-thirds of the first story of the building for saw-mill are completed, and the principal part of the materials for the remainder has been delivered: the work upon this object has been delayed by the long-continued high water, and for the want of embankment around the building. The steam-engine and machinery for the mill have been procured, and are ready for setting up, when the building shall be prepared to receive it. The building for offices is nearly completed—there remaining but the plastering and painting to be done. The commandant's house is completed, except the pavement in the cellars, and making cellar and closet doors. The piling for the foundation of one wing of the storehouse is completed—about four hundred perches of masonry have been laid, and the materials for the building are nearly all received. For the blacksmith's shop, the foundation piles are all driven, and the foundation nearly completed to the brick-work: the materials for this building are nearly all procured. The foundation of the joiner's shop has been finished, and about one-half of the first story completed; most of the materials for the remaining work are on hand. The wall to enclose the yard is completed on the easterly side, with the exception of a few thousand bricks, which will connect it with the guard and muster-houses; on the north side, one hundred and fifty feet have been built, and on the south line four hundred feet in length of heavy stone-wall have been erected, to serve as a foundation for the brick wall, and to support the embankment in the yard. The walls of the tarring-house have been completed, and the roof raised. There has been expended from the 1st October, 1848, to the 30th September, 1849, the sum of $139,166 85.

Estimates, with plans, are submitted for the fiscal year ending 30th

June, 1851, for excavation and embankment; for completing the rope-walk and boiler-house, saw-mill, one wing of storehouse, blacksmith's shop, joiner's shop, tarring-house, offices, commandant's house, machinery for saw-mill, and for constructing a hemp-house; house for fire-engine, cisterns, pavements, drains, and ditches, and for repairs of all kinds. The estimate for excavation and embankment is very necessary, as a large part of the yard is inundated during the high stages of the water. The buildings above enumerated, for the completion of which additional appropriations are asked, have cost more than the original estimates, owing to an unexpected rise in the prices of materials, and the delays and interruptions which have been caused by the failure of contractors to comply with their engagements: it is believed that the estimates now submitted will be sufficient to complete these works during the next year. The hemp-house is a necessary appendage to the rope-walk, and, when completed, will render that establishment complete. The engine-house is required for the protection of the fire-engine, authorized by the act of 3d March, 1849. The cisterns are designed to furnish drinking-water for the workmen—the well and river-water being deemed very unwholesome. The amount asked for pavements, drains, and ditches is much wanted; and for repairs of existing improvements, a small sum will be required.

SACKETT'S HARBOR.

At this station, the houses for the commander and master, the public stables, and the office for the commander, have been completed; a large amount of new fence has been built to enclose and protect the public property, and such repairs have been made upon the existing improvements as were necessary for their preservation. The amount expended at this station for improvements and repairs, from the 1st October, 1848, to the 30th September, 1849, is the sum of $1,954 48.

For this station a small amount is asked, for completing fences and for repairs of all kinds.

DRY-DOCK, NEW YORK.

In consequence of the recent change of engineer in charge of this work, no report has yet been received of the condition of the dock. From information in this bureau, I am, however, enabled to say that the work upon this important object has been urged forward, during the past year, with great vigor, and the walls of the dock are now nearly completed to the coping. A very large amount of stone has been delivered by the contractors, who have made great exertions to supply all that was required to complete the work. On the east side of the dock, the walls are ready for the coping, 260 feet from the entrance towards the head, and on that side, for a distance of about 100 feet, there remain four courses in addition to the coping to be laid. Across the head of the dock, there are four courses of stone in addition to the coping to be laid. On the west side, about 120 feet of the walls are ready to receive the coping; 125 feet require one course to bring it up to the coping, and the balance, about 100 feet, requires six courses to bring it to the bed of the coping. About 160 feet of the discharging drain are completed, and about 330 feet remain to be built. The foundation for the tunnel and great well is completed, and about 100 feet of the tunnel finished. In sinking the pit for the great

draining-well and tunnel, difficulties were encountered as great as were met with in making the excavation for the dock. When the pit was carried nearly to the proper depth, several springs found their way up through the bottom, and brought up large quantities of sand, thereby undermining the piling and banks, and causing them to settle. These springs gave much trouble and caused delays and great expense in their treatment; the obstacles, however, were overcome, and the foundations secured and completed. The foundation for the engine-house and machine-shop has been completed, and the walls of the building will soon be commenced. On the 11th May, 1849, a contract was made with Gouverneur Kemble, of Cold Spring, New York, for the construction and erection of the steam-engine and pumps, for permanent drainage; this work has been in rapid progress, and will be ready for setting up as soon as the building is prepared to receive it. A contract was made on the 10th August, 1849, with H. R. Dunham, of New York, for the construction of the iron folding and floating-gates. The contractor has commenced his work with great energy, and it is expected that the gates will be completed and in place early in the next spring.

The site selected for this dock has presented the greatest obstacles throughout its whole progress, and the expense has far exceeded the most liberal estimates which have been made. It was confidently believed by the engineer, that the amount called for last year would be ample to complete the work; in this, I regret to say, he has been disappointed. The funds now at the disposal of the department are inadequate for its entire completion, as the amount remaining in the treasury will only provide for the payments due for articles now under contract, and partially delivered.

The work is now nearly completed, and it is believed by engineers beyond danger of failure; and, with an early appropriation of $180,000 to enable the bureau to prosecute the work early in the spring, complete the walls of the dock, finish the great well and drains, pave around the dock and prepare the necessary sewers for surface drainage, capstans and machinery for moving the gates and hauling vessels, and other necessary appendages to the dock, the largest ships may be admitted by the first of July next. Without an appropriation of that amount, to be available by the first of March, the completion of the dock may linger to the end of another year. The amount which has been expended since the commencement of this work is, viz:

For labor - - - - - - -	$699,320 32
For materials - - - - - - -	718,878 46
Total - - - - -	1,418,198 78

The whole amount appropriated since 1841, is $1,665,000.

The amount which has been expended since the 1st October, 1848, is:

For labor - - - - - - -	$186,285 86
For materials - - - - - - -	264,588 71
	450,874 57

FLOATING-DOCKS.

In execution of the 3d section of the law, approved 3d of August, 1848, for the construction of three floating-docks, basins and railways, at the navy yards at Kittery, Philadelphia and Pensacola, contracts were entered into by the department with Messrs. Gilbert & Secor for the construction of a balance-dock, basin and railway at Kittery, and at Pensacola; and with Messrs. Dakin & Moody, for the construction of a sectional-dock, basin and railways at Philadelphia. The parties to these contracts have commenced their operations with much energy, and have prosecuted the works to such an extent as to furnish satisfactory evidence of their ability to complete them within the time specified in their several contracts.

At Kittery, the contractors have constructed a coffer-dam, enclosing the space designed for the basin; the water has been pumped out from this space, and about two-thirds of the foundation piles are driven; a large amount of cut stone has been collected for the side walls, and placed along the sides of the basin, ready for the work. The first two courses of the platform of the dock are completed, and the third course is commenced. The materials used for this work are of the best quality, and the work is executed in a faithful and workmanlike manner. The amount of bills approved for materials and work, up to the 30th September, 1849, is $156,819 81.

The time specified in the contract for the completion of this work will expire before the termination of the next fiscal year; and in order that the department may be enabled to meet its engagements with the contractors, under the contract, it will be necessary that the whole amount required to complete the dock, &c., ($300,000) asked for this object, should be appropriated.

At Philadelphia the space for the basin has been enclosed by a coffer-dam; the water pumped out; the concrete wall along the front of the basin completed; about three-fourths of the foundation piles are driven; the excavation nearly completed, and the workmen are now engaged in cutting off the piles and laying the capping; a large amount of cut-stone for the floor and side-walls has been received, and is ready for laying. The main tanks and end-floats for four sections of the dock have been framed, set up, fastened, and bolted; the end-frames of one of these sections have been raised and bolted; the end-floats and main tank planked, and the bulk-heads put in. The amount of bills approved, for materials and labor upon this work, up to September 30, 1849, is $192,322 02.

The time for the completion of this work will expire during the next fiscal year, and it is therefore necessary that the whole amount required by the department to meet its engagements with Messrs. Dakin and Moody should be appropriated at the approaching session of Congress. For this object, the sum of $371,242 is asked.

At Pensacola nothing has yet been done towards the construction of the basin and railway; the work upon the dock has been commenced, and the main platform is laid and fastened. In consequence of the difficulty in obtaining workmen from the north, to remain at Pensacola during the summer months, the contractors were compelled to suspend their work on the 1st of June. They have collected a large amount of materials

for the dock, and will resume operations at an early day, and this work will doubtless be prosecuted with great vigor during the coming winter.

The amount of bills approved for this work, up to September 30, 1849, is $78,431 48.

As the time for the completion of this contract will expire on the 1st of May, 1851, it is proper that the sum asked for should be appropriated, to enable the department to make the necessary payments to Messrs. Gilbert and Secor, according to contract.

The parties to these contracts have given bonds in large amounts, for the faithful performance of their engagements, and in addition to these bonds, twenty per centum of the amount due for work executed has been retained as collateral security.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

The last subject to which I would call your attention in this report is the naval asylum at Philadelphia, which has been placed by the department under the charge of this bureau since the 1st of July last.

In the management of the institution thus far, I regret to say that a grovelling and complaining spirit, and an unwillingness to perform any duty or labor whatever, although it may have been for their own benefit, has manifested itself on the part of *some* of its inmates. Intoxication, and a disposition to violate the rules and regulations which have been adopted for the government of the establishment, have prevailed to a considerable degree; and it has been found necessary, in consequence of such misconduct, to curtail the luxuries of the offenders by the stoppage of their money allowance and tobacco, and in some cases by confinement. When, however, these remedies have failed to correct the abuses complained of, they have been discharged the institution. Whilst a portion of these pensioners of the government behave very badly, there are many of them, I am pleased to say, who are sensible of the benefits they enjoy, and are grateful beneficiaries of the country.

The location of the asylum I regard as an unfortunate one. It is in the midst of all that is calculated to tempt the old and infirm sailors to vicious indulgences, and does much to encourage a spirit of insubordination. It is deemed unhealthy at some seasons of the year, and is, moreover, removed from objects which are calculated to attract the attention and afford amusement to the sailor, the best part of whose life has been spent at sea, in the service of his country; in fact, a more unsuitable place could have hardly been selected. As the property would probably bring more money than it cost, and with the proceeds a much more eligible site and suitable building might be procured, where the old sailor could see ships passing to and fro—where he could enjoy the sea-bath, and exercise upon the seashore—amuse himself by sailing and fishing, and breathe a more salubrious air, I would therefore recommend that the present building and its grounds be sold, and that a more eligible location be selected. This institution is becoming an onerous charge upon the hospital fund, supporting one hundred and sixty inmates, at an annual expense of about $30,000. The number of applicants for admission into the asylum is daily increasing. In a short time the present building will be inadequate to their accommodation, and this I regard as an additional and

weighty argument in favor of the recommendation now respectfully submitted.

After a careful consideration of this subject, I am of the opinion that the best and most satisfactory provision for the pensioners, and economical plan for the government to support them, would be, to give each a pension according to his rank and length of service, and thus enable them to pass the residue of their lives with their families and friends.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. SMITH

Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston,
Secretary of the Navy.

Schedule of the papers which accompany the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to the Secretary of the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

Y. & D.—A. General estimate for yards and docks.
Y. & D.—No. 1. Estimate for the support of the bureau.
Y. & D.—No. 2. Recruiting stations.
Y. & D.—No. 3. Officers and others at yards and stations, in detail.
Y. & D.—No. 4. Improvements and repairs at yards and stations.
Y. & D.—No. 5. Statement showing the sums which make the 1st and 2d items in paper A.
Y. & D.—No. 6. Improvements and repairs of hospitals and magazines.
Y. & D.—No. 7. Estimate of the sums required for the stone and floating docks.
Y. & D.—No. 8. List of the contracts made and received during the year ending September 30, 1849, under the act of April 21, 1808.
Y. & D.—No. 9. Abstract of offers received for the supply of articles coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, required by the act of March 3, 1843.

JOS. SMITH.

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 1.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending June 30, 1851, under the acts of August 3, 1842, and August 12, 1848.

For	Commodore Joseph Smith, chief of bureau	$3,500
"	William G. Ridgely, chief clerk	1,400
"	Stephen Gough, clerk	1,000
"	William P. Moran, clerk	1,000
"	James M. Young, clerk	800
"	W. P. S. Sanger, civil engineer	2,000
"	Geo. F. de la Roche, draughtsman	1,000
"	Charles Hunt, messenger	700
"	Contingent expenses	1,000
		12,400

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 17, 1849.

Note.—The excess of estimate for contingent for the bureau is for books and binding, plans of buildings and machinery, furniture for office, &c.

Y. & D.—No. 2.

Estimate of the pay of officers attached to the recruiting stations for the year ending June 30, 1851, if no alteration is made in the number of stations.

Rank.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Norfolk.	New Orleans.	Total.	Aggregate amount.
Commanders	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	$12,600 00
Lieutenants	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	9,000 00
Surgeons	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10,500 00
Passed midshipmen	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4,500 00
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	36,600 00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 3.

Estimate of the pay of officers and others at navy-yards and stations for the year ending June 30, 1851.

No.	PORTSMOUTH, N. H.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500 00	
1	Commander	2,100 00	
1	Lieutenant	1,500 00	
1	Master	1,000 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	1,500 00	
1	Surgeon	1,800 00	
1	Boatswain	700 00	
1	Gunner	700 00	
1	Carpenter	700 00	
1	Purser	2,000 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	400 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	288 00	
			$16,188 00
	Ordinary.		
1	Passed midshipman	750 00	
1	Carpenter's mate	228 00	
6	Seamen, at $144 each	864 00	
12	Ordinary seamen, at $120 each	1,440 00	
			3,282 00
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,400 00	
1	Naval constructor	2,300 00	
1	Foreman and inspector of timber	700 00	
1	Clerk of the yard	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	750 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	400 00	
1	Porter	300 00	
			7,650 00
	Total		27,120 00

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	BOSTON.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500 00	
1	Commander	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at $1,500 each	3,000 00	
1	Master	1,080 00	
1	Surgeon	1,800 00	
1	Chaplain	1,200 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	1,500 00	
1	Boatswain	800 00	
1	Gunner	800 00	
1	Carpenter	800 00	
1	Sailmaker	800 00	
1	Purser	2,500 00	
1	Clerk to purser	500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360 00	
			$21,020 00
	Hospital.		
1	Surgeon	1,750 00	
1	Assistant surgeon	950 00	
1	Steward	360 00	
1	Matron	180 00	
2	Nurses, at $144 each	288 00	
1	Cook	180 00	
2	Washers, at $120 each	240 00	
3	Watchmen, at $240 each	720 00	
			4,668 00
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor	2,300 00	
1	Measurer and inspector of timber	1,050 00	
1	Clerk of the yard	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	500 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	650 00	
1	Porter	300 00	
			10,700 00
	Total		36,388 00

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	NEW YORK.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500 00	
1	Commander	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at $1,500 each	3,000 00	
1	Master	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon	1,800 00	
1	Chaplain	1,200 00	

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	NEW YORK—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
2	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	$1,500 00	
1	Boatswain	800 00	
1	Gunner	800 00	
1	Carpenter	800 00	
1	Sailmaker	800 00	
1	Purser	2,500 00	
1	Clerk to purser	500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360 00	
			$21,020 00
	Hospital.		
1	Surgeon	1,750 00	
1	Assistant surgeon	950 00	
1	Apothecary	420 00	
1	Hospital steward	360 00	
1	Matron	180 00	
4	Nurses, at $120 each	480 00	
2	Cooks, at $144 each	288 00	
2	Washers, at $120 each	240 00	
1	Porter	144 00	
1	Gatekeeper	360 00	
			5,172 00
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor	2,300 00	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	1,050 00	
1	Clerk of the yard	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storkeeper	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	500 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	650 00	
1	Porter	300 00	
			10,700 00
	Total		36,892 00

Note.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	PHILADELPHIA.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500 00	
1	Commander	2,100 00	
1	Lieutenant	1,500 00	
1	Master	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon	1,800 00	
1	Passed midshipman	750 00	
1	Chaplain	1,200 00	
1	Boatswain	700 00	
1	Gunner	700 00	
1	Carpenter	700 00	
1	Sailmaker	700 00	

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	PHILADELPHIA—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
1	Purser	$2,000 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	400 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	288 00	
			$17,338 00
	Naval asylum and hospital.		
1	Captain	3,500 00	
1	Commander	2,100 00	
1	Lieutenant	1,500 00	
1	Secretary	900 00	
1	Surgeon	1,750 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360 00	
1	Steward (purser's)	360 00	
			10,470 00
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,250 00	
1	Naval constructor	2,300 00	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	900 00	
1	Clerk of the yard	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	750 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	500 00	
1	Porter	300 00	
			7,800 00
	Total		35,608 00

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to attend to the marines and the receiving vessel.

No.	WASHINGTON.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500 00	
1	Commander	2,100 00	
1	Lieutenant	1,500 00	
1	Master	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon	1,800 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	1,500 00	
1	Chaplain	1,200 00	
1	Boatswain	700 00	
1	Gunner	700 00	
1	Carpenter	700 00	
1	Purser	2,000 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	400 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360 00	
			$17,460 00
	Ordinary.		
1	Passed midshipman	750 00	
1	Boatswain's mate	228 00	
1	Steward	288 00	
1	Carpenter's mate	228 00	
10	Ordinary seamen, at $120 each	1,200 00	
			2,694 00

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	WASHINGTON—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	$1,700 00	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	900 00	
1	Clerk of the yard	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	750 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600 00	
1	Steam engineer and machinist	1,800 00	
1	Master tank and camboose maker	1,250 00	
1	Master chain-cable and anchor maker	1,250 00	
1	Pyrotechnist	1,500 00	
1	Keeper of the magazine	480 00	
1	Porter	300 00	
			$13,080 00
	Total		33,234 00

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	NORFOLK.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500 00	
1	Commander	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at $1,500 each	3,000 00	
2	Masters, at $1,000 each	2,000 00	
1	Surgeon	1,800 00	
1	Chaplain	1,200 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	1,500 00	
1	Boatswain	800 00	
1	Gunner	800 00	
1	Carpenter	800 00	
1	Sailmaker	800 00	
1	Purser	2,500 00	
1	Clerk to purser	500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360 00	
			$22,020 00
	Hospital.		
1	Surgeon	2,250 00	
1	Assistant surgeon	950 00	
1	Steward	360 00	
1	Matron	180 00	
3	Nurses, at $120 each	360 00	
2	Cooks, at $144 each	288 00	
2	Washers, at $120 each	240 00	
4	Boatmen, at $120 each	480 00	
1	Boy	96 00	
			5,204 00

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	NORFOLK—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	$1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor	2,300 00	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	1,050 00	
1	Clerk of the yard	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	500 00	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	650 00	
1	Keeper of the magazine	480 00	
1	Porter	300 00	
			$11,180 00
	Total		38,404 00

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is required to attend to the marines also.

No.	PENSACOLA.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500 00	
1	Commander	2,100 00	
2	Lieutenants, at $1,500 each	3,000 00	
1	Master	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon	1,800 00	
1	Chaplain	1,200 00	
2	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	1,500 00	
1	Boatswain	800 00	
1	Gunner	800 00	
1	Carpenter	800 00	
1	Sailmaker	800 00	
1	Purser	2,500 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360 00	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360 00	
			$20,520 00
	Ordinary.		
1	Lieutenant	1,500 00	
1	Carpenter's mate	228 00	
2	Boatswain's mates, at $228 each	456 00	
10	Seamen, at $144 each	1,440 00	
60	Ordinary seamen, at $120 each	7,200 00	
			10,824 00
	Hospital.		
1	Surgeon	1,750 00	
1	Assistant surgeon	950 00	
1	Steward	360 00	
1	Matron	250 00	
4	Nurses, at $120 each	480 00	
2	Cooks, at $144 each	288 00	
4	Washers, at $120 each	480 00	
1	Baker	420 00	
1	Carter	120 00	
1	Messenger	144 00	
3	Watchmen, at $360 each	1,080 00	
1	Gardener	250 00	
			6,572 00

Y. & D.—No. 3—Continued.

No.	PENSACOLA—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	$1,700 00	
1	Naval constructor	2,300 00	
1	Clerk of the yard	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	1,050 00	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600 00	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	500 00	
1	Porter	300 00	
			$9,000 00
	Total		46,916 00

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is also to attend to the marines near the yard, and to such persons in the yard as the commander may direct.

No.	MEMPHIS.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500 00	
1	Lieutenant	1,500 00	
1	Master	1,000 00	
1	Surgeon	1,800 00	
1	Purser	2,000 00	
1	Passed midshipman	750 00	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360 00	
			$10,910 00
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,250 00	
1	Clerk of the yard	900 00	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900 00	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	500 00	
1	Porter	300 00	
			3,850 00
	Total		14,760 00

No.	SACKETT'S HARBOR.	Pay.	Aggregate.
1	Commander	$2,100 00	
1	Master	1,000 00	
	Total		$3,100 00

RECAPITULATION.

Yards.	Naval.	Ordinary.	Hospital.	Civil.	Aggregate.
Portsmouth, N. H.....	$16,188 00	$3,282 00	.....	$7,650 00	$27,120 00
Boston.....	21,020 00	.....	$4,668 00	10,700 00	36,388 00
New York.....	21,020 00	.....	5,172 00	10,700 00	36,892 00
Philadelphia.....	17,338 00	.....	10,470 00	7,800 00	35,608 00
Washington.....	17,460 00	2,694 00	.....	13,080 00	33,234 00
Norfolk.....	22,020 00	.....	5,204 00	11,180 00	38,404 00
Pensacola.....	20,520 00	10,824 00	6,572 00	9,000 00	46,916 00
Memphis.....	10,910 00	.....	.....	3,850 00	14,760 00
Sackett's Harbor.....	3,100 00	.....	.....	.....	3,100 00
Total.....	149,576 00	16,800 00	32,086 00	73,960 00	272,422 00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 4.

Estimate of the amounts that will be required towards the construction, extension, and completion of works at the several navy-yards, and for the necessary current repairs at the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, *as follows, viz:*

Portsmouth, N. H.

For brick stables, lime house, coal house, filling in wharf east of bridge, filling in wharf west of timber shed, machinery and tools for smithery, and for repairs of all kinds..... $31,673 00

Boston.

For storehouse on No. 36, stone skids in timber shed No. 33, stone skids in timber shed No. 38, paving in front and rear of carpenters' and joiners' shops, completing sail-loft and cordage store, mast makers' shed N, Pedrick's patent fliers, drains between timber sheds, and repairs of all kinds..... 108,500 00

New York.

For 1 officer's house, 1 work and machine shop, quay walls, dredging channels, sewer from city drain, house on gun block, removing coffer dam, and dredging in front of dock, and for repairs of all kinds..... 119,500 00

Philadelphia.

For extending wharves Nos. 1, 2, and 4, extending ways in shiphouse G, moving shiphouse F, and extending ways, two culverts, and moving shears, raising roof of smithery, raising roof of timber shed 5, filling up old timber dock, iron railing front of officers' houses, and for repairs of all kinds..... 80,093 00

Washington.

For a building and machinery for a copper rolling establishment, and for repairs of all kinds..... 51,300 00

Y. & D.—No. 4—Continued.

Norfolk.

For storehouse No. 19 and gateway, wall across timber dock, completing engine-house to smithery and machinery, iron pipes to cisterns, magazine at Fort Norfolk, magazine keeper's house, filling in space enclosed by quay-walls, filling low grounds, making streets in yard, digging out timber dock, and for repairs of all kinds	$122,500 00

Pensacola.

For completing permanent wharf, dredging, towards timber shed, coal house, extension of wharf and rail tracks near No. 26, lime house, muster house, and office for the clerk of the yard, and for repairs of all kinds	197,700 00

Memphis.

For completing the following works, viz: excavation and embankment, rope-walk and boiler house, sawmill, one wing of storehouse, blacksmith shop, joiner's shop, tarring house, offices, commandant's house, machinery for saw-mill; and for constructing a hemp house, house for fire-engine, cisterns, pave-ments, drains and ditches, and for repairs of all kinds	134,000 00

Sackett's Harbor.

For fences and repairs of all kinds	700 00

RECAPITULATION.

For Portsmouth, N. H	31,673 00
Boston	108,500 00
New York	119,500 00
Philadelphia	80,093 00
Washington	51,300 00
Norfolk	122,500 00
Pensacola	197,700 00
Memphis	134,000 00
Sackett's Harbor	700 00
	845,966 00

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 5.

Statement showing the several sums which make up the amounts of the first and second items in the general estimate for the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending June 30, 1851—*marked Y. & D.—A.*

First item.

Recruiting stations	$36,600 00
Naval branch at yards and stations	149,576 00
Hospital branch at yards and stations	32,086 00
Ordinary branch at yards and stations	16,800 00
	235,062 00

Second item in general estimate A.

The civil branch at all the yards and stations	73,960 00

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 6.

For hospitals and magazines.

At Boston.—For repairing, whitewashing fences, walls, painting, glazing, repairs of roads, &c.	$1,000 00
At New York.—For paving, grading, completing sewers, wall and fence around burying ground, and current repairs	16,000 00
At Pensacola.—For general repairs	1,750 00
Total for hospitals	18,750 00

Magazines.

Boston	150 00
New York	500 00
Washington	150 00
	800 00

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—No. 7.

Estimate of the sums required to complete the stone dry-dock at New York, and for the completion of the floating dry-docks authorized by law to be built at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola navy-yards.

For the stone dry-dock at New York	$180,000 00
For the floating dry-dock at Kittery	300,000 00
For the floating dry-dock at Philadelphia	371,242 00
For the floating dry-dock at Pensacola	414,320 00
Total	1,265,562 00

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 17, 1849.

Y. & D.—A.

General estimate from the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending 30th June, 1851, in addition to the balances remaining unexpended on the 1st July, 1850.

	Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1851.	Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1850.
1. For the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, (see Y. & D.—No. 5)	$235,062 00	$263,392 00
2. For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards and stations, (see Y. & D.—No. 5)	73,960 00	73,960 00
3. For improvements and necessary repairs at navy-yards and stations, (see Y. & D.—No. 4)	845,966 00	846,310 58
4. For hospital buildings and their dependencies, and for magazines, (see Y. & D.—No. 6)	19,550 00	16,350 60
5. For floating dry-docks and stone dock, New York, (see Y. & D.—No. 7)	1,265,562 00	1,140,000 00
6. For contingent expenses that may accrue during the year for the following purposes, viz: for the freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks; for printing and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description; for the repairs of steam-engines and attendance on the same in navy-yards; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oils for the use of navy-yards and shore stations; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; for watchmen, and for incidental labor at navy-yards, not applicable to any other appropriation	307,145 00	308,000 00
	2,747,245 00	2,648,012 58

JOS. SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

4th item.—The excess for New York hospital is for completing sewers and wall around burying ground, &c.

5th item.—The excess for floating-docks is to meet payments on the contracts authorized by the law of 3d August, 1848.

CIVIL LIST.

For salaries	$11,400 00
For contingent	1,000 00
	12,400 00

NAVY.

For pay of navy	235,062 00
For pay of superintendents, &c.	73,960 00
For improvements, &c., at yards and stations	845,966 00
For hospital buildings, &c.	19,550 00
For dry-docks	1,265,562 00
For contingent	307,145 00
	2,747,245 00

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks made and received since the date of the last report, (November 4, 1848,) prepared in conformity with the act of Congress of April 21, 1848.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848.	1849.				
Dec. 15	June 30	Benjamin F. Urquhart.....	50 cords of hard oak wood.....	$3 00 per cord....	Pensacola navy-yard.
Dec. 14	April 15	Jackson M. Stanard.....	690 squares slate, size of slate 10 by 20 or 12 by 24 inches, 7 cents per square.....	7 94	
			1,900 casks best Thomaston or Washington lime.....	1 20 per cask.	
			780 barrels best hydraulic cement.....	2 00 per barrel.	
			100 bushels best plastering hair.....	30 per bushel.	
			122 kegs 12d iron cut-nails.....	4½ per pound.	
			30 kegs 10d .....do.....	4⅝ do	
			18 kegs 6d .....do.....	4¾ do	
			12 kegs 8d .....do.....	4⅞ do	
			19 kegs 3d .....do.....	7 do	
			7 kegs 4-inch cut spikes.....	4⅞ do	
			3,000 pounds 3 by ½-inch iron	4⅛ do	
			273 pounds 2¾ by ⅝-inch iron.....	4⅛ do	
			716 pounds 2½ by ⅝-inch iron.....	4⅛ do	
			2,200 pounds 1-inch round iron.....	4⅛ do	
			600 pounds ⅞-inch.....do.....	4⅛ do	
			800 pounds ¾-inch.....do.....	4⅛ do	
			1,400 pounds ⅝-inch.....do.....	4⅛ do	
			1,000 pounds 1¼-inch square iron.....	4⅛ do	
			50 pounds 1-inch .....do.....	4⅛ do	
			672 pounds ⅞-inch .....do.....	4⅛ do	
			480 pounds ¾-inch .....do.....	4⅛ do	
			350 pounds ⅝-inch .....do.....	4⅛ do	
			100 pounds ½-inch .....do.....	4⅛ do	
			690 pounds 2 by 1-inch iron.....	4⅛ do	
			442 pounds 2 by ½...do.....	4⅛ do	
			100 pounds 1¾ by ¾...do.....	4⅛ do	
			260 pounds 1½ by ½...do.....	4⅛ do	
			100 pounds 1⅛ by ⅛...do.....	4⅛ do	

			800 pounds 1 by ¼.....do	4⅜	do
			40 pounds 1½ by ½.....do	4⅜	do
			40 pounds 1½ by 5-16..do	4⅜	do
			166 pounds 1¼-inch round iron	4⅜	do
			180 casks of lime	1 50	per cask.
			60 barrels cement	1 90	per barrel.
			2 000 bushels corn	48	per bushel.
			2,000 bushels oats	42	do
Dec. 15	June 30	Samuel Locke	2,316 pounds comp'n slating nails	24	per pound.
			384 sash pulleys	10	each.
			2,300 feet sash cord	30	per pound.
			78 8-inch iron rim knob locks	1 50	each.
			28 4-inch cupboard locks	50	each.
			4 6-inch mortice locks	1 50	each.
			216 pairs patent butt hinges, 5 inches when opened, slip pins	16	per pair.
			292 pairs 4-inch butt hinges	25	do
			60 10-inch brass flush bolts	30	each.
			30 6-inch iron thumb latches	25	do
			8 5-inch knob latches	75	do
			17 10-inch store-room locks	2 50	do
			36 gross 1½-inch screws	50	per gross.
			24 gross 1¼....do	45	do
			24 gross 1.....do	40	do
			10 gross 2.....do	75	do
			50 M 1½-inch spriggs	20	per m.
			50 M 1.....do	12	do
			6150 pounds pig lead	4¼	per pound.
			220 pounds block tin	27	do
			507 sheets 14-ounce copper	23	do
			520 sheets 16.....do	23	do
			5,960 pounds sheet lead (5 pounds to square foot)	6½	do
			60 cow horns	10	each.
			100 pounds rosin	2	per pound.
			5 ounces silver	1 50	per ounce.
			1,317 pounds composition coppering nails	24	per pound.
			6,000 pounds 30-ounce copper	23	do
			11,000 pounds 20....do	23	do
			7 barrels raw tar	3 00	per barrel.
			200 pounds 1½ by ⅛-inch iron	5	per pound.
			300 pounds 1¾-inch square iron	5	do
			200 pounds 1-inch round iron	5	do

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1848.	1849.					
Dec. 15	June 30	Samuel Locke—Continued..	200 pounds ¼-inch round iron.....	$0 05	per pound.	Pensacola navy-yard.
			100 pounds ¼ by ½-inch nail-rod iron	5	do	
Dec. 15	April 15	Joseph Hall.....	Best quality of yellow pine—			
			72 pieces, 13 feet long, 16 by 16 inches, 8 square.....	14 00	per M.	
			88..do...11....do...15 by 15..do.....do.....	14 00	do	
			16..do...18....do....8 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			108..do...12....do....8 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			24..do...31....do....8 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			12..do...38....do....8 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			32..do...13....do....3 by 9..do.....	14 00	do	
			4..do...19....do....3 by 9..do.....	14 00	do	
			24..do...14....do....3 by 12..do.....	14 00	do	
			8..do...10....do....3 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			40..do...17....do....3 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			17..do...20....do....3 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			24..do...16....do....3 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			60..do...20....do....3 by 12..do.....	14 00	do	
			17..do...20....do....3 by 8..do.....	14 00	do	
			290..do...15....do....3 by 8..do.....	14 00	do	
			84..do...13....do....3 by 8..do.....	14 00	do	
			84..do...28....do....3 by 5 by 7 inches.....	14 00	do	
			4..do...37....do....5 by 6 by 8..do.....	14 00	do	
			4..do...18....do....5 by 8 inches.....	14 00	do	
			40..do...13....do....3 by 4..do.....	14 00	do	
			40..do...11....do....3 by 4..do.....	14 00	do	
			30..do...15....do....3 by 4..do.....	14 00	do	
			44..do...18....do....3 by 4..do.....	14 00	do	
			7..do...20....do....2 by 7..do.....	14 00	do	
			7..do...15....do....5 by 6..do.....	14 00	do	
			24..do...42....do....8 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			40..do...33....do....8 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			8..do...16....do....8 by 10..do.....	14 00	do	
			36..do...12....do....8 by 8..do.....	14 00	do	
			8..do...16....do....8 by 8..do.....	14 00	do	

180	do	12	do	3 by	8	do	14	00	do
144	do	12	do	3 by	6	do	14	00	do
328	do	25	do	3 by	10	do	14	00	do
353	do	20	do	3 by	4	do	14	00	do
218	do	35	do	3 by	5	do	14	00	do
8	do	46	do	3 by	5	do	14	00	do
36	do	33	do	2 by	6	do	14	00	do
8	do	16	do	5 by	8	do	14	00	do
25	do	11	do	8 by	10	do	14	00	do
24	do	12	do	14 by	14	do	14	00	do
4	do	49	do	5 by	8	do	14	00	do
20	do	39	do	2 by	60	do	14	00	do
40	do	27	do	3 by	10	do	14	00	do
180	do	15	do	3 by	10	do	14	00	do
20	do	10	do	3 by	8	do	14	00	do
120	do	10	do	3 by	6	do	14	00	do
25	do	24	do	3 by	4	do	14	00	do
55	do	29	do	3 by	4	do	14	00	do
56	do	30½	do	3 by	4	do	14	00	do
32	do	30½	do	6 by	8	do	14	00	do
5	do	30½	do	10 by	15	do	14	00	do
1	do	12	do	6 by	12	do	14	00	do
18	do	28½	do	9 by	10	do	14	00	do
9	do	35	do	9 by	10	do	14	00	do
9	do	23½	do	9 by	10	do	14	00	do
18	do	28½	do	9 by	9	do	14	00	do
10	do	12	do	10 by	10	do	14	00	do
18	do	9	do	9 by	9	do	14	00	do
18	do	17	do	9 by	9	do	14	00	do
40	do	32	do	6 by	10	do	14	00	do
3	do	34	do	6 by	9	do	14	00	do
9	do	30	do	4 by	9	do	14	00	do
12	do	30	do	2 by	9	do	14	00	do
6	do	40	do	9 by	12	do	14	00	do
3	do	12	do	10 by	12	do	14	00	do
8	do	30	do	8 by	10	do	14	00	do
10	do	23	do	8 by	10	do	14	00	do
50	do	24	do	3 by	5	do	14	00	do
52	do	43	do	12 by	12	do	14	00	do
16	do	23	do	12 by	12	do	14	00	do
6	do	32	do	12 by	12	do	14	00	do
9	do	40	do	12 by	12	do	14	00	do

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848. Dec. 15	1849. April 15	Joseph Hall—Continued....	175 pieces, 33 feet long, 3 by 12 inches.....	$14 00 per M....	Pensacola navy-yard.
			34..do...44....do...10 by 15..do.....	14 00 do	
			4..do...30....do...10 by 15..do.....	14 00 do	
			4..do...21....do...10 by 15..do.....	14 00 do	
			14..do...43....do...14 by 16..do.....	14 00 do	
			15..do...19....do....9 by 15..do.....	14 00 do	
			17..do...26....do....9 by 15..do.....	14 00 do	
			36..do...42....do....9 by 10 by 15 inches.....	14 00 do	
			8..do...24....do....9 by 12 by 15..do.....	14 00 do	
			4..do...58....do....9 by 10 by 15..do.....	14 00 do	
			254..do...44....do....3 by 5 inches.....	14 00 do	
			80..do...32....do....8 by 10..do.....	14 00 do	
			16..do...30....do....6 by 9..do.....	14 00 do	
			18..do...16....do....6 by 9..do.....	14 00 do	
			19..do...29....do....9 by 12..do.....	14 00 do	
			17..do...12....do...14 by 14..do.....	14 00 do	
			28..do...43....do....7 by 14..do.....	14 00 do	
			7..do...43....do...12 by 14..do.....	14 00 do	
			36..do...40....do....7 by 14..do.....	14 00 do	
			190..do...40....do....4 by 6..do.....	14 00 do	
			22..do...32....do....5 by 8..do.....	14 00 do	
			50..do...16....do ...3 by 12..do.....	14 00 do	
			450..do...27....do....4 by 14..do.....	14 00 do	
			15 000 feet 2-in. plank, 16 to 20 ft. long, 12 to 16 in. wide.	14 00 do	
			20,000 feet 1¼-in. plank, 20 feet long, 13 to 16 in. wide...	14 00 do	
			50,000 feet 1-in. boards, 16 to 20 ft. long, 12 to 16 in. wide.	14 00 do	
			9,500 feet 1½-in. plank, 20 feet long, 10 to 12 in. wide....	14 00 do	
			3,500 feet 1¼ in. flooring, 16 to 18 ft. long, 6 to 7 in. wide, planed, tongued, and grooved, both sides.....	29 50 do	
			20,000 feet 1¼-in. flooring, 12 ft. long, 6 to 7 inches wide, planed, tongued, and grooved, both sides.....	29 50 do	
			15,000 ft. 1¼ in. flooring, 18 to 20 ft. long, 6 to 7 in. wide, planed, tongued, and grooved.....	24 50 do	

			11,000 feet ¾-in. ceiling, 16 to 18 ft. long, 10 to 11 in. wide, planed, tongued, and grooved	24 50	do	
			3,000 feet ¾-inch ceiling, 18 to 20 ft. long, 10 to 11 inches wide, planed, tongued and grooved	24 50	do	
			1,000 feet 1¼-in. h plank, 20 ft. long, 6 to 10 in. wide	12 50	do	
			3,000 feet 1-in. w. p. boards, 16 to 20 feet long, 12 to 16 wide	32 00	do	
			3,000 ft. 1-in. w. p. boards, 12 to 16 ft. long, 12 to 16 in. wide	32 00	do	
			1,500 feet 2-inch w. p. plank, 16 to 20 feet long, 12 to 16 in. wide	32 00	do	
			3,000 feet 2-inch w. p. plank, 12 to 16 feet long, 12 to 20 in. wide	32 00	do	
			60,000 laths for plastering	2 00	do	
Dec. 17	June 30	William Strickland	20 gross Gillott's steel pens	1 20	per gross	Pensacola navy-yard.
			5 pounds large red wafers	1 10	per pound.	
			15 reams regulation paper	4 00	per ream.	
			10 reams letter paper	2 75	do	
			5 pounds black sand	5	per pound.	
			6 reams envelope paper	3 50	per ream.	
			6 pounds gumarabic	80	per pound.	
			½ ream blotting paper	2 75	per ream.	
			4 dozen pint bottles black ink	2 50	per bottle.	
			1 gross narrow red tape	4 00	per gross.	
			2 gross best quality black lead pencils	4 75	do	
			3 dozen pieces India rubber	33	per dozen.	
			500 writing quills (opaque)	2 60	per hundred.	
			10 pounds sealing wax	80	per pound.	
			2 dozen penknives	4 00	per dozen.	
			½..do..erasers	2 40	per half dozen.	
			2..do..pieces silk tape or taste	1 00	do	
			½..do..large letter stamps	1 80	per half dozen.	
			1..do..iron folders or cutters	4 50	per dozen.	
			1..do..6-quire blank books	1 44	do	
			1..do..5-quire.....do	1 20	do	
			2..do..4-quire.....do	96	do	
			2..do..3-quire.....do	72	do	
			2..do..2-quire.....do	48	do	
			4..do..note or memorandum books	1 50	do	
Dec. 19	April 15	Jackson Morton	2,400,000 bricks	12 50	per M.	
			98,000 bricks	12 50	do	Naval hospital, Pensacola.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1848.	1849.				
Dec. 20	June 30	Patterson & Avery.....	16,850 pounds pure white lead, in oil.....	$0 07¼ per pound...	Pensacola navy-yard.
			465 pounds Paris green, dry.....	40 do	
			17...do...Prussian blue, dry.....	80 do	
			15...do...lampblack.....	15 do	
			700..do...Spanish whiting.....	1 do	
			2....do...yellow ochre, dry.....	4 do	
			200..do...litharge.....	9 do	
			18...do...sugar of lead, in tin canisters.....	17 do	
			60...do...chrome green, dry, Maraher's, New York....	38 do	
			60...do...verdigris, in oil.....	40 do	
			5....do...gum shellac.....	25 do	
			829 gallons linseed oil, raw.....	65 do	
			250 gallons spirits of turpentine.....	50 per gallon.	
			15....do...copal varish.....	2 00 do	
			5.....do...Japan varnish.....	1 00 do	
			5.....do...spirits of wine.....	1 00 do	
			2,400 feet French glass, 10 by 12.....	5 per foot.	
			3,000.....do.....12 by 18.....	9 do	
			6 quires glass paper, No. 1.....	15 per quire.	
			10.....do.....No. 2.....	15 do	
			850 feet Malica's best window glass, 10 by 12.....	5 4-5 per foot.	
			100.....do.....do.....12 by 16.....	6½ do	
			250.....do.....do.....12 by 14.....	6 do	
			100 pounds manganese.....	20 per pound.	
			4 dozen screw augers, from ⅜ to 1¾ inch.....	4 50 per dozen.	
			1½ dozen broad axes.....	48 00 do	
			1 dozen Collins's wood axes.....	1 75 each.	
			2 dozen papers assorted brads.....	1 00 per dozen.	
			6 dozen corn brooms.....	2 15 do	
			6 dozen hickory brooms.....	1 50 do	
			6 sets braces and bitts.....	1 50 per set.	
			150 whitewash brushes.....	40 each.	
			100 paint brushes, No. 0000.....	75 do	
			50 sash tools, assorted.....	20 do	

25 pounds borax	45	per pound.
2,000 pounds sperm candles	32	do
2 dozen crucibles	2 00	per dozen.
½ dozen sets firmer chisels	30 60	per doz. sets.
3 dozen carpenters' compasses	2 00	per dozen.
6 dozen 14-inch flat bastard files	6 00	do
6..do..12-inch.....do	5 00	do
4..do..10 inch.....do	4 00	do
6..do..14-inch flat smooth files	9 00	do
6..do..12-inch.....do	6 50	do
4..do..10-inch.....do	4 50	do
2..do..ward-files, from 4 to 6 inches long	1 35	do
45.do..handsaw files	1 00	do
4..do..whipsaw files	1 50	do
4..do..crosscut-saw files	3 00	do
2..do..tennon-saw files	1 25	do
3..do..rat-tail files, assorted sizes	1 75	do
75 pounds glue	20	per pound.
1 dozen lathing hatchets	7 50	per dozen.
1..do..shoe hammers	2 50	do
6..do..14-inch half-round files	7 00	do
6..do..12-inch.....do	5 00	do
4..do..10-inch.....do	3 75	do
1½..do..claw hammers	6 00	do
2..do..boat-hooks	3 00	do
4..do..calking irons	3 75	do
½..do..pallet knives	7 50	do
½..do..drawing knives	11 00	do
100 pounds pump leather	16½	per pound.
10 sides harness leather	3 50	per side.
2 dozen cupboard locks	1 75	per dozen.
2..do..iron padlocks	2 00	do
2..do..brass...do	4 00	do
2..do..drawer locks	2 00	do
1..do..6-inch knob-locks	12 00	do
1..do..8-inch stocked locks	7 50	do
½..do..50-feet tape-lines	18 00	do
½..do..100....do	24 00	do
1..do..log lines	9 00	do
½..do..glue kettles	15 00	do
6 reams fine emery paper	2 50	per ream.
6..do...assorted sand paper	2 50	do

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
Dec. 20	June 30	Patterson & Avery—Cont'd.	12 gross brass screws, ¾ to 1½ inch	$1 10 per gross	Pensacola navy-yard.
			25..do..iron screws, from ½ to 1½ inch	50 do	
			2 dozen iron spades	8 00 per dozen.	
			2....do....shovels	8 00 do	
			2..do..ship scrapers	4 50 do	
			20 sacks alum salt	1 95 per sack.	
			1½ dozen dressed sheep skins	6 00 per dozen.	
			2..do..whip saws	48 00 do	
			20 pounds whipping twine	48 per pound.	
			20...do...sewing....do	30 do	
			20...do...cotton.....do	20 do	
			100..do...seine.....do	30 do	
			10...do...assorted sewing thread	1 75 do	
			20,000 assorted iron tacks	12 per M.	
			20,000 copper tacks	60 do	
			500 pounds tallow	12 per pound.	
Dec. 19	June 30	Patterson & Avery	560 pounds white lead	7¼ per pound	Pensacola naval hospital.
			475 pounds yellow ochre, in oil	6½ do	
			230 gallons linseed oil	65 per gallon.	
			100 gallons spirits turpentine	50 do	
			82 pounds chrome green	38 per pound.	
			82 pounds verdigris, in oil	40 do	
			100 pounds whiting	1 do	
			2 gallons copal varnish	2 50 per gallon.	
			350 feet 12 by 16 Malica's best window glass	6½ per foot.	
			50 pounds manganese	20 per pound.	
			100 pounds litharge	9 do	
			400 pounds yellow ochre, dry	6 do	Pensacola navy-yard.
			100 pounds lampblack	3 do	
			200 pounds litharge	9 do	
			200 pounds putty	8 do	
			1000 pounds pure white lead, in oil	7¼ do	
			100 gallons raw linseed oil	65 per gallon.	

			50 gallons spirits turpentine		75	do
			500 gallons best winter-strained sperm oil		1 20	do
			50 gallons neatsfoot oil		1 45	do
			2 packs gold leaf		7 50	
Dec. 2	April 15	Moses Ross	2,120 perches well-shaped stone for foundations, 6 to 18 inches thick, not less than 18 inches wide, 2 to 4 feet long		4 75	per perch.
Dec. 4	June 1	William B. Greenlaw	252 000 hard-burnt bricks		7 00	per M.
Dec. 4	Jan'y 1	L. H. Coe	2,500 lineal feet sawed timber 10 by 10 inches, making 20,833 feet board measurement		1 50	per 100 feet.
Dec. 4	Feb. 1	Daniel Saffarrans	800 bushels unslacked lime in barrels		40	per bushel.
			8,100 bushels clean sharp sand		3¼	do
Dec. 23	May 20	Daniel Saffarrans & Son	32,857 1-7 cubic yards of embankment; to be made of clay, sand, gravel, or other good material		35	per cubic yd.
1849.	1849.					
June 2	Dec. 2	E. Pratt & Brother	153 tons No. 1 American (Ashland) grey pig iron, per ton of 2,240 pounds		25 00	per ton..... Washington navy-yd.
June 4	Sept. 1	John Grinder	70.000 hard red bricks		6 74	per M.
			5,000 best quality fire-bricks		32 50	do
June 4	Dec. 1	Esau Pickerell	5.000 bushels Cumberland lump coal		17½	per bushel.
			45,200.....do.....average coal		13¼	do
1849.	1850.					
June 4	June 30	Bonsal & Brother	100 pounds 4d iron cut nails 200 pounds 6d.....do..... 200 pounds 8d.....do..... 1,000 pounds 10d...do..... 1,000 pounds 12d...do.....	2,500 pounds	4¼	per pound.
			200 pounds 6d iron wrought nails 100 pounds 8d.....do..... 200 pounds 10d.....do.....	500 pounds	10	do
			3 gross ½-inch iron screws		15	per gross.
			3 gross ⅝.....do		15	do
			3 gross ¾.....do		20	do
			3 gross ⅞.....do		25	do
			5 gross 1.....do		30	do
			5 gross 1¼.....do		35	do
			10 gross 1½.....do		40	do
			10 gross 1¾.....do		45	do
			10 gross 2.....do		60	do
			10 gross 2½.....do		80	do
			10 gross 3.....do		1 20	do
			6 M ½-inch iron brads		10	per M.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849. June 4	1850. June 30	Bonsal & Brother—Cont'd..	6 M $\frac{5}{8}$-inch iron brads	$0 10 per M.	Washington navy-yd.
			6 M $\frac{3}{4}$ ....do	10 do	
			6 M $\frac{7}{8}$ ....do	10 do	
			10 M 1 ....do	10 do	
			10 M 1$\frac{1}{4}$ ....do	15 do	
			10 M 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ....do	20 do	
			10 M 2 ....do	20 do	
			2 M $\frac{3}{8}$-inch iron tacks	10 do	
			2 M $\frac{1}{2}$ ....do	10 do	
			2 M $\frac{5}{8}$ ....do	10 do	
			2 M $\frac{3}{4}$ ....do	10 do	
			2 M $\frac{1}{2}$-inch copper tacks	50 do	
			2 M $\frac{5}{8}$ ....do	50 do	
			25 pounds $\frac{1}{8}$-inch square cast steel	17 per pound.	
			50 pounds $\frac{3}{8}$ ....do....do	17 do	
			200 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ ...do....do	17 do	
			300 pounds $\frac{5}{8}$ ...do....do	17 do	
			300 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ ....do....do	17 do	
			100 pounds $\frac{7}{8}$ ...do....do	17 do	
			300 pounds 1 ...do....do	17 do	
			150 pounds 1$\frac{1}{8}$ ..do....do	17 do	
			200 pounds 1$\frac{1}{4}$ ..do....do	17 do	
			100 pounds 1$\frac{3}{8}$ ..do....do	17 do	
			400 pounds 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ..do....do	17 do	
			100 pounds 1$\frac{3}{4}$ ..do....do	17 do	
			200 pounds 2 ...do....do	17 do	
			100 pounds 2$\frac{1}{2}$ ..do....do	17 do	
			400 pounds best shear steel, (English)	11$\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			400 pounds best blister steel....do	10 do	
1849. June 4	1849. August 1	Bonsal & Brother.....	10 pounds fine horseshoe nails, G	20 do	
			20 sheets boiler iron, 60 by 26 in., 5-16 thick 80.....do.....50 by 28.....do..... 20.....do.....72 by 26.....do..... 20.....do.....50 by 26 in., 3-16 thick } 17,035 lbs.	5.49 do	

			5,000 pounds rivet iron, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch	5,000 lbs.		
			1,700 pounds round iron, $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch	1,700 lbs.		
			4,000 pounds flat bar iron, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inch.....	4,000 lbs.		
			100 feet flat bar iron, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	744 lbs.		
			70.....do.....$1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....			
			20 bars 3-inch round iron	28,000 lbs.		
			30 bars $2\frac{3}{4}$-inch....do			
			30 bars $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch....do			
			20 bars 2-inch.....do			
			35 bars $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch....do			
			40 bars 1-$\frac{1}{4}$inch....do			
			50 bars $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch....do			
			60 bars 1-inch.....do			
			60 bars $\frac{7}{8}$-inch.....do			
				39,444 lbs.	3.19	do
June 4	Nov. 1	Peter M. Pearson..... ...	80 barrels lime.....		87	per barrel.
			200 tons white ash coal.....		5 11	per ton.
			40 tons best Butler coal.....		5 11	do
	1850.					
June 5	June 30	Campbell & Coyle	3 dozen 10-inch flat rough files.....		2 44	per dozen.
			17 dozen 14-inch....do.....		4 75	do
			10 dozen 16-inch....do.....		7 25	do
			10 dozen 18-inch....do.....		10 50	do
			10 dozen 16-inch half round rough files.....		8 00	do
			2 dozen 12-inch round rough files.....		3 75	do
			2 dozen 14-inch.....do.....		5 38	do
			10 dozen 8-inch hand bastard files.....		2 08	do
			10 dozen 10-inch.....do.....		2 $87\frac{1}{2}$	do
			12 dozen 12-inch.....do.....		4 $12\frac{1}{2}$	do
			40 dozen 14-inch.....do.....		6 00	do
			10 dozen 15-inch.....do.....		7 25	do
			10 dozen 16-inch.....do.....		8 75	do
			20 dozen 6-inch flat bastard files.....		1 $12\frac{1}{2}$	do
			25 dozen 8-inch.....do.....		1 $62\frac{1}{2}$	do
			25 dozen 10-inch.....do.....		2 $43\frac{3}{4}$	do
			25 dozen 12-inch.....do.....		3 $37\frac{1}{2}$	do
			25 dozen 14-inch.....do.....		4 75	do
			10 dozen 16-inch.....do.....		7 25	do
			6 dozen 6-inch half round bastard files		1 25	do
			4 dozen 8-inch.....do.....		1 83	do
			20 dozen 10-inch.....do.....		2 $62\frac{1}{2}$	do

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.					
June 5	June 30	Campbell & Coyle—Cont'd..	25 dozen 12 inch half round bastard files	$3 75	per dozen...	Washington navy-yd.
			20 dozen 14-inch.....do	5 37½	do	
			8 dozen 15-inch.....do	6 62	do	
			8 dozen 16-inch.....do	8 00	do	
			3 dozen 4-inch round bastard files	89	do	
			6 dozen 6-inch.....do	1 25	do	
			6 dozen 8-inch.....do	1 83½	do	
			4 dozen 10-inch.....do	2 62½	do	
			4 dozen 12-inch.....do	3 75	do	
			8 dozen 14 inch.....do	5 37½	do	
			6 dozen 6-inch square bastard files	1 12½	do	
			4 dozen 8-inch.....do	1 62½	do	
			4 dozen 10 inch.....do	2 44	do	
			4 dozen 12-inch.....do	3 37½	do	
			6 dozen 14-inch.....do	4 75	do	
			3 dozen 6-inch hand smooth files	1 87½	do	
			2 dozen 8-inch.....do	2 69	do	
			10 dozen 10-inch.....do	3 81½	do	
			20 dozen 12-inch.....do	5 75	do	
			20 dozen 14-inch.....do	8 00	do	
			3 dozen 6-inch half round files	1 69	do	
			6 dozen 8-inch.....do	2 43	do	
			10 dozen 10-inch.....do	3 50	do	
			10 dozen 12-inch.....do	5 12½	do	
			10 dozen 14-inch.....do	7 37½	do	
			4 dozen 4-inch flat smooth files	1 12½	do	
			2 dozen 6 inch.....do	1 56	do	
			3 dozen 8-inch.....do	2 19	do	
			6 dozen 10-inch.....do	3 19	do	
			6 dozen 12-inch.....do	4 50	do	
			6 dozen 14-inch.....do	6 75	do	
			6 dozen 3-inch hand-saw (or three-square) files	75	do	
			6 dozen 3½-inch....do.....do	75	do	
			20 dozen 4-inch....do.....do	83⅓	do	

			10 dozen 4½-inch...do.....do.....	91	do
			10 dozen 5-inch....do.....do.....	1 04	do
			2 dozen 6-inch.....do.....do.....	1 37½	do
			4 dozen 12-inch mill-saws files.....	4 06¼	do
			2 dozen 14-inch....do.....	6 00	do
			1 dozen 12-inch cabinet saws.....	4 50	do
			1 dozen 14-inch wood-rasps.....	6 37	do
			24 long-handled shovels.....	37½	each.
			12 dozen No. 4 brass wire sieves.....	2 00	per dozen.
			12 dozen No. 8.....do.....	2 00	do
			4 dozen No. 20.....do.....	1 00	do
			1 ream fine sandpaper.....	3 50	
			1 ream emery paper.....	5 00	
			100 pounds white chalk.....	1	per pound.
			10 pounds red chalk.....	8	do
			40 pounds gum shellac.....	12	do
			30 pounds flour emery.....	12	do
			20 pounds 2d cut emery.....	12	do
			20 pounds 3d....do.....	12	do
			20 pounds best shoe-thread.....	60	do
			400 pounds tallow.....	9	do
			16 pounds rotten stone.....	5	do
			5 pounds pumice stone.....	6	do
			5 pounds Scotch stone.....	15	do
			1 pound fine sponge.....	1 00	do
			2,000 pounds oakum, for wiping.....	7	do
			12 sides bellows leather.....	2 25	per side.
			12 sides heavy harness leather.....	4 50	do
			8 dozen corn brooms.....	1 50	per dozen.
			8 dozen hickory brooms.....	1 50	do
			4 dozen double dusters.....	6 50	do
			4 dozen ground paint brushes, 000	6 50	do
			4 dozen.....do.....No. 6.....	1 50	do
			4 dozen whitewash brushes (10 knots).....	6 00	do
			2 pallet knives, 14-inch blades.....	1 25	each.
			6 putty knives.....	1 27	do
			1 small paint mill.....	17 00	
			4 barrels sour or condemned flour, for foundry use.....	3 50	per barrel
1849.	1850.				
June 5	June 30.	Philip Otterback.....	12 tons best quality Timothy hay.....	17 98	per ton.
			2 tons best quality rye straw.....	12 00	do
			480 bushels of corn.....	48	per bushel.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.		Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.					
June 5.	June 30.	Philip Otterback—Contin'd ..	480 bushels of oats		$0 48 per bushel...	Washington navy-yd.
			200 cords best quality seasoned pine wood		2 47 per cord.	
			10 cords best quality of seasoned oak wood		4 06 do	
	1849.					
June 5.	Dec. 1.	A. S. Wooldredge, president Md. L. C. M. Co	5 000 bushels best Virginia lump coal		19 per bushel.	
	1850.		10,000 bushels best Virginia average coal		17 do	
June 6.	June 30.	Thomas Blagden	4 pieces N. C. timber 36 feet 6 inches long, 17 by 10 inches			
			2 pieces N. C. timber 24 feet long. 31 by 10 inches			
			2 pieces N. C. timber 28 feet long, 25 by 10 inches			
			2 pieces N. C. timber 13 feet long, 18 by 9 inches			
			1 piece N. C. timber 54 feet long, 16 by 8 inches	6,519 feet..	3¼ per foot.	
			1 piece N. C. timber 20 feet long, 16 by 8 inches			
			2 pieces N. C. timber 16 feet long, 14 by 8 inches			
			2 pieces N. C. timber 18 feet long, 14 by 8 inches			
			2 pieces N. C. timber 9 feet long, 14 by 8 inches			
			500 superficial feet 1-inch white oak boards, 16 feet long by 12 inches wide		4 do	
			4 cords of straight white hickory, in 4 and 8 feet lengths, suitable for handles, &c		15 00 per cord.	
June 7.	June 30.	Alfred E. Smith	3,200 pounds pure white lead in oil		7½ per pound	
			4,300 pounds pure white lead, dry		7 do	
			72 pounds lamp-black, dry		4½ do	
			500 pounds Spanish whiting		1½ do	
			200 pounds French yellow ochre		3½ do	

			100 pounds Paris green, best quality		35	do	
			10 pounds chrome green.....do		28	do	
			20 pounds chrome yellow...do		30	do	
			150 pounds litharge		7	do	
			790 gallons raw linseed oil		65	per gallon.	
			95 gallons spirits turpentine		50	do	
			10 gallons Japan varnish		94	do	
			600 feet 10 by 12-inch first quality glass	3	00	per 100 feet.	
			500 gallons best winter strained sperm oil	1	25	per gallon.	
			300 gallons best neatsfoot oil		90	do	
			10 gallons sweet oil	1	10	do	
June 12	June 30	Garret Anderson	3 reams regulation paper, faint lined per pattern	4	00	per ream...	Washington navy-yd.
			5 reams cap.....do.....do	3	50	do	
			8 reams letter .....do.....do.. 3 sides	3	00	do	
			3 reams envelope paper	3	50	do	
			1 ream letter paper, suitable for envelopes	2	50	do	
			1 ream blank bills of lading, per pattern	3	00	do	
			2 reams half-monthly reports	3	00	do	
			1 ream requisition books, ½-bound in boards	4	00	do	
			3 gallons black ink, in quart bottles	1	00	per gallon.	
			2 gallons blue fluid, in pint bottles	1	00	do	
			12 small bottles carmine ink		15	per bottle.	
			6 gross best quality steel pens	1	25	per gross.	
			4 dozen penholders		12½	per dozen.	
			1 pound wafers		40	per pound.	
			1 pound sealing wax		75	do	
			20 dozen black lead pencils	7	00	per dozen.	
			3 dozen red tape		25	do	
			3 dozen black sand, or 12 pounds		25	do	
			12 pieces India rubber		36	per piece.	
			200 No. 80 opaque quills	2	00	per 100.	
			12 4-bladed penknives	1	00	each.	
			2 American Almanacs, for 1850	1	00	do	
June 13	June 30	Addison & Cockrell	240 barrels good sharp building sand		12½	per barrel...	Washington navy-yd.
June 19	June 30	William H. Gunnell	8 M feet 2-inch prime white pine boards	41	00	per M.	Washington navy-yd.
			8 M feet 1-inch.....do.....do	43	45	do	
			3 M feet 2-inch merchantable white pine boards	37	50	do	
			2 M feet 1-inch.....do.....do	42	45	do	
			2½ M feet 2-inch select cullings.....do	29	00	do	
			2½ M feet 1-inch.....do.....do	29	00	do	
			9 M feet 2-inch common cullings....do	14	90	do	
			20 M feet 1-inch.....do.....do	14	90	do	

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.					
June 19	June 30	Wm. H. Gunnell—Cont'd..	5000 bushels best maple charcoal	$0 13	per bushel...	Washington navy-yd.
	1849.					
May 18	Nov. 18	William Etheredge.....	2 M feet, board measurement, 2-inch Susquehanna seasoned clear white pine, 16 feet long.	42 00	per M feet...	Norfolk navy-yard.
			1 M feet, board measurement, 1½-inch Susquehanna seasoned clear white pine, 16 feet long	42 00	do	
			3 M feet, board measurement, 1-inch Susquehanna clear white pine	42 00	do	
			66 M feet, board measurement, 1-inch boards, merchantable white pine, free of splits, &c	19 00	do	
			20,850 bushels clear angular fresh-water sand	3 19-20	per bush.	Norfolk navy-yard.
May 21	Nov. 21	Moses R. Harrell	150,000 pounds best timothy and clover hay	73½	per 100 lbs.	Norfolk navy-yard.
	1850.					
May 21	June 30	Alpheus Fobes	3 gross ½-inch....	42 00	per gross.	Norfolk navy-yard.
May 24	June 30	Bonsal & Brother.....	1 gross 9-16-inch.	42 00	do	
			4 gross ⅝-inch....	48 00	do	
			2 gross 11-16 inch	51 00	do	
			3 gross ¾-inch....	57 00	do	
			1 gross 13-16-inch	60 00	do	
			2 gross ⅞-inch....	66 00	do	
			½ gross 15-16-inch	66 00	do	
			1 gross 1-inch....	75 00	do	
			½ gross 17-16-inch	78 00	do	
			½ gross 15-18-inch	2 00	do	
			½ gross 2 inch....	36 00	do	
			2 dozen ¾-inch.	4 50	per dozen.	
			3 dozen ⅞-inch.	5 50	do	
			4 dozen 1-inch.	6 00	do	
			3 dozen 1⅛-inch	7 00	do	
			2 dozen 1¼-inch	8 00	do	
			1 dozen 1⅜-inch	8 00	do	
			½ dozen 1½-inch	8 00	do	
			1 dozen screw wrenches, assorted, per sample	21 00	do	
			2 dozen 5-16-inch auger bitts, L'Hommedieu's make	2 00	do	

Single twist augers, without screws and lacquer, L'Hommedieu's.

Centre bitts, double cutters, for plugging decks, without lacquer, and to be L'Hommedieu's make, per sample.

2 dozen ⅜-inch..... do.....do.....	2 50	do
2 dozen 7-16-inch.....do.....do.....	3 00	do
2 dozen ½-inch.....do.....do.....	3 50	do
20 boxes IX tin, best charcoal brand.....	11 00	per box.
6 12-inch right hand stocked locks, best quality.....	50	each.
24 gross 1½-inch iron screws.....	25	per gross.
24 gross 1¼-inch ....do.....	25	do
20 gross 1-inch .....do.....	20	do
2 dozen pairs iron butt hinges, 3½ inches square when open.....	1 50	per dozen.
40 pairs window pulleys, wheel 2 inches diameter.....	12½	per pair.
4 dozen best iron padlocks.....	2 50	per dozen.
2 dozen bench screws	4 00	do
30 sides heavy belt leather.....	3 00	per side.
66 sides lacing leather.....	2 00	do
70 sides pump leather.....	2 50	do
6 gross handsaw files.....	10 00	per gross.
3 gross cross-cut files.....	12 00	do
4 gross pit-saw files.....	7 00	do
1 gross mill-saw files.....	30 00	do
1 gross hand bastard cut 14-inch files.....	84 00	do
1....do.....do.....12-inch files.....	60 00	do
6 dozen hand bastard cut 10-inch files	2 50	per dozen.
6....do.....do.....8 inch files	2 00	do
1 gross safe-edge smooth 12-inch files.....	78 00	per gross.
6 dozen.....do.....10-inch files.....	3 50	per dozen.
6..do.....do.....8-inch files.....	2 50	do
6 dozen ½-round bastard 14-inch files.....	5 50	do
6..do.....do.....12-inch files.....	3 50	do
6..do.....do.....10-inch files.....	2 50	do
6..do..... do.....8 inch files.....	1 50	do
6 dozen ½-round smooth 12-inch files.....	5 50	do
6..do.....do.....10-inch files.....	3 50	do
3..do.....do.....8-inch files.....	2 00	do
2 dozen safe edge smooth 12-inch files.....	6 50	do
1..do.....do..... 8-inch files.....	2 50	do
3 dozen square bastard 12-inch files.....	4 50	do
3..do.....do.....10-inch files.....	3 50	do
3..do..... do.....8-inch files.....	1 50	do
1 dozen steel-blade squares, assorted, 6 to 18 inches.....	6 00	do
2 ¾-bead planes	75	each.
2 fore-planes.....	2 00	do

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
May 24	June 30	Bonsal & Brother—Cont'd..	2 jack-planes	$1 50 each.....	Norfolk navy-yard.
			2 ⅜-bead planes	75 do	
			2 smoothing planes	1 25 do	
			24 boxes sperm candles	7 10 do	
			12 cross-cut saws, 4½ feet long, (Humphrey's)	2 00 do	
			6 mill-saws, 6½ feet long, (Humphrey's)	3 00 do	
			2 circular saws, 2 feet diameter, (Humphrey's)	5 00 do	
			2 dozen triangular scrapers	3 00 per dozen.	
			5 gross rivets and burrs, ½-inch long, white metal	10 00 per gross.	
			2,000 pounds best white chalk	2 50 per M. lbs.	
			15.....do.....red chalk	10 per pound.	
			4 dozen small size chalk-lines	25 per dozen.	
			1 dozen tape-lines, 66 feet long	16 00 do	
			12 dozen corn brooms	3 00 do	
			12 dozen hickory brooms	1 00 do	
			6 dozen shovels	17 50 do	
			6 dozen spades	8 00 do	
			12 dozen ground paint brushes, 0000	8 00 do	
			3 dozen coarse.....do.....0000	5 00 do	
			6 dozen stock brushes, per sample	3 00 do	
			12 dozen sash tools.....do	1 00 do	
			3 dozen wire-bound fitches..do	1 50 do	
			3 dozen sable hair brushes..do	50 do	
			800 pounds cast-steel, assorted, from ⅜ to 1½ inch	16 per pound.	
			300 pounds German steel	10 do	
			300 pounds blistered steel	9½ do	
			1,400 pounds iron cut nails, 4½ inches long	4 do	
			800.....do.....do.....20d	4 do	
			2,500....do.....do.....12d	4 do	
			100.....do.....do.....3d	4 do	
			400 pounds 6-inch patent wrought spikes	5 do	
	1849.				
May 24	Nov. 24	Bonsal & Brother	2,385 casks of best fresh hydraulic cement, packed in barrels of 300 pounds	1 47 per cask.	
			620 casks of best fresh wood-burnt lime	78 do	

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	1850.					
May 26	June 30	Bonsal & Burroughs.....	50 reams cap paper, best quality, blue-laid, marginal lines, faint-lined.....	3 00	per ream.	
			25 reams letter paper, best quality, faint-lined.....	2 75	do	
			12 reams envelope paper, best quality.....	3 50	do	
			2 reams blotting paper, best quality.....	3 00	do	
			2 reams blank pay-rolls, per sample.....	25 00	do	
			2 reams muster-rolls.....do.....	10 00	do	
			12 sheets Bristol boards.....	12	per sheet	
			24 sheets imperial drawing paper.....	11	do	
			24 sheets elephant.....do.....	11	do	
			24 sheets Columbian drawing paper.....	19	do	
			48 sheets double elephant paper.....	30	do	
			12 sheets wove antiquarian paper.....	88	do	
			48 sheets double elephant tracing paper.....	35	do	
			2 dozen 2-quire blank books, faint lined, half bound.....	20	per quire.	
			1 dozen 1-quire....do.....do.....do.....	20	do	
			1 dozen 4-quire....do.....do.....do.....	20	do	
			12 dozen memorandum books.....	1 75	per dozen.	
			1 dozen penknives, 4 blades, Rodgers's best.....	50	each.	
			3 dozen quart bottles Maynard & Noyes's black ink.....	3 50	per dozen.	
			12 dozen pieces wide red tape.....	25	do	
			2 dozen pieces silk taste.....	1 75	do	
			24 dozen penholders, assorted.....	13	do	
			½ dozen erasure knives.....	45	each.	
			40 gross steel pens, best, assorted.....	2 00	per gross.	
			12 dozen best graduated lead pencils.....	6 00	do	
			5,000 best quality opaque quills.....	5 00	per M.	
			5,000....do.....clarified..do.....	5 00	do	
			10 pounds best scarlet wafers.....	50	per pound.	
			18.....do....sealing wax.....	90	do	
			5.....do....refined gum-arabic.....	60	do	
	1849.					
May 26	Nov. 26	Walter J. Doyle.....	2,848 perches best quality building stone, suitable for thick and very strong walls.....	2 35	per perch....	Norfolk navy-yard.
			650 running feet of dimension stone for coping, to be 1 foot thick dressed, and ranging from 4 feet upwards in length, and of width sufficient to work, when dressed, three feet, with battered faces.....	35	per running ft.	
			8 door sills in the rough, to dress 6½ ft. by 2, & 12 in. thick	48	per foot.	
			8 door heads.....do.....7....do.1½..10....do..	48	do	
			15....do.....do.....3½...do.1½...7....do..	48	do	

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1849.					
May 26	Nov. 26	Walter J. Doyle—Cont'd....	15 door sills in the rough, to dress 4 10-12 by 10 in. and 7 inches thick.....	$0 48	per foot....	Norfolk navy-yard.
			15 door heads in the rough, to dress 5 6-12 ft. by 7, and 7 inches thick.....	48	do	
			18 d'r sills in rough, to dress 4 10-12 ft. by 10, & 7 in. thick	48	do	
			18 door heads....do.....5 6-12 feet by 10, and 7....do..	48	do	
			3 door sills.....do.....8.....do...18, and 12...do..	48	do	
			3 door heads.....do.....8.....do...18, and 12...do..	48	do	
			6 window sills....do.....6.....do...10, and 6....do..	48	do	
			6 window heads..do.....7.....do...10, and 6....do..	48	do	
			1 door sill.....do.....6.....do...12, and 20...do..	48	do	
			1 door head.....do.....6..... do...12, and 20'...do..	48	do	
			6 window sil's....do.....5.....do...10, and 6....do..	48	do	
			6 window heads..do.....6.....do...10, and 6....do..	48	do	
May 25	Nov. 25	Henry V. Niemeyer.....	70 pieces yellow pine lumber, 20 ft. long, 10 by 4 in. square	20 00	per M. feet..	Norfolk navy-yard.
			70....do.....do.....20½.....14 by 3....do...	20 00	do	
			3.....do.....do.....22.....14 by 8....do...	20 00	do	
			73....do.....do.....23.....7 by 2½...do...	20 00	do	
			130...do.....do.....13..... 6 by 2½...do...	20 00	do	
			100...do.....do.....11.....4 by 3....do...	20 00	do	
			25....do.....do.....34.....14 by 7½...do...	20 00	do	
			230...do.....do.....18.....5 by 2½...do...	20 00	do	
			36....do.....do.....25.....9 by 5....do...	20 00	do	
			3.....do.....do.....40.....14 by 11...do...	20 00	do	
			70....do.....do.....32.....14 by 3....do...	20 00	do	
			36....do.....do.....27.....14 by 3....do...	20 00	do	
			300...do.....do.....18.....4 by 3....do...	20 00	do	
			53....do.....do.....16..... 9 by 6....do...	20 00	do	
			20....do.....do.....25.....4 by 3½...do...	20 00	do	
			14,000 feet, board measure, 2 inch yellow pine plank, 16, 18, and 20 feet lengths.....	20 00	do	
			3,000 feet, board measure, 1¼-inch yellow pine plank, of 16 and 18 feet lengths.....	20 00	do	

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			300 chinquopin or cypress posts, 9 feet long, not less than 7 inches diameter at small end, to be straight.....	20 00	do	
			1,240 round pine piles, 45 feet long, not less than 8 inches at top, and from 12 to 14 inches at the butt, to be sound and straight.....	1 05	each.	
			3 800 running feet of wharf logs, from 20 to 30 feet long, 11 inches thick, and to face not less than 12 inches....	7	per foot.	
			24,800 feet, board measure, 4 inches sap pine plank, 10 feet lengths.....	12 00	per M.	
			18,000 feet, board measure, 4-inch yellow pine plank, all heart, in lengths of from 20 to 30 feet, 12 to 14 inches wide, sawed side and edge.....	20 00	do	
	1850.					
May 29	June 30	Lewis Timberlake.....	250 gallons pure raw linseed oil.....	65	per gallon.	
			4 500 pounds dry white lead.....	6½	per pound.	
			500....do...Spanish whiting.....	0⅞	do	
			10.....do...chrome yellow.....	35	do	
			25.....do...chrome green.....	35	do	
			1,000 feet best window glass, 10 by 12.....	20	per foot.	
			400 gallons best winter strained sperm oil.....	1 20	per gallon.	
			20...do...neatsfoot oil.....	80	do	
May 31	June 30	Burwell B. Maseley.....	2,000 bushels hominy meal.....	70	per bushel.	
			760 bushels oats.....	36	do	
			5 tons wheat straw.....	7 00	per ton.	
	1849.					
June 7	Dec. 7	Francis H. Smith.....	259 500 good hard burnt common bricks.....	7 75	per M.	
			86,500.....do.....do.....	8 90	do	
	1850.					
May 30	June 30	Bowlby & Brenner.....	1,200 pounds 1¼-inch round iron.....	3	per pound...	Philadelphia.
			2,200....do...1⅛-inch....do.....	3	do	
			850.....do...1-inch....do.....	3	do	
			350.....do...⅞-inch....do.....	3	do	
			850 .....do...¾-inch.....do	3	do	
			1,000....do...⅝-inch.....do.....	3	do	
			2,000....do...½-inch.....do.....	3	do	
			4,000....do...7-16-inch..do.....	3	do	
			1 200....do...6 by ⅛-inch flat iron.....	3	do	
			1,400....do...5 by ¼-inch....do.....	3	do	
			2,000....do...4 by ⅜-inch....do.....	3	do	
			1,000....do...3½ by ½-inch....do.....	3	do	
			1 000....do...2½ by ⅝ inch....do.....	3	do	
			550.....do...2½ by ½-inch....do.....	3	do	
			17,500...do...¾-inch square iron.....	3	do	

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1859.				
May 30	June 30	Bowlby & Brenner—Con'd..	300 pounds shear steel, 2½ by ⅝	$0 16 per pound...	Philadelphia.
			100....do.....do....4 by ½	16 do	
			100....do.....cast steel..2½ by ⅝	16 do	
			100....do.....do....3 by ⅝	16 do	
			100... do.....do....3½ by ⅝	16 do	
			300....do.....7-inch cut spikes	4 12½ per 100 lbs.	
			200....do.....6-inch....do	4 12½ do	
			200....do.....20-inch...do	4 12½ do	
			1,400...do.....12-inch cut nails	4 12½ do	
			1,000...do.....10d.....do	4 12½ do	
			100....do.....square cast steel, each 1¼, 1⅛, 1	15 per pound.	
			200....do.....¾-inch cast steel	15 do	
			50.....do.....½-inch....do	15 do	
			800....do.....brads, 10d	4 12½ per 100 lbs.	
			500....do.....do...8d	4 12½ do	
			200....do.....do...6d	4 12½ do	
			200....do.....do...slating, 4d	4 50 do	
			300....do.....do...lathing, 3d	5 12½ do	
			100....do.....do...wrought, 8d	8 00 do	
			10 boxes X tin, 10 by 14	12 00 per box.	
			70 pounds block tin	2 24 per pound.	
			10 sheets Russia iron	1 80 per sheet.	
			18 cast iron water troughs	7 00 each.	
			460 feet 4-inch cast iron water pipe	44 per pound.	
			1 fire plug and stop-cock	65 00	
			5 cast iron fire plug covers	9 00 each.	
May 31	June 30	Paul J. Field	28 sets best 18-inch full reveal shutter hinges, with rings, staples, turn-buckles, &c.	2 00 per set.	
			20 sets composition 18-inch shutter hinges, with rings, turn-buckles, &c	1 00 do	
			16 shutter bolts, 12-inch, with screws	30 each.	
			32.....do..... 10-inch....do	25 do	
			96 pairs 2½-inch patent axle sash pulleys, &c	62½ per pair.	
			19 dozen 3 by 3-inch loose joint butt hinges	1 25 per dozen.	

1...do..3½ by 3-inch....do.....do.....	1 65	do
2...do..3-inch butt-hinges.....	75	do
1½..do..4½ by 4-inch brass hinges	2 75	do
22 mortice knob locks, 6-inch, complete.....	1 00	each.
8 mortice closet locks, 5-inch, complete	50	do
8 double-face closet locks, 4-inch, complete.....	20	do
8 knob latches, 6-inch, complete.....	25	do
2 brass flush bolts, 18-inch, with screw, complete.....	67	do
4 knob locks, 8-inch, best quality.....	2 00	do
12 round bolts and screws, 8-inch.....	12½	do
8 dozen 1¼-inch brass screw knobs.....	60	per dozen.
2 dozen 1¼-inch iron screw knobs.....	20	do
2 dozen 2-inch iron plate button and screw	40	do
40 pieces patent sash cord.....	23	do
1,300 pounds sash weight.....	20 50	do
6 gross 2-inch iron screws, No. 14.....	50	per gross.
6 gross 1½-inch iron screws, No 13	35	do
25 pounds 1½-inch patent spriggs.....	10	per pound.
20...do..1-inch.....do.....	10	do
12 dozen 4-inch brass coat hooks.....	75	per dozen.
6...do..1½-inch brass pantry hooks..... ..	25	do
16..do..pairs 4-inch iron hooks and staples.....	42	do
6...do..cart boxes, 5 to 8 inches at large end.....	7 65	do
2 nosing planes, 1¼-inch.....	1 00	each.
1 scotia plane, ¾-inch.....	56	do
2 cast-steel handsaws (Spear's).....	1 60	do
2...do....tenon saws.....	1 40	do
2...do....dove-tail saws.....	1 10	do
2...do....key-hole saws with pads.....	56	do
2 carpenters' adzes (Wm. Beaty's).....	1 95	do
4 carpenters' hatchets ...do.....	62½	do
4 carpenters' claw-hammers (Wm. Beaty's).....	62½	do
12 socket chisels, 1 to 2½ inches, assorted..... ...	7 00	do
2 dozen firmer chisels, 1 to 2½ inches.....	8 00	per dozen.
2..do..firmer gouges, ½ to 2 inches.....	6 50	do
2..do .cut plane bitts, 2 to 2¾ inches.....	6 20	do
2..do..plough bitts, ⅛ to ⅝ inch.....	3 00	do
2..do..auger bitts (Pugh's,) ¼ to 1 inch.....	7 75	do
2..do..centre bitts, ½ to 1½ inch.....	2 50	do
2..do..cast-steel nail gimlets.....	62	do
4..do..screw augers, ½ to 2 inches.....	12 37	do
1,,do..chalk lines, 6 feet each.....	1 00	do

Date.	Expiration	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.					
May 31	June 30	Paul J. Field—Continued....	½ dozen cast-steel fine tooth cross-cut saws, 5 feet.....	$18 00	per dozen....	Philadelphia.
			1 patent screw wrench, 12 inches.....	1 62		
			1.....do....do.....16 inches.....	2 63		
			2 adjusting spirit plumbs and level, 24 inches.....	4 00		
			4 iron tumbler padlocks, 2¾ inches.....	4 40		
			2 branding irons by pattern.....	7 00		
			12 steel pointed picks with handles.....	10 20		
			24 cast-steel shovels, Nos. 3 and 4, (Amies').....	21 50		
			12...do....spades, No. 2.....	10 75		
			1....do....scythe and snath.....	1 37		
			2 wood saws framed (Spear's).....	2 00		
			6 wood axes (Wm. Beaty's).....	6 00		
			2 reap hooks.....	88		
			3 scythe stones.....	14		
			3 reams best patent glass paper.....	2 50		
			4 curry combs.....	15	each.	
			2 horse combs.....	5	do	
			4 small cards.....	10	do	
			1 pair sheep shears.....	28		
			300 sledge handles.....	18 75		
			200 hammer handles.....	8 00		
			4 dozen 12-inch cabinet rasps.....	5 12½	per dozen.	
			4..do....do.....files.....	4 50	do	
			6..do....do...mill saw files, single cut.....	3 40	do	
			6..do..10-inch.....do.....	2 50	do	
			12.do..4½-inch handsaw files.....do.....	92	do	
			12.do..5½-inch....do.....do.....	75	do	
			1..do..6 to 12 inch rat-tail files, assorted.....	2 40	do	
			12.do..14-inch flat bastard files.....	4 75	do	
			10.do..13-inch half round bastard files.....	4 50	do	
			2..do..14-inch flat.....do.....	6 00	do	
			4 pair smiths' bellows, 38 inches.....	21 00	per pair.	
			8 sides bellows leather.....	2 62½	per side.	
			6 pounds borax.....	25	per pound.	

			1 turning lathe and tools complete; iron shears, 5 feet....	70 00	
			4 Ballard's patent clawed jack screws, 3 feet stroke.....	168 00	
			2 bolt-drawing machines by sample.....	100 00	
			Augers without screws (L. Hommedieu's.)		
			3 dozen $\frac{3}{4}$-inch augers.....	2 28	per dozen.
			8..do..$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$-inch..do.....	2 64	do
			10..do..$\frac{5}{8}$-inch...do.....	3 75	do
			10 do..$\frac{5}{8}$-$\frac{1}{2}$-inch...do.....	4 14	do
			12..do..6-8-inch...do.....	4 50	do
			12..do..6-8 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch augers.....	4 86	do
			8..do..$\frac{7}{8}$-inch.....do.....	5 28	do
			10..do..$\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$-inch.....do.....	5 64	do
			8..do..8-8-inch.....do.....	6 00	do
			8..do..8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch...do.....	6 36	do
			4..do..9-8-inch.....do.....	6 78	do
			3..do..9-8 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch...do.....	7 20	do
			3..do..10 8-inch....do.....	7 50	do
			3..do..10-8 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch..do.....	7 80	do
			8..do..4-8-inch.....do.....	3 00	do
			8..do..4-8 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch...do.....	3 36	do
			3..do..11-8-inch....do.....	8 28	do
			3 dozen 11-8 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch..do.....	8 64	do
			3 dozen 12-8-inch....do.....	9 00	do
			3 dozen 12-8 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch..do.....	9 36	do
			3 dozen 13-8-inch....do.....	9 78	do
			2 dozen 13-8 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch..do.....	10 14	do
			2 dozen 14-8-inch....do.....	10 50	do
			2 dozen 14-8 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch..do.....	10 92	do
			2 dozen 15-8-inch... do.....	11 28	do
			2 dozen 15-8 $\frac{1}{2}$-inch..do.....	11 70	do
			2 dozen 16-8-inch....do.....	12 00	do
May 31	June 30	William H. Lowry.....	350 cart loads of building sand.....	80	per load.
			171 team loads of gravel.....	1 25	do
June 1	June 30	William Watkins and Martin Himes.	3,000 bushels wood-burnt lime.....	19	per bushel.
			50 bushels calcined plaster of Paris.....	40	do
			80 bushels plastering hair.....	17	do
June 1	June 30	John C. Lieper and James McCormick.	2 marble sills.....	5 00	each.
			4.....do.....	2 00	do
			2 marble door heads.....	2 00	do
			28 marble window sills.....	1 50	do

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.					
June 1	June 30	John C. Lieper and James McCormick.	32 marble window heads	$1 00	each	Philadelphia.
			4 marble cellar window sills	2 00	do	
			2 marble sills	2 00	do	
			2 marble cellar window heads	2 00	do	
			2 marble platforms, for steps	15 00	do	
			75 granite window sills, 3 feet 7 inches long, 5-inch face	1 00	do	
			75.....do.....heads, 4 feet long, 5-inch face	1 00	do	
			3 granite door sills, 5 feet 3 inches long, 10 inches rise, and 14 inches tread	4 00	do	
			2 granite door sills, 4 feet 3 inches long, 10 inches rise, and 14 inches tread	3 00	do	
			3 granite door heads, 5 feet 8 inches long, 10-inch face	2 00	do	
			2.....do.....4 feet 8 inches long, 10-inch face	2 00	do	
			6 marble steps	4 00	do	
			2 marble string pieces	15 00	do	
			8 marble hearths	2 00	do	
			4 circular fitted niches, marble	4 50	do	
			8 setts brackets and shelves, marble	20 00	do	
			1 division piece between steps, marble	4 00	do	
			6 marble spout-stones	50	do	
			2 scrapers and stones, marble*	1 00	do	
			1,400 perches pier stone, best quality	65	per perch.	
			350 perches building stone, best quality	90	do	
			130 team loads paving stone	2 50	per load.	
June 4	June 30	Jacob Jarden	36,000 best quality pressed bricks	14 00	per M.	
			206,000 best quality back, front, and stretcher bricks	7 25	do	
			300 000 best quality hard bricks	5 25	do	
			10,000 best quality paving bricks	7 25	do	
			5,000 best quality pressed paving bricks	12 00	do	
June 5	June 30	Joseph Singerly	20 tons best quality timothy hay and clover	31 00	per ton.	
			400 bundles rye straw	8	per bundle.	
			180 bushels ground oats and corn	80	per bushel.	
			140 bushels oats	65	do	
			30 bushels ship-stuff	1 00	do	
			1 bushel fine salt	75	do	

	1849.					
June 6	Sept. 6	William S. Shultz.....	30 tons, of 2240 lbs., broken and screened Lehigh coal...		5 37½	per ton.
			50.....do.....egg size coal.....		5 37½	do
	1850.					
June 6	June 30	William S. Shultz.....	4,000 feet, board measure, 2-inch white pine panel plank, 16 feet in length.			
			11,000 feet, board measure, 1½-inch white pine panel plank, 16 feet in length.....			
			4,000 feet, board measure, 1¼-inch white pine panel plank, 16 feet in length.	Making 39,500 ft	40 00	per M.
			18,000 feet, board measure, 1-inch white pine panel boards, 16 feet in length			
			2,000 feet, board measure, ⅝-inch white pine panel boards, 16 feet in length			
			36,500 feet, board measure, 1¼-inch first quality worked yellow pine flooring boards.....	Making 58,000 ft.	37 50	do
			1,500 feet, board measure, 1¼-inch first quality yellow pine step boards....			
			35,000 board feet 1-inch second common white pine boards, clear of sap, 16 feet long.....		28 00	do
			42 pieces white pine rafter, 7 by 12 inches at heel, and 7 by 10 inches at head, 35 feet long.....		21 75	do
			42 pieces white pine rafter, 7 by 11 inches at heel, and 7 by 9 inches at head, 35 feet long.....		21 75	do
			42 pieces white pine, 12 by 18 in. sq., 60 feet long each..		21 75	do
			90.....do.....do.....4 by 15...do...35.....do.....		21 75	do
			21.....do.....do.....7 by 10...do...27.....do.....		21 75	do
			11.....do.....do.....6 by 9...do...40.....do.....		21 75	do
			11.....do.....do.....3 by 8...do...40.....do.....		21 75	do
			240.....do.....do.....3 by 8...do...20.....do.....		21 75	do
			164.....do.....do.....3 by 12...do...25.....do.....		21 75	do
			40.....do.....do.....3 by 12...do...22.....do.....		21 75	do
			88.....do.....do.....3 by 10...do...20.....do.....		21 75	do
			56 pieces white pine 3 by 10 in. rafter, cut 24 ft. long each.		21 75	do
			106 pieces white pine, 4 by 6 in. square, 20 ft. long each.		21 75	do
			210.....do.....do.....3 by 6 in...do...20.....do.....		21 75	do
			120.....do.....do.....3 by 5 in...do...20... do.....		21 75	do
			120.....do.....do.....3 by 4 in...do...20.....do.....		21 75	do

*Note.—The above articles of marble are to be of the best American hard white marble, and the work set complete.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
June 6	June 30	Wm. S. Shultz—Continued.	120 pieces white pine, 3 by 4 in. square, 16 ft. long each.	$21 75 per M	Philadelphia.
			20.....do....do....3 by 10 in...do...15....do.....	21 75 do	
			20.....do....do....2 by 10 in...do...15....do.....	21 75 do	
			12.....do....do....4 by 6 in...do...16....do.....	21 75 do	
			2.....do....do....4 by 18 in...do...26....do.....	21 75 do	
			2.....do....do....4 by 18 in...do...16....do.....	21 75 do	
			8.....do....do....2 by 6 in...do...15....do.....	21 75 do	
			35 pieces clear-heart yellow pine, 3 by 6 inches square, 12 feet long each	21 75 do	
			18 pieces clear-heart yellow pine, 3 by 8 inches square, 12 feet long each.....	21 75 do	
			1,400 best quality 2-feet cedar shingles.....	31 00 do	
			30,000 best quality 1½-inch plastering laths	1 87 do	
			75,000 cub. ft. face measurement hemlock wharfing timber.	7½ per cub. foot.	
			200 straight hemlock piles, 40 feet long, 12 to 15 inches in diameter at head, and not less than 8 inches at heel..	9½ per lin'l foot.	
			520 straight hemlock piles, 35 feet long, 12 to 15 inches in diameter at head, and not less than 8 inches at heel.	9½ do	
June 8	June 30	Michael Wise.....	690 fathoms, of 2½-in. best tar'd Russia hemp rope, 840 lbs.		
			800....do.....3-inch....do.....do.... 1,680 lbs.		
			600....do.....3½ inch...do.....do.... 1,680 lbs.		
			690....do.....4-inch....do.....do.... 2,240 lbs.		
			200....do.....4½-inch...do.....do.... 933 lbs.		
			100....do.....5-inch....do.....do.... 583 lbs.		
			50.....do.....5½-inch...do.....do.... 350 lbs.		
			190....do.....7½-inch...do.....do.... 1,405 lbs.		
			9,711 lbs.	11 per pound.	
			10 double and 2 single 16-inch blocks.....	60 00	
			8 double and 5 single 14 inch blocks	47 25	
			8 double and 4 single 12-inch blocks	40 00	
			12 double and 5 single 8 inch blocks.....	39 15	
			1 treble and 1 double 20-inch blocks	25 00	
			12 pounds brown soap.....	7 do	

			12 pounds castile soap	13	do
			3 pounds sponge	18	do
			2 horse brushes	50	each.
			2 bottles oil of spike	62½	do
			150 gallons best winter-strained sperm oil	1 12½	per gallon.
			4 gallons sweet oil	1 25	do
			6 barrels fish oil	38 00	per barrel.
			25 gallons dubbing for hose	1 10	per gallon.
			100 pounds rotten stone	5	per pound.
			200 best copper riveted hose	60	per foot.
			10 dozen corn brooms	3 00	per dozen.
			9 dozen flat hickory brooms	14	each.
			5 dozen 8-knot whitewash brushes	5 50	per dozen.
			1 dozen clamp scrubbing brushes	3 00	do
			2 dozen hand brushes	2 25	do
			½ dozen hand dusters	2 25	do
			½ dozen long-handle scrubbing brushes	5 00	do
			3 dozen 2-bushel hickory baskets	4 00	do
			1 dozen water buckets, iron-bound	2 38	do
			2 dozen water cans	1 00	each.
			200 pounds copperas	2	per pound.
			2,000 pounds white chalk	1	do
			1,200 pounds tallow	9	do
			50 pounds red chalk	6	do
June 9	1849. Oct. 9	Thomas J. Walter	40 logs white oak, net size when finished, length 35 feet; thickness 12 inches; width at top end 14 inches; width at the butt 18 inches....board measurement.	45 00	per M.
			4 logs white oak, net size when finished, length 45 feet; thickness 12 inches; width at top end 12 inches; width at the butt 15 inches....board measurement.	45 00	do
			12 logs white oak, net size when finished, length 40 feet; thickness 13½ inches; width 15 inches, with parallel sides....board measurement.	45 00	do
			22 white-oak plank, net length 35 feet; thickness 5 inches; width 10½ inches; square edges. board meas't.	45 00	do
			19 white-oak plank, net length 40 feet; thickness 5 inches; width 10 inches; square edges. board meas't.	45 00	do
			19 white-oak plank, net length 40 feet; thickness 4 inches; width 10 inches; square edges. board meas't.	45 00	do
			21 pieces white oak, 7 by 18 inches, 10 feet long	35 00	do

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1849.					
June 9	Oct. 9	Thomas J. Walter—Cont'd..	42 pieces white oak, 7 by 16 inches, 10 feet long.....	$35 00	per M feet...	Philadelphia.
			42.....do.....8 by 8...do...16....do.....	35 00	do	
			44.....do.....3 by 6...do...20....do.....	35 00	do	
			600 feet shingling laths, white oak, lineal measurement...	1 00	per 100 feet.	
			500 feet 2-inch white ash plank, board measurement.....	3 00	do	
			6 pairs green hubs, 12 and 15 inches.....	75	per pair.	
			300 pieces white hickory, 1¼ by 4 inches, 3 feet long.....	5	per piece.	
			150 pieces white hickory, 1 by 3 in., 2 ft. 8 in. long.....	4	do	
			150 pieces white hickory, 1¾ by 2 inches, 3 feet long.....	5	do	
June 13	Aug. 13	John Wetherell.....	5,000 pounds pure white lead in oil, in tight vessels.....	6 70	per pound...	Philadelphia.
			2,200 pounds yellow ochre....do.....do.....	4¾	do	
			850 pounds Spanish brown....do.....do.....	4¾	do	
			10 pounds chrome green.....dry.....do.....	33	do	
			50 pounds chrome yellow.....do.....do.....	30	do	
			5 pounds umber.....do.....do.....	5	do	
			5 pounds terra de sienna.....	8	do	
			1,200 pounds Spanish whiting.....	85	do	
			8 pounds litharge.....	6½	do	
			3 pounds gum shellac.....	14	do	
			350 gallons pure linseed oil.....	63	per gallon.	
			36 gallons spirits turpentine.....	38	do	
			3 gallons alcohol.....	55	do	
			10 gallons copal varnish.....	1 37	do	
			1,350 feet best 8 by 10 American glass.....	4	per foot.	
			8 dozen best 12 by 20.....do.....	11	each.	
			14....do.....12 by 18.....do.....	10	do	
			26....do.....12 by 14.....do.....	8	do	
			4.....do.....12 by 20 English plate glass.....	1 10		
			2 dozen 00000 (5) fine paint brushes.....	9 00	per dozen.	
			2 dozen 000000 (6).....do.....	11 00	do	
			2 dozen sash tools, fitches.....	1 25	do	
			½ dozen varnish brushes, flat, handled.....	2 50	do	
			1 dozen wire-bound fitches.....	2 00	do	
	1850.					
June 14	June 30	William H. Maurice.....	3 3-quire blank books, full-bound, cap size, faint lined...	2 00	each.....	Philadelphia.

1 6-quire day book, per pattern	75	do
3 5-quire day books, ½-bound, faint lined, cap	2 00	do
6 4-quire....do.....do.....do	1 75	do
6 3-quire....do.....do.....do	1 25	do
12 2-quire...do.....do.....do	75	do
6 1-quire....do.....do.....do	37½	do
18 small memorandum books	25	do
1 ream blank bills, per pattern	5 00	per ream.
7 quires officers' and seamen's pay-rolls, per pattern, printed and ruled	21 00	
4 quires officers' and seamen's muster-rolls, per pattern, printed and ruled	9 60	
6 quires receipts for recruits, per pattern, printed and ruled	2 75	
3 quires pay-tickets	2 00	
4 quires monthly pay-rolls for mechanics, per pattern, printed and ruled	12 00	
1 ream faint lined letter paper, ruled margin	4 50	
7 reams....do.....do.....do	2 50	per ream.
6 reams....do.. cap paper.....do	3 00	do
3 reams envelope paper, cap size	2 00	do
1 ream.....do..... large size	4 50	do
1 quart-bottle black ink	37	
24 sheets double elephant drawing paper	5 00	
24.....do.....tracing paper	7 00	
24 sheets Columbia drawing paper	4 50	
24.....do..... tracing paper	4 50	
100 cards Perry's patent 3-point steel pens	40	per card.
36 papers black-ink powder	1 50	
50 papers black sand	1 25	
4 bottles, small size, carmine red ink	25	each.
3 pounds best scarlet wafers	75	per pound.
3 pounds best red sealing wax	1 50	do
12 pieces prepared India rubber	75	
4 dozen pieces red linen tape	1 00	
1 dozen silk taste	2 00	
4 desk knives	50	each.
4 erasers	37½	do
4 ivory paper folders	37½	do
3 ebony sand boxes	37½	do
4 metal inkstands	1 00	do
8 dozen Caule & Faber's best black lead pencils, 1 to 4 of each	5 00	

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
June 14	June 30	W. H. Maurice—Cont'd....	12 dozen Cohen's best black lead-pencils, assorted.....	$7 50.....	Philadelphia.
			1 dozen Cohen's best red lead-pencils, assorted.....	62	
			6 dozen Monroe's best drawing-pencils, assorted.....	3 62	
			2 dozen slate-pencils.....	12	
			5 patent files for filing letters.....	2 50 each.	
			1 Philadelphia directory for 1850.....	1 00	
			1 American almanac.....	75	
1849.	1850.				
June 19	June 30	Edward P. Jones.....	212 squares slate (roofing) of the best quality slate, laid 5½ inches to the weather.....	7 00 per square.	
			6,000 best quality 7 by 14 dressed slate.....	16 00 per M.	
	1849.				
June 20	Dec. 20	John J. McCahen.....	50 tons of 2,240 pounds smith coal, Cumberland.....	5 87½ per ton.	
	1850.				
June 1	June 30	John A. Mitchell.....	500 tons coarse Cumberland, or Blossburg coal.....	5 97 do.....	Dry-dock, N. York.
June 2	June 30	John H. Stevens, president of the Newark and Rosendale Lime and Cement Company.	8,000 bushels hydraulic cement.....	1 12½ pr. cask 300 lbs	
			1,500 bushels lime.....	75 per barrel.	
June 2	June 30	Bigler & Calden.....	1,000 cubic feet white oak timber, hewed, 10 to 16 inches square, 30 to 50 feet long.....	30 per cubic ft.	
			3,000 cubic feet white oak timber, sawed, 6 to 16 inches square, 20 to 50 feet long.....	30 do	
			5,000 feet, board measurement, 1 to 4 inches thick, 15 to 30 feet long, western white oak.....	30 00 per M.	
			5,000 feet, of same size, Jersey seasoned.....	40 00 do	
			672 feet (cubic) sawed oak scantling.....	6 per cubic ft.	
			1,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber, heart, long-leaved, 6 to 16 inches, 20 to 50 feet long.....	29 do	
			1,000 cubic feet white pine timber, hewed, 10 to 16 inches square, 50 to 70 feet long.....	19 do	
			1,000 cubic feet white pine timber, sawed, 10 to 16 inches square, 30 to 50 feet long.....	25½ do	

			22,000 cubic feet white pine timber, sawed, 6 to 15 inches square, and flat, 24 to 60 feet long	28¾	do
			1,000 feet, board measurement, yellow pine plank, 2 to 15 inches thick, 15 to 30 feet long	24 75	per M.
			130,000 feet, board measurement, yellow pine flooring-plank, 2 inches thick	24 90	do
			2,000 feet, board measurement, white pine plank, 1 to 4 inches thick, 15 to 25 feet long	25 00	do
			60,000 feet, board measurement, good merchantable Albany white pine plank, mill-worked	21 75	do
			20,000 feet, board measurement, first quality 1-inch white pine boards	34 00	do
			1,000 feet, board measurement, white pine boards, (Albany,) 1-inch thick	20 00	do
			1,000 feet, board measurement, spruce plank, 1 to 3 inches, 20 to 30 feet long	15 00	do
			1,000 feet, board measurement, hemlock boards and culling	12 00	do
			20,000 feet, board measurement, white pine scantling, 5 to 8 inches, square and flat	21 00	do
			17,500 lineal feet spruce beading piles, 20 to 30 feet long, and not less than 8 inches diameter at small end	10½	per lineal ft.
1849.	1850.				
June 4	June 30	James M. Mallery	470,000 bricks, per sample	6 50	per M.
			200 squares best Bangor Welsh slate	6 60	per square.
June 4	June 30	Wm. A. Wheeler & Co.	10 quires super-royal drawing paper	1 00	per quire.
			1 quire medium drawing-paper	25	do
			5 quires tracing-paper	3 00	do
			1 quire cross section paper	25	do
			10 quires printed pay-rolls, heavy	50	do
			5 quires printed pay-rolls, light	40	do
			1 ream printed bills, double and single	5 00	per ream.
			2 reams buff envelope paper	3 00	do
			10 reams fine cap paper, faint lined	2 00	do
			5 reams regulation paper	50	do
			1 ream fine letter paper, faint lined	2 00	do
			1 ream blotting paper	2 00	do
			5 dozen Faber's drawing pencils, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4	30	per dozen.
			10 dozen Cohen's drawing pencils, assorted	10	do
			5 dozen red chalk pencils, Cohen's	5	do
			5 dozen French drawing pencils, best quality	1 00	do

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
June 4	June 30	W. A. Wheeler & Co—Con.	3 dozen boxes, 1 gross each, Gillott's extra fine No. 303 pens	$9 00 per doz. boxes.	Dry-dock, N. York.
			2 dozen boxes, 1 dozen each, Gillott's eagle pens	1 50 do	
			2 dozen cards, 1 dozen each, Gillott's extra fine ladies' pens	1 75 do	
			1 dozen bunches quills, best English	1 50 per dozen.	
			1 dozen bunches crow quills, best English	25 do	
			10 dozen pen-holders	25 do	
			1 dozen inkstands	50 do	
			5 dozen quart bottles black ink	50 do	
			2 dozen small bottles carmine red ink	1 00 do	
			5 dozen rolls green silk taste	75 do	
			10 dozen bunches red tape, wide	30 do	
			20 dozen memorandum books, 8vo, faint lined	1 50 do	
			10 dozen memorandum books, 12mo, small	1 00 do	
			5 dozen cap blank books, 6-quire, faint lined, half bound	9 00 do	
			1 dozen muster books, as per sample	5 00 do	
			1 dozen sheets Bristol boards	25 do	
			5 dozen sheets press-board	50 do	
			10 dozen India rubber bands	25 do	
			1 dozen papers black sand, half pint each	25 do	
			10 dozen pieces India rubber	20 do	
			1 dozen cakes India ink, best, large	10 do	
			10 pounds sealing-wax, extra superfine, London	1 00 per pound.	
			2 pounds scarlet wafers	50 do	
			10 pounds gum-arabic	12½ do	
June 5	June 30	Pratt & Briggs	1,000 pounds iron castings, for geering, turned, bored, and fitted	2½ do	
			7,000 pounds other iron castings, including chilled castings	2¼ do	
			1,000 pounds wrought iron work, turned, bored, and fitted	8 do	
			500 pounds steel, turned, bored, and fitted	22 do	
			200 pounds brass and composition, turned, bored, and fitted	38 do	
June 6	June 30	David Hamilton	30 tons timothy and clover hay, (ton of 2,000 pounds)	13 00 per ton.	

			10 tons rye straw	10 00	do
			50,000 pounds ground feed, oats and corn, pure	2	per pound.
			2,000 bushels oats, best quality	40	per bushel.
			500 bushels fine feed	20	do
June 6	June 30	William N. Clem	1 dozen each of Simmons's best narrow axes, Ames's shovels, and door locks	12 00	per dozen.
			5 dozen files, half round, 14-inch, bastard	4 25	do
			5 dozen files, half round, 14-inch, smooth	7 00	do
			5 dozen files, half round, 10-inch, smooth	3 00	do
			7 dozen files, 14-inch, flat bastard, flat wood, and rasps	4 75	do
			1 dozen 12-inch rat-tail files	3 75	do
			5 dozen 14-inch flat smooth safe-edge files	7 50	do
			1 dozen 8-inch mill saw files	2 00	do
			5 dozen 5½-inch saw pit files	1 40	do
			10 dozen 3½ to 5 inches taper saw files	80	do
			10 dozen 6 to 8 inches taper saw files	1 80	do
			5 dozen 14-inch square files	5 00	do
			1 dozen steel squares, blades 2 feet long by 1½ inch	10 50	do
			1 dozen screw wrenches	30 00	do
			1 dozen currycombs and brushes	8 00	do
			1 dozen horse cards	75	do
			1 dozen composition cocks	24 00	do
			1 dozen each of 8 to 12 inches wrought iron strap hinges and chest and drawer locks	6 00	do
			1 dozen padlocks	4 00	do
			10 dozen hoop staples	1 00	do
			1 dozen 50-feet tape lines	12 00	do
			1 dozen 75-feet...do	15 00	do
			1 dozen 100-feet...do	18 00	do
			10 dozen hammer handles	75	do
			10 dozen maul handles	1 00	do
			2 dozen trowels	9 00	do
			2 dozen thumb bobs	2 00	do
			2 dozen marking cups	1 50	do
			10 dozen marking brushes	1 25	do
			3 dozen paint brushes, 0000	8 50	do
			3 dozen paint brushes, 000	7 00	do
			3 dozen paint brushes, 00	6 50	do
			1 dozen sash tool brushes, No. 5	1 50	do
			1 dozen putty knives	2 25	do
			½ dozen globe lanterns	18 00	do
			100 pounds double face headers	30	per pound.

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
June 6	June 30	Wm. N. Clem—Continued.	1,000 pounds sheet lead	$0 05 per pound.	Dry-dock, N. York.
			500 pounds light lead pipe	5½ do	
			20 pounds brass wire	30 do	
			20 pounds iron wire	7 do	
			300 pounds French grindstones	4 do	
			56 pounds borax	25 do	
			25 pounds glue	35 do	
			100 squares wire cloth	15 per sq. foot.	
			300 lineal feet leather hose	35 per lineal foot.	
			1 ream sand paper	3 00 per ream.	
			100 quarters ship augers, ⅜ to 3 inch	16 per quarter.	
			50 papers tacks, 4 to 12-ounce	5 per ounce.	
			20 papers brads, ½ to 2-inch	15 per paper.	
			10 gross wood screws, ⅜ to 1 inch	20 per gross.	
			5 dozen butt hinges	1 00 per dozen.	
			200 pounds of patent granite hammers, 8 to 10 pounds each, 6 and 8 plates	80 per pound.	
			100 pounds of building hammers, masons', 6 to 8 pounds each	25 do	
			200 pounds of hand hammers, 4 to 6 pounds each; and 100 pounds pean hammers, 7 to 9 pounds each	30 do	
June 16	June 30	Miron R. Peak	24,000 superficial feet of granite ashlar, 20 to 24 inches rise, 8 to 16 inches bed; to average 12 inches, and in pieces 3 to 6 feet long, to make plumb-bond	33½ per sup. foot.	
			190 window sills, 4 feet 4 inches long, 6 inches thick, and washed back 10 inches	86½ per lineal foot.	
			190 window lintels, 4 feet 8 inches long, 12 inches rise, 10 inches thick	1 12½ do	
			16 door lintels, 6 feet 4 inches long, 12 by 12 inches	1 44 do	
			16 door sills, 8 feet 8 inches long, 8 by 30 inches	1 74 do	
			620 lineal feet of water table, 12 inches rise; to average 12 inches bed, with 2 inches wash on top	1 75 do	
			600 lineal feet of facia to cornice, 2 feet 6 inches long, 12 inches bed	2 86 do	

			600 lineal feet cornice courses, 4 feet wide, 12 inches thick.	5 96	do
			32 door steps, 5 feet long, 16 inches tread, and 8 in. rise..	1 52½	do
June 18	June 30	John Meggs.....	2,000 cubic yards of the best quality of building sand, pure silex.....	50	per cubic yd.
May 23	June 30	D. M. Wilson & Co.....	300 pounds Sanderson's best cast-steel, ⅜ to 2 inches square, and ⅛ to ½ by 1 to 4 inches.....	16	per pound.
			100 pounds blistered steel	11	do
			500 pounds of German steel and 100 pounds Russia sheet-iron.....	13	do
			100 pounds of spring-steel and 100 pounds nail-rods.....	5½	do
			100 pounds of Sanderson's cast-steel blocks for granite hammers.....	17	do
			15,000 pounds wrough iron and Bank's BB. ¼ to 2½ inches, round and square, and ⅛ to 1½ by 1 to 6 inches.....	3⅜	do
			100 pounds boiler iron and 2,000 pounds of Livingston's square and flat.....	5	do
			100 pounds hoop iron and 1,000 pounds cut nails, 4d to 40d.	4	do
			100 pounds each of crowbars, Russia slit-iron, timber chains, and proved chain and railroad spikes	6	do
			100 pounds pinch bars.	6½	do
			1,000 pounds pressed spikes, 4 to 12 inches.....	6	do
May 25	June 30	Bartlett, Smith, & Co.....	300 gallons best winter strained sperm oil.....	1 00	per gallon.
			200 gallons fish oil.....	35	do
			100 gallons linseed oil, boiled.....	75	do
			20 gallons neatsfoot oil.....	75	do
			50 gallons spirits turpentine.....	35	do
			5 gallons copal varnish.....	1 50	do
			500 pounds white lead, in oil.....	10	per pound.
			50 pounds litharge.....	10	do
			100 pounds each of black paint and yellow ochre	4	do
			100 pounds red lead.....	5	do
			50 pounds white chalk.....	1	do
			25 pounds red chalk.....	2	do
			100 pounds sperm candles.....	32	do
			5 boxes window glass, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10.....	3	per foot.
			5 boxes Redford window glass, 9 by 12.....	11	do
			5 pounds putty.....	2	per pound.
			Sash for 190 windows, sash 1½ inch thick, check railed and glazed with the best quality American cylinder glass, each window to contain 24 lights, 10 by 12 inches, and to be in two equal sashes.....	13	per light.
May 31	June 30	Tucker, Cooper, & Co.....	5,000 pounds Russia hemp rope, 20 to 10 inches.....	10¼	per pound.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
May 31	June 30	Tucker, Cooper & Co.—Con.	15,500 pounds Manilla rope and packing yarn	$0 12 per pound.	Dry-dock, N. York.
			100 pounds marline	12½ do	
			300 pounds spun yarn and nine-thread line	10 do	
			10 pounds lamp wick	18 do	
			10 pounds sewing twine	30 do	
			500 pounds hooks and thimbles, 4 to 10 inches	11 do	
			10 pounds shoe thread	45 do	
			100 pounds harness leather	25 do	
			500 pounds oakum	7 do	
			500 pounds tow	8 do	
			500 pounds tallow	10 do	
			30 dozen corn brooms, heavy	2 25 per dozen.	
			20 dozen hickory brooms	1 25 do	
			20 dozen corn brushes	1 00 do	
			1 dozen ship water buckets	7 50 do	
			5 dozen pint tin cups	50 do	
			½ dozen tin pumps, 4 to 6 inches	24 00 do	
			2 dozen oil feeders	1 75 do	
			1 dozen tin cans, 1 to 5 gallons	7 00 do	
			1 dozen ¼-gallon measures	1 25 do	
			1 dozen ½-gallon....do	2 50 do	
			1 dozen 1-gallon measures	3 00 do	
			¼ dozen peck measures	3 00 do	
			¼ dozen 1-bushel measures	18 00 do	
			1 dozen 1-bushel measures	4 00 do	
			1 dozen 2-bushel....do	6 00 do	
			1 dozen tin grouting kettles, 5 gallons	12 00 do	
			10 barrels each of fine sand and fine clay	1 25 per barrel.	
			1,000 fire-bricks	35 00 per M.	
			20 barrels charcoal	62½ per barrel.	
			500 square yards heavy canvass	12½ per sq. yard.	
			500 inches lignumvitæ bushed sheaves, 6 to 14 inches diameter	10 per inch.	
			25 pounds block tin	25 per pound.	

			25 pounds solder	28	do	
			6 sacks, of 4 bushels each, of salt	2 00	per sack	
			All of the above articles to be of the best description of the several kinds.			
1849. June 14	1849. October 1	John A. Mitchell	100 tons (of 2,240 pounds) best white ash Schuylkill coal, broken and screened	4 85	pert on	Navy-yard, N. York.
			500 tons (2,240 pounds) best Lackawanna coal, broken and screened	4 79	do	
	1850.					
June 15	June 30	Wetmore & Co	37,000 pounds round, flat, and square iron	3	per pound.	
			100 pounds 3-16 inch steel wire	20	do	
			100 pounds (Z) blister steel	14	do	
			500 pounds best cast steel, assorted	16	do	
			500 pounds best German steel, assorted	14	do	
			1,200 pounds Russia sheet iron, Nos. 12 and 16	14	do	
			600 pounds 6-inch iron cut spikes	4	do	
			500 pounds 40d. cut nails (iron)	4	do	
			400 pounds 20d.....do	4	do	
			1,050 pounds 12d....do	4	do	
			1,050 pounds 10d....do	4	do	
			550 pounds 8d.....do	4	do	
			350 pounds 6d.....do	4	do	
			200 pounds 5d.....do	4	do	
			200 pounds 4d.....do	4	do	
			300 pounds 3d iron fine cut nails	6½	do	
			500 pounds 12d. iron wrought nails	8	do	
			500 pounds 10d.....do	8	do	
			300 pounds 8d.....do	8½	do	
			100 pounds 6d.....do	9	do	
			300 pounds 12d iron brad-head nails	4	do	
			300 pounds 10d.....do	4	do	
			200 pounds 8d.....do	4	do	
			200 pounds 6d.....do	4	do	
			100 pounds 5d.....do	4	do	
			50 pounds finishing nails, 1½ to 2 inches	11	do	
			50 M 2-inch cut-brads	18	per M.	
			20 M 1¾-inch....do	15	do	
			20 M 1½-inch....do	12	do	
			25 M 1½-inch....do	9	do	
			20 M 1-inch.....do	8	do	
			20 M ¾-inch.....do	6	do	

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
June 15	June 30	Wetmore & Co.—Continued	20 M ½-inch cut brads	$0 05 per M.	Navy-yard, N. York.
			25 M 1½-inch fine wrought clout nails	50 do	
			25 M 1¼-inch....do.....do	44 do	
			10 M 1-inch.....do.....do	37 do	
			10 M ¾-inch.....do.....do	31 do	
			20 M iron cut-tacks from 8 to 12 ounces	4 do	
			40 pounds horse-shoe nails, per sample	20 per pound.	
			40 pounds ox.....do.....do	25 do	
	1849.				
June 15	Dec. 15	Francis Church	100 cubic feet white oak timber 14 to 20 inches squared, 30 to 45 feet long	29½ per cu. foot.	
			100 feet ⅜-inch mahogany 12 to 14 inches wide, 10 to 16 feet long	14 do	
			100 feet 1¼-inch 10 to 16 feet long	14 do	
			Do...1½.....do.....do	14 do	
			Do...1¾.....do.....do	14 do	
			Do...2.....do.....do	14 do	
			Do...3 .....do.....do	14 do	
			300 feet ash plank	2½ do	
			100 feet ¼-inch black walnut 14 to 22 inches wide, 10 to 14 feet long	6 per foot.	
			100 feet ¾-inch 14 to 22 inches wide, 10 to 14 feet long	6 do	
			Do...1.....do.....do.....do.....do	6 do	
			Do...1¼.....do.....do.....do.....do	6 do	
			Do...1½.....do.....do.....do.....do	6 do	
			Do...1¾.....do.....do.....do.....do	6 do	
			Do...2.....do.....do.....do.....do	6 do	
			Do...2¼.....do.....do.....do.....do	6 do	
			Do...3.....do.....do.....do.....do	6 do	
			100 rough hickory bars 5½ feet long, split straight, best white bear hickory, free from all defects	95 each.	
June 15	Dec. 15	Robert M. Whiting	5,000 cubic feet white pine timber	15½ per cu. foot.	
			500.....do.....do	18¼ do	
			23,000 feet clear white pine boards and planks	30 00 per M.	

			12,900.....do.....do.....do.....	30 00	do
			2,000 feet 2-inch merchantable white pine planks.....	26 00	do
			2,000 feet 1½.....do.....do....boards.....	26 00	do
			5,000 feet 1.....do.....do....boards.....	26 00	do
			5,000 feet ⅝-inch white wood.....	21 00	do
			3,000 1¼-inch merchantable Albany plank.....	29	each.
			500 1.....do.....do...boards.....	21	do
			1,200 2-inch spruce plank.....	25	do
			300 1½.....do.....	18	do
			300 feet chestnut joist, 3 by 4.....	2	per foot.
			300....do.....do..3 by 5.....	2	do
			400....do.....do..4 by 4.....	2	do
			500 wall strips.....	5	each.
June 19	Oct. 1	David Hamilton.....	400 tons Cumberland coal.....	6 00	per ton.
			150 tons best Cumberland coal.....	6 00	do
	1850.				
June 22	June 30	Lambert & Lane.....	18 reams cap paper, faint lined.....	2 00	per ream.
			15 reams letter paper...do	2 00	do
			1 ream folio post. do....do	3 00	do
			2 reams blotting. .do.....	2 00	do
			10 reams buff envelope.....	2 75	do
			1 ream log paper.....	3 00	do
			12 dozen memorandum books with loops.....	1 25	per dozen.
			1 dozen 1-quire blank books, faint lined, half-bound.....	1 50	do
			1 dozen 2.....do.....do.....do.....	2 00	do
			1 dozen 4.....do.....do.....do.....	2 50	do
			2 dozen 4-bladed penknives.....	10 00	do
			1 dozen erasure knives.....	2 00	do
			40 gross best steel pens, assorted.....	50	per gross.
			1 gross pen-holders.....	3 10	do
			6 dozen pieces pure India rubber 2 by 1¾-inch.....	37½	per dozen.
			4 dozen quart bottles Maynard & Noyes's black ink.....	1 50	do
			1 dozen half-pint bottles best carmine.....	1 50	do
			1 dozen metal inkstands and covers.....	2 00	do
			12 gross lead pencils, A. W. Faber's best.....	2 00	per gross.
			1 M No. 80 quills.....	3 00	per M.
			30 dozen best quality French drawing pencils.....	50	per dozen.
			1 dozen ebony sand-boxes.....	2 00	do
			12 dozen ¼-pint papers black sand.....	25	do
			6 pounds scarlet wafers, assorted.....	40	per pound.
			6 pounds best American sealing wax.....	50	do
			3 dozen pieces mouth glue.....	25	per dozen.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
June 22	June 30	Lambert & Lane—Contin'd.	1 dozen wafer seals	$1 50 per dozen...	Navy-yard, N. York.
			2 dozen rolls silk taste	1 75 do	
			1 dozen ivory paper folders	4 00 do	
			3 gross red tape	2 00 per gross.	
			10 pounds refined gum-arabic	37½ per pound.	
June 26	June 30	William N. Clem	24,000 pounds corn meal	1 75 per 100 lbs.	
			12,000 pounds ground feed	1 50 do	
			1,000 bushels best quality oats	42 per bushel.	
			600....do.....do.....fine feed	14 do	
			1,500 bundles rye straw	2 per bundle.	
June 29	June 30	Lewis Timberlake and Geo. R. A. Ricketts	3 dozen pairs 5 by 5 best iron butt hinges	3 37 per dozen.	
			2 dozen pairs 4 by 4.....do	1 87 do	
			2 dozen pairs 3½ by 3½.....do	1 48 do	
			1 dozen pairs 1¾ by 3½ table flap hinges	52 do	
			1 dozen pairs 5-inch iron butt hinges	1 84 do	
			2 dozen pairs 4-inch.....do	1 12 do	
			3 dozen pairs 3½-inch.....do	92 do	
			3 dozen pairs 3-inch.....do	66 do	
			6 dozen pairs 2½-inch.....do	48 do	
			1 dozen pairs 1½-inch.....do	25 do	
			1 dozen pairs 2½ by 2½ brass butt hinges	4 00 do	
			1 dozen pairs 2-inch.....do	86 do	
			1 dozen pairs 1½-inch.....do	50 do	
			½ dozen pairs 2 by 4-inch ....do	1 76 do	
			½ dozen brass bookcase locks	4 50 do	
			½ dozen 3-inch brass desk locks	7 00 do	
			2 dozen brass side hooks and eyes	37 do	
			2 dozen brass window sash fastenings, 2¾ by 2½	2 25 do	
			2 dozen brass flush bolts, 8 inches long	1 50 do	
			2 dozen brass flush bolts, 24 inches long	15 00 do	
			1 dozen shutter knobs, 1 inch	56 do	
			2 dozen composition blank keys	1 50 do	
				1 00 do	

½ dozen 4-inch iron flat bolts	36	do
1 dozen 6-inch iron barrel bolts	88	do
1 dozen monkey-tail bolts, 18, 24, and 30 inches long, equal quantities	5 50	do
2 dozen 3-inch iron padlocks	4 50	do
½ dozen 6-inch knob locks, right and left	8 00	do
½ dozen 2½-inch mortise closet locks	2 00	do
½ dozen 4-inch.....do.....do	9 50	do
½ dozen 6-inch.....do.....do	16 00	do
4 dozen 4-inch cupboard locks	4 50	do
½ dozen 4-inch chest locks	3 00	do
3 dozen 4½-inch upright mortise locks for doors, 1¾ inch thick	18 00	do
2 dozen 10-inch rim locks with knobs, 1¾-inch, with upright keys	65 50	do
2 sets sliding door trimmings, complete, with locks, knobs, ways, and sheaves—sheaves 6-inch	18 00	per set.
3 dozen flat escutcheons, assorted sizes	31	per dozen.
4 dozen thread escutchcons, assorted sizes	6	do
4 dozen 2½-inch iron slide hooks and eyes	14	do
6 dozen 2-inch mahogny knobs	16	do
6 dozen 1¾-inch.....do	14	do
8 dozen 1½-inch.....do	13	do
6 dozen 1¼-inch.....do	12	do
4 dozen 1-inch.....do	10	do
3 dozen ¾-inch.....do	10	do
40 dozen ⅝-inch brass pins	12	do
12 dozen cast steel shovels, per sample	10 00	do
2 dozen cast steel spades, per sample	12 00	do
3 dozen cast steel wood axes, handled, per sample	11 50	do
1 dozen hack saws	14 00	do
1 dozen 12-inch blades for hack saws	4 25	do
8 dozen 14-inch flat bastard files	4 63	do
8 dozen 12-inch.....do	3 30	do
8 dozen 10-inch.....do	2 38	do
3 dozen 11-inch.....do	2 81	do
4 dozen 8-inch.....do	1 60	do
7 dozen 14-inch ½ round bastard files	5 25	do
7 dozen 12-inch.....do	3 65	do
3 dozen 11-inch.....do	3 05	do
7 dozen 10-inch.....do	2 58	do
3 dozen 8-inch.....do	1 80	do

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849. June 29	1850. June 30	Lewis Timberlake and Geo. R. A. Ricketts—Con'd...	2 dozen 12-inch flat smooth files	$4 50	per dozen...	Navy-yard, N. York.
			2 dozen 12-inch ½ round files	5 12	do	
			2 dozen 10-inch rat-tail files	2 63	do	
			2 dozen 8-inch.....do	1 83	do	
			¼ dozen 12-inch....do	3 72	do	
			¼ dozen 6-inch.....do	1 24	do	
			¼ dozen 5-inch.....do	1 04	do	
			¼ dozen 3-inch.....do	88	do	
			3 dozen 12-inch coarse wood rasps	3 75	do	
			3 dozen 11-inch cabinet makers' wood rasps	4 18	do	
			3 dozen 11-inch....do.....do....files	3 81	do	
			2 dozen 14-inch ½ round rasps	5 38	do	
			2 dozen 12-inch.....do	3 75	do	
			2 dozen 10-inch.....do	2 63	do	
			½ dozen 14-inch wood rasps	5 38	do	
			½ dozen 12-inch....do	3 74	do	
			½ dozen 14-inch flout files	5 00	do	
			15 dozen 3-inch taper saw files, 3 square, best quality	75	do	
			66 dozen 4-inch.....do.....do.....do	83	do	
			48 dozen 5-inch.....do.....do.....do	1 04	do	
			36 dozen 6-inch.....do.....do.....do	1 38	do	
			16 dozen 7-inch.....do.....do.....do	1 88	do	
			6 dozen 8-inch.....do.....do.....do	2 31	do	
			3 dozen 4-inch hand saw files	83	do	
			⅓ dozen 4-inch safe edge files	1 02	do	
			⅓ dozen 6-inch.....do	1 32	do	
			⅓ dozen 8-inch.....do	2 16	do	
			⅓ dozen 10-inch.....do	2 88	do	
			⅓ dozen 12-inch.....do	4 11	do	
			⅓ dozen 14-inch.....do	6 00	do	
			¼ dozen 4-inch 4 square files	92	do	
			¼ dozen 6-inch.....do	1 12	do	
			¼ dozen 8-inch.....do	1 61	do	

½ dozen 10-inch.....do.....	2 44	do
¼ dozen 6-inch ½ round files.....	1 24	do
¼ dozen 8-inch.....do.....	1 80	do
¼ dozen 10-inch.....do.....	2 56	do
¼ dozen 14-inch.....do.....	5 24	do
36 dozen 7-inch flat mill saw files.....	1 33	do
36 dozen 8-inch.....do.....	1 62	do
24 dozen 10-inch.....do.....	2 44	do
24 dozen 12-inch.....do.....	3 37	do
4 dozen screw augers, ½ to 3 inches, assorted sizes.....	7	per eighth.
3 dozen ship....do...½ to 1½.....do.....do.....	7	do
6 Ballard's patent jackplaning screws, medium.....	23 00	each.
6 dozen 9-16 inch patent single twist ship augers.....	3 75	per dozen.
12 dozen ⅝-inch.....do.....do.....	4 20	do
12 dozen 11-16-inch ...do.....do.....	4 60	do
8 dozen 6-8-inch.....do.....do.....	5 00	do
6 dozen 13-16-inch.....do.....do.....	5 00	do
2 dozen ⅞-inch..... do.....do.....	5 85	do
4 dozen 15-16-inch ....do.....do.....	6 30	do
1 dozen 1-inch.....do.....do.....	6 70	do
1 dozen 1⅛-inch ... ..do.....do.....	7 50	do
4 dozen 1 3-16.....do.....do.....	8 00	do
4 dozen 1¼-inch.....do.....do.....	8 40	do
2 dozen 1 5-16..... do.....do.....	8 80	do
2 dozen 1⅜-inch.....do.....do.....	9 25	do
2 dozen 1½-inch. .....do.....do.....	10 00	do
8 dozen wood axe helves, best white hickory.....	1 75	do
9 dozen sledge handles.....do.....	1 27	do
1 dozen pick-axe handles, best white hickory.....	1 25	do
24 dozen double header handles, best white hickory.....	1 10	do
3 dozen rivet hammer handles .....do.....	50	do
10 dozen hammer handles.....do.....	50	do
15 dozen best corn brooms, per sample.....	2 25	do
6 dozen best hickory brooms..do.....	1 00	do
2 dozen birch brooms .....do.....	75	do
1 dozen 1-inch plugging bitts, L'Hommedieu's.....	6 75	do
1 dozen ⅞-inch....do..... .....do.....	5 75	do
4 dozen turning gouges, from ½ to 2½-inches, handled.....	7 00	do
3 dozen turning chisels, from ¼ to 2½-inches, handled.....	5 75	do
8 dozen lip bits.....	1 12	do
2 dozen firmer chisels, ¼ to 2½-inches, handled.....	3 75	do
4 dozen socket gouges, ½ to 3½ inches, Conger's make....	14 60	do

Date.	Expiration.	Contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.					
June 29	June 30	Lewis Timberlake and Geo. R. A. Ricketts—Contin'd..	3 dozen socket chisels, ½ to 4½ inches, Conger's make....	$15 00	per dozen.	Navy-yard, N. York.
			2 bottles Kellinger's horse liniment	4 20		
			2 dozen currycombs.....	2 00	do	
			¼ dozen ½-inch block maker's augers.....	4 80	do	
			¼ dozen ⅝-inch.....do.....	4 80	do	
			¼ dozen ⅝-inch block maker's auger bitts, double cutters..	3 60	do	
			¼ dozen 1-inch.....do.....do.....	10 00	do	
			3 dozen spoke shaves, Conger's make, per pattern	5 50	do	
			12 French grindstones, 4 feet diameter.....	3 90	per 100 pounds.	
			6 cross-cut saws, 4½ feet, best cast-steel.....	3 00	each.	
			6 handsaws.....	1 00	do	
			2 sets braces and bits, 36 bits to each set.....	7 00	per set.	
			8 round axes, handled, per pattern	3 50	each.	
			6 double irons, for jackplanes.....	37	do	
			6 double irons, for foreplanes.....	44	do	
			2 cooper's jointers, 6 feet long, double irons.....	3 00	do	
			2 cooper's adzes, handled, Horton's make.....	2 25	do	
			1 cooper's axe, handled.....do.....	3 00	do	
			6 smoothing planes, double irons.....	75	do	
			6 inch shaves, assorted.....	1 00	do	
			4 11-inch drawing knives, 1st quality.....	1 37	do	
			2 hollowing knives	1 25	do	
			2 pair match planes, 1¼ and 1⅛-inch.....	1 50	per pair.	
			32 reams sand paper, assorted.....	2 62	per ream.	
			5 yards bottle green cloth, per sample.....	2 00	per yard.	
			10 yards green baize.....do.....	37	do	
			10 yards 24-inch hair cloth..do.....	1 05	do	
			5 yards 28 inch....do.....do.....	1 30	do	
			5 yards 30-inch....do.....do.....	1 50	do	
			5 pieces green worsted binding.....	10	per piece.	
			30 pounds beeswax.....	22	per pound.	
			500 pounds white chalk.....	¾	do	
			200 pounds No. 1 cooper's glue.....	30	do	

			5 pounds rotten stone	6	do
			10 pounds pumice stone	6	do
			10 pounds best old castile soap	12	do
			70 pounds best brown soap	5	do
			50 pounds refined borax	20	do
			20 pounds mealed emery	10	do
			1,500 pounds tallow	7¾	do
			5 pounds gum shellac	15	do
			20 pounds sash cord, best kind and suitable size	20	do
			12 M iron rivets (from 1 inch to 2½ inches to the M) assorted	35	per M.
			4 boxes 14 by 20 tin plate	10 75	per box.
			3 sets cart harness	18 00	per set.
			6 ox yokes	2 00	each.
			2 sacks fine salt	1 75	per sack.
			150 gallons neatsfoot oil	75	per gallon.
			100 gallons sweet oil (Florence)	1 00	do
			200 gallons fish oil	37	do
			600 gallons pure winter strained sperm oil	1 04	do
			10 gallons alcohol (in tin canisters)	70	do
			4 gross 3-inch iron screws, No. 14 to 20	1 00	per gross.
			8..do..2½-inch....do.....No. 12 to 20	70	do
			21..do..2-inch.....do.....No. 10 to 18	60	do
			25..do..1¾-inch....do.....No. 9 to 18	50	do
			55..do..1½-inch....do.....No. 8 to 18	40	do
			39..do..1¼-inch....do.....No. 8 to 18	35	do
			71..do..1-inch.....do.....No. 4 to 18	24	do
			52..do..¾-inch.....do.....No. 2 to 14	20	do
			26..do..⅝-inch.....do.....No. 2 to 12	17	do
			15..do..½-inch.....do.....No. 2 to 10	12	do
June 30	June 30	David Hamilton	55 tons of best timothy and clover hay	58	per 100 lbs.
June 30	June 30	Lewis Timberlake and Geo. R. A. Ricketts	3,000 pounds best American dry white lead	6¼	per pound.
			1,000...do.....do.....red...do	6¼	do
			200.....do..dry litharge	6	do
			2,000...do..whiting	¾	do
			50.....do..chrome yellow	30	do
			5.....do....do..green	30	do.
			2,000...do..yellow ochre	2	do
			5.....do..umber	3	do
			500 gallons raw linseed oil	65	per gallon.
			100..do...spirits turpentine	35	do

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
June 30	June 30	Lewis Timberlake and Geo. R. A. Ricketts—Cont'd.	20 gallons black Japan varnish	$1 65 per gallon	Navy-yard, N. York.
			3....do...furniture.....do	1 75 do	
			2....do...coach.....do	2 25 do	
			25 dozen 000000 paint brushes	10 35 per dozen.	
			2...do..0000.....do	7 20 do	
			25..do..No. 5 sash tools	1 35 do	
			5...do..French fitches	75 do	
			5...do..sable hair lettering pencils	1 60 do	
			2...do..camels'.....do.....do	25 do	
			3...do..paying tools	1 60 do	
			1...do..varnish brushes	2 50 do	
			7...do..dusting brushes	4 00 do	
			4...do..best whitewash brushes	16 00 do	
			1...do..best horse brushes	12 00 do	
			500 feet 7 by 9 double thickness Redford glass	10½ per foot.	
			500 feet 8 by 10.....do.....do	10½ do	
			500 feet 9 by 12.....do.....do	19 do	
			200 feet 10 by 12....do.....do	20 do	
			200 feet 14 by 14....do.....do	26 do	
			200 feet 10 by 15....do.....do	27 do	
			200 feet 12 by 18....do.....do	32 do	
			200 feet 13 by 20....do.....do	33 do	
June 19	June 30	Dexter, Roby, & Co	1,175 casks first quality stone lime	89 per cask.	Navy-yard, Boston.
			500....do..hydraulic cement	1 49 do	
			4.....do..Roman....do	5 00 do	
			200 tons paving gravel	43 per ton.	
			200 bushels long hair	24 per bushel.	
June 19	June 30	Horton, Cordis, & Co	8,000 pounds American iron, round and square, ⅜ to 3 inches	3½ per pound.	
			6,000 pounds American flat iron, 1 to 6 inches wide, and ⅛ to 1½-inch thick	3½ do	
			1,000 pounds assorted iron	1½ do	
			500 pounds Russia iron nail rods	6 do	
			500.....do.....do....split rods, ⅜ to ½-inch square	3 do	

10 bundles Russia sheet-iron, size as may be required, weight 2,200 pounds	7½	do
8 bundles English sheet-iron, size as may be required, weight 1,760 pounds	4½	do
2,500 pounds iron castings, as per pattern	4½	do
700 pounds wrought iron slate nails, 5d coarse	10	do
5,000 pounds nails, iron cut, as may be required, from 4d to 40d	4½	do
1 000 pounds nails, iron wrought, from 6d to 20d	4½	do
300 pounds iron finishing nails, 8d and 10d	6	do
500 pounds cut spikes, size as required	4½	do
400 pounds deck spikes, wrought, as required	5½	do
1 000 pounds English cast-steel, round, flat, and square; size as required	15	do
500 pounds English blister steel	5	do
200 pounds iron wire, as required, from No. 8 to No 21	12	do
3,000 pounds brazier's rods, size as required	24½	do
2,500 pounds copper bolt rods, size as required	23½	do
2,500 pounds composition spikes, 6½ inches	19½	do
2 dozen screw augers, assorted	3 00	per dozen.
10 dozen patent ship augers, assorted, (Hommedieu's,) estimated at 600 eighths	7	per eighth.
2 dozen pod augers	3 00	per dozen.
10 dozen black lead pots, as required, from No. 20 to No. 60—4,800 numbers	3	per number.
4 dozen birch brooms	50	per dozen.
4 dozen hickory brooms	2 00	do
15 dozen corn brooms	2 50	do
20 baskets, 2-bushel	1 00	each.
10 baskets 4-bushel	1 00	do
5 dozen No. 1½ extra paint brushes	8 00	per dozen.
5 dozen No. 6 sash tools	1 75	do
1 dozen dusting brushes	6 00	do
1 dozen hand scrubbing brushes	3 00	do
1 dozen varnish brushes	5 00	do
6 dozen whitewash brushes, 10 inches, per sample	12 00	do
1 dozen hand whitewash brushes	6 00	do
20,000 brads	20	per M.
50 pounds borax	20	per pound.
5 pieces bunting, 18 inches wide, as required	2 00	per piece.
12 patent auger bitts, assorted	12	each.
1 sett firmer chisels, ⅛ to 2 inches	3 00	per sett.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849. June 19	1850. June 30	Horton, Cordis, & Co.—Con.	25 pounds emery, assorted, fine meal and flour	$0 12 per pound	Boston navy-yard.
			20 dozen files, cast-steel, coarse, flat, and half-round, 6 to 14 inches	1 00 per dozen.	
			20 dozen files, coarse, flat, and half-round, 6 to 14 inches.	1 00 do	
			12....do.....handsaw, assorted	1 50 do	
			3.....do.....cross-cut....do	2 25 do	
			2. ...do.....rat-tail.....do	3 00 do	
			6.....do.....fine saw	1 00 do	
			2.....do.....cabinet saw	5 00 do	
			1.....do.....6-inch knife	1 50 do	
			36....do.....for plumbers' use, assorted	5 00 do	
			50 pounds China glue	18 per pound.	
			10 pounds fish glue	50 do	
			1 dozen socket gouges, 1 to 3 inches	5 00 per dozen.	
			4 dozen steel hoes	50 do	
			1 dozen hinges, brass butt, size as may be required	4 50 do	
			4 dozen hinges, iron butt, size as may be required	1 50 do	
			6 dozen blank door keys	1 50 do	
			7,000 pounds sheet lead, thickness as required	4½ per pound.	
			24 iron tumbler pad-locks	25 each.	
			12 8-inch Carpenter's door locks, with knobs complete.	1 25 do	
			20 sides belt leather, weight 400 pounds	30 per pound.	
			20 sides hose.....do.....500...do	5 do	
			4 sides pump .....do.....80...do	25 do	
			10 sides bellows....do.....100...do	30 do	
			1 side harness.....do.....15...do	30 do	
			10 sides lace.....do.....150...do	10 do	
			30 steel shovels	75 each.	
			20 gross iron screws, (Eagle factory,) as required, from ⅛ to 2½ inches	50 per gross.	
			20 gross wood screws, assorted	10 do	
			1 gross brass screws, assorted	2 00 do	
			75 quires sand paper	18 per quire.	
			2 pounds sponge	1 50 per pound.	

			10 handsaws	1 25	each.
			2 wood saws, framed	1 00	do
			2 crosscut saws	3 50	do
			1 tennon saw	1 50	do
			24 fine hack saws	25	do
			2 sieves, brass wire, for foundry	3 00	do
			2 cast steel scythes and apparatus, with sharpening stone	1 50	do
			20 pounds hose rivets	40	per pound.
			3 pounds shoe thread	60	do
			200 pounds tallow	10	do
			6 boxes XX tin plate	6 00	per box.
			500 pounds Banca tin	20	per pound.
			25,000 copper pump tacks	35	per M.
			6 hand vices	62	each.
			3 bench vices, large	8 00	do
			16,000 iron tacks	8	per M.
			6 screw-hammer wrenches	1 75	each.
			48 dozen 2-inch axle window pulleys	65	per dozen.
			6 dozen steel scrapers	3 00	do
			200 pounds sheet zinc	9	per pound.
	1849.				
June 19	Oct. 1	Horton, Cordis, & Co	73 to 18 20-inch imperial slate, from Bangor quarry	29 20	per ton.
	1850.				
June 20	June 30	Wesson & Gary	200 bushels northern oats	55	per bushel.
			650 bushels yellow meal	77	do
			50 bushels cracked corn	70	do
			50 bushels shorts	50	do
June 21	June 30	George W. Shaw	900 tons building sand, per sample	50	per ton.
			5 tons coarse building sand	1 50	do
			20 bushels fine sea sand	20	per bushel.
June 21	June 30	Nathan Merrill	30 reams foolscap paper, ruled	3 50	per ream.
			30 reams letter.....do	2 87½	do
			4 reams envelope paper	2 75	do
			1 ream blotting paper	3 75	do
			1 ream note.....do	50	do
			24 penknives	88	each.
			2 erasers	25	do
			2 paper folders	8	do
			1 sandbox	3	do
			2 pounce boxes and pounce	12	do
			16 gross steel pens, such kinds as may be selected	75	per gross.
			50 cards....do.....do .....do	20	per card.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.					
June 21	June 30	Nathan Merrill—Cont'd....	50 penholders	$0 02	each.	Boston navy-yard.
			2,000 best quality opaque quills	4 50	per M.	
			4 dozen lead pencils	37½	per dozen.	
			12 pieces India rubber	4	each.	
			48 small memorandum books	15	do	
			4 American Almanacs, (half-bound)	92	do	
			2 Boston Directories, (1849-'50)	1 00	do	
			4 Boston Almanacs, 1850	20	do	
			4 patent inkstands	1 00	do	
			6 copying books, for storekeeper	2 25	do	
			6.....do.....commandant	1 75	do	
			2 copying brushes	25	do	
			6 pieces taste	16	do	
			4 dozen pieces red tape	33	per dozen.	
			6 pounds sealing wax	75	per pound.	
			50 papers black sand	3	per paper.	
			2 pounds wafers, best quality	50	per pound.	
			4 log-books, printed and ruled to pattern	4 00	each.	
			8 bottles copying ink, (Walkden's)	75	per bottle.	
			20 pint bottles black writing ink, Maynard & Noyes's, or Preston's	15	do	
			8 small bottles red ink	8	do	
			6 requisitions, printed and ruled, as may be required, for either commandant's, naval storekeeper's, or constructor's office	5 00	each.	
			1 ream pay rolls, superroyal, printed and ruled to pattern	3 00	per ream.	
			1 ream muster rolls, printed and ruled to pattern	15 00	do	
			1 ream of blank labor reports, printed and ruled to pattern	5 00	do	
			1 ream clerk of checks' reports, printed and ruled to pattern	7 50	do	
			3 quires roll covers	25	per quire.	
			12 sheets antiquarian drawing paper, Turkey mills	95	per sheet.	
			20 sheets double elephant drawing paper, Turkey mills	18	do	
			20 sheets double elephant size tracing paper	33	do	

			12 blank books for entering bills at commandant's office	63	each.	
			8 blank books for entering bills at naval storekeeper's office	63	do	
			1 dozen Wolf's drawing pencils	50	per dozen.	
			36 memorandum books, ruled to pattern, for naval constructor	25	each.	
			2 4-quire account books	1 75	do	
			2 6-quire.....do	2 75	do	
			2 2-quire.....do	40	do	
			1 ream bills of lading	4 50		
			2 reams invoices	5 00	per ream.	
			4 reams bills	7 00	do	
			1 ream vouchers	1 50		
			1 ream foliopost for purser of yard, printed and ruled to pattern	4 50		
	1849.					
June 21	Dec. 21	Oliver E. Sheldon	930 lineal feet piling stone, in pieces 4 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 6 inches thick, split straight and out of wind, with square ends, bed and builds even, free from cavities, &c	85	per lineal foot.	Boston navy-yard.
			384 lineal feet of piling stone, 4 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide by 1 foot 3 inches, as above	60	do	
			550 cubic yards of granite, in blocks 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches, from 3 to 7 feet long, split straight and square to dimensions	3 50	per cub. yard.	
			360 lineal feet of base, 2 feet rise by not less than 1 foot thick, 2 inches wash, 8-inch window heads, jointed, as per plan	1 18	per lineal foot.	
			24 door posts, 9 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 3 inches	24 00	each.	
			12 door posts, 7 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 3 inches	19 00	do	
			12 door posts, 7 feet 6 in. long, 2 feet 2 in. by 8 inches	9 00	do	
			144 window caps, 5 feet long, 1 foot 3 inches rise, 10 inches thick, returned on the back 3 inches, with a 6-inch head	5 00	do	
			144 window sills, 3 feet 9 inches long, 10 by 6	1 00	do	
			144 sub sills, 4 feet 10 inches long, 10 by 7	1 62½	do	
			144 window lintels, 5 feet 3 inches long, 1 foot 3 inches by 10 inches	3 93	do	
			40 cellar window caps, 4 feet 4 inches long, 9 inches by 1 foot in width, 2 inches wash, 8 inches head, returned on back 3 inches, as per plan	3 00	do	

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849. June 21	1849. Dec. 21	Oliver E. Sheldon—Cont'd.	2 circular window frames, 6 feet 6 inches diameter, 1 foot on the face, 10 inches thick, as per plan	$25 00 each	Boston navy-yard.
			530 lineal feet of frieze, 1 foot thick by 2 feet rise, jointed, to project 2 inches, per plan	1 18 per lineal foot.	
			16 door caps, 6 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot 8 inches	10 00 each.	
			16 door caps, 6 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot 4 inches	9 00 do	
			16 door caps, 6 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot by 1 foot	8 00 do	
			540 lineal feet of cornice, and 130 lineal feet of pediment, without the mouldings; the cornice must be 2 feet 8 inches wide, lined and hammered off on the back, and to hold its thickness to the back edge, as per plan	3 40 per lineal foot.	
			About 16,000 superficial feet of rough ashlar, not less than 10 inches thick, with ends, bed, and builds well rough hammered, as per plan	27 per sup. foot.	
			24 rough hammered door steps	7 00 each.	
			32 rough hammered door steps for cellar	3 50 do	
			4 curbs for cellar, 7 feet long, 12 by 12 inches	6 00 do	
			8.....do.....5...do.....do.	4 00 do	
			280 lineal feet piling stone, in pieces 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, 1 foot 3 inches thick	80 per lineal foot.	
			87 cubic yards of granite, in blocks 2 feet by 1 foot 3 inches, 2 to 6 feet long	3 00 per cub. yard.	
			257 lineal feet of base, 8 inches rise, 10 inches thick, with 2 inches wash	1 00 per lineal foot.	
			4 door posts, 10 feet long, 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 6 inches	20 00 each.	
			2 door caps, 12 feet long, 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 6 inches	24 00 do	
			2 door sills, 12 feet long, 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 8 inches	22 00 do	
			4 window caps, 4 feet 2 inches long, 9½ by 8 inches	2 00 do	
			4 window sills, 3 feet 8 inches long, 5 by 8 inches	1 75 do	
			75 lineal feet piling stone, in pieces 7 feet long, 4 feet wide, 1 foot 6 inches thick	2 50 per lineal foot.	
			1,166 cubic yards of granite, in courses 1 foot 6 inches thick, 2 to 6 feet wide, from 5 to 10 feet long	4 00 per cubic yard.	

			300 lineal feet of capping stone, in pieces 5 feet long, 3 to 6 feet wide, and 1 foot 6 inches thick	1 87	per lineal foot.
			For embankment of good earth, southwest of ship-house H, estimated at about 16,000 cubic yards	25	per cubic yard.
	1850.				
June 22	June 30	William Lang	33,000 ft., board measure, No. 2 white pine 1-inch boards	33 00	per M.
			25,000.....do.....No. 3....do.....do.....	16 50	do
			2,500.....do.....No. 3....do.....do.....	27 00	do
			4,500.....do.....No. 3....do....2-inch plank..	17 00	do
			10,000.....do.....No. 2....do.....do.....	34 00	do
			14,000.....do.....3-inch spruce plank.....	12 00	do
			3,750 feet, board measure, yellow pine plank, 2 to 6 inches thick	25 00	do
	1849.				
June 22	Oct. 1	William Lang	1,250 tons, of 2,240 pounds, "Buck Mountain," Beaver Meadow, or "Lehigh" clear lump coal, first quality	5 58	per ton.
			100 tons, of 2,240 pounds, red ash coal, egg size	6 00	do
			25 tons, of 2,240 pounds, white ash coal, egg size	6 00	do
June 22	Oct. 1	William Lang	130 tons Sydney coal	6 50	do
			385 tons best Virginia coal	5 50	do
June 22	Dec. 22	Stephen G. Bogert	12 iron doors, for cordage store and sail loft, estimated weight 7,800 pounds	6.3	per pound.
			144 iron shutters for windows, estimated weight 47,000 pounds	6.3	do
	1850.				
June 23	June 30	Warren B. Thomas	300 cubic feet white oak timber, 12 to 15 inches square, 25 to 40 feet long	56	per cubic foot.
			3,750 feet, board measure, white oak plank, 2 to 6 inches thick.....board measure.	42 00	per M.
			120 cubic feet rock maple timber, 16 to 18 inches diameter	50	per cubic foot.
			2 cords hickory butts, 6 to 8 feet long, 8 to 12 inches diameter	26 00	per cord.
			1 cord white oak butts, 6 to 8 feet long, 10 to 15 inches diameter	20 00	do
			1,500 feet, board measure, 2-inch cherry plank, b'd meas.	8	per foot.
			2,500.....do.....1-inch cherry plank.....	8	do
			100.....do.....1-inch hard mahogany boards..	19	do
			175 feet, board measure, 2 and 3-inch hard mahogany plank	18	do
			150 feet, board measure, 1-inch black walnut boards.	8	do
			200 feet, board measure, 1½ and 2-inch black walnut plank	8	do
			2,000 feet, board measure, white ash plank...board meas.	40	per M.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1849.					
June 30	Dec. 30	Warren B. Thomas	2,500 cubic feet white oak timber, by moulds and bevelled, nearly free from sap and other defects	$0 65	per cubic foot.	Boston navy-yard.
			6 pieces white oak timber, sided 12 inches, moulded 16 inches, square and straight, 35 to 45 feet long, 320 cubic feet	75	do	
			12 pieces promiscuous white oak timber, 12 to 16 inches square, 30 to 40 feet long, 500 cubic feet	70	do	
			24 white oak beams, to side 10 and mould 8 inches, to be 22 feet long, and to spring 4 inches in 22 feet	10 00	each.	
			2 black spruce spars, 60 feet long, 16 inches diameter one-third from the butt	20 00	do	
			2 black spruce spars, 40 feet long, 13 inches in diameter one-third from the butt	12 00	do	
			90 white oak knees, 3 feet arm and 4 feet body, to side 6 inches, not less than one-half to be square	3 00	per knee.	
			18,000 feet, board measure, 2½-inch white oak plank, 35 to 45 feet long ..... board measure.	40 00	per M feet.	
			3,000 feet, board measure, 3½-inch white oak plank, 30 to 45 feet long ..... board measure.	40 00	do	
			8,000 feet, board measure, 3-inch yellow pine plank, 30 to 45 feet long ..... board measure.	28 00	do	
			4,000 feet, board measure, 3-inch white pine plank, 30 to 45 feet long ..... board measure.	26 00	do	
	1850.					
June 25	June 30	Nathaniel Twett	1,300,000 hard-burnt bricks, first quality	5 90	per M.	
			2,000 Amboy No. 1 fire bricks	50 00	do	
	1849.					
June 28	Dec. 28	Adolphus Davis	340 pieces yellow pine, 26 feet long, 4 by 15 inches square 480 pieces yellow pine, 26 feet long, 4 by 14 inches square 140 pieces yellow pine, 38 feet long, 4 by 14 inches square — 127,265 feet, board meas.	24 00	do	

			63,000 feet, board measure, yellow pine plank, 1½ inch thick ..... board measure.	25 00	do
			1,800 feet, board measure, yellow pine plank, seasoned, board measure	24 00	do
			5,000 feet, board measure, yellow pine timber, 15 to 29 inches square ..... board measure.	22 00	do
			300 cubic feet yellow pine timber, 30 to 40 feet long, 12 to 15 inches square	27	per cubic foot.
June 29	Dec. 29	Samuel P. Brown.....	20 pieces white pine 24 feet long, 10 by 10 inches square	2 44	each.
			40.....do.....20...do.... 10 by 10.....do.....	2 04	do
			40.....do.....10...do.....8 by 8.....do.....	63	do
			20.....do.....11...do.....9 by 12.....do.....	1 18	do
			10.....do.....12...do.....7 by 10.....do.....	86	do
			42.....do.....10...do.....9 by 6.....do...	54	do
			126.....do.....37...do.....3 by 6.....do.....	66	do
			126.....do.....25...do.....3 by 6.....do.....	44	do
			126.....do.....13...do.....3 by 6.....do.....	22	do
			2.....do.....26...do .....6 by 9.....do.....	1 40	do
			2.....do.....23...do.....6 by 9.....do.....	1 04	do
			10.....do.....35...do.....6 by 9.....do.....	1 88	do
			2.....do.....41...do.....5 by 12.....do.....	2 46	do
			10.....do.....35...do.....5 by 12.....do.....	2 10	do
			40.....do.....10...do.....3½ by 14½.....do.....	48	do
			40.....do.....24...do.....do.....do.....	1 15	do
			40... ....do.....20...do.....do.....do.....	96	do
			20.....do.....28...do.....do.....do	1 34	do
			40.....do.....15...do.....do.....do.....	72	do
			20.....do.....38...do.....do.....do.....	1 82	do
			40..... do.....25...do.....do.....do.....	1 20	do
			20.....do.....18...do.....do.....do.....	86	do
			585 spruce piles 15 to 20 feet long, 10 inches diameter....	87½	do
			250.....do.....do.....do.....do	1 00	do
			300 run'g ft. white pine timber 12 in. sq., 25 to 30 ft. long.	18	per run'g ft.
			9 pieces white pine 40 feet long, 8 by 11.....	3 55	each.
			7.....do.....do.....do.....	96	do
			18 pieces spruce 25 feet long, 8 by 11 inches at bottom and 8 by 9 inches at the top	1 66	do
			27 pieces spruce 11 feet long, 11 by 11 inches square.....	58	do
			40.....do.....10...do.....6 by 8.....do.....	49	do
			20.....do.....10...do.....6 by 6.....do.....	30	do
			104.....do.....17...do.....3 by 6.....do.....	26	do
			104.....do... ..9...do.....3 by 6.....do.....	13	do

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1849.					
June 29	Dec. 29	Samuel P. Brown—Contin'd.	45 pieces spruce 30 feet long, 4 by 10 inches square.....	$1 00	each.....	Boston navy-yard
			45 .....do.....20...do.....4 by 10.....do.....	67	do	
			45.....do.....10...do.....4 by 10.....do.....	33	do	
			100 spruce piles 20 feet long, 1 foot diameter.....	1 20	do	
	1850.					
June 30	June 30	Horton, Cordis, & Co.....	5,000 pounds pure dry white lead.....	6	per pound.	
			1,000 pounds whiting.....	½	do	
			100 pounds litharge.....	2	do	
			100 pounds red lead.....	2	do	
			50 pounds Paris green.....	20	do	
			5 pounds blue black.....	15	do	
			18 pounds chrome green.....	25	do	
			30 pounds gum shellac.....	15	do	
			30 pounds pumice stone.....	5	do	
			20 pounds sal ammoniac.....	12½	do	
			30 pounds rotten stone.....	5	do	
			300 pounds No. 1 extra brown soap.....	6	do	
			400 gallons raw Dutch linseed oil.....	67	per gallon.	
			800 gallons best winter-strained sperm oil.....	1 00	do	
			50 gallons neatsfoot oil.....	1 10	do	
			30 gallons alcohol.....	63	do	
			120 gallons spirits turpentine.....	45	do	
			50 lights 16 by 20 Redford glass.....	60	per light.	
			250 lights 10 by 14.....do.....	20	do	
			100 lights 9 by 12.....do.....	12	do	
			25 lights 13 by 18.....do	56	do	
			25 lights 13 by 25.....do.....	1 25	do	
			200 lights 10 by 12.....do.....	18	do	
			1,200 lights 8 by 10 ....do.....	6½	do	
			3,500 lights 9 by 12 Redford glass, double.....	24	do	
			150 lights 8 by 10 .....do.....	16	do	
June 6	June 30	Benjamin W. Marden.....	10,800 cubic yards of earth and stone to be removed.....	41	per cu. yard..	Portsmouth, N H, navy-yard.
	1849.					
June 6	Oct. 31	Enoch Pinkham.....	425,000 best quality hard-burnt bricks.....	4 92	per M.	

1849. June 9	1849. Oct. 31	Samuel P. Brown.....	First quality merchantable white pine lumber, board measurement—		
			17 pieces 34 feet long, 14½ by 12½ inches square.		
			34..do..22 ft. 6 in. long....do.....do		
			8...do..36 ft. 6 in. long....do.....do		
			6...do..32 feet long.....do.....do		
			8...do..36 feet long.....do.....do		
			4...do..31 feet long.....do.....do		
			42..do..39 feet long..11 by 9, 12½ inches square.		
			34..do..19 feet long..10 by 9.....do		
			17..do..28 ft. 6 in. long....do.....do		
			34..do..11 feet long..15 by 9.....do		
			19..do..11 ft. 6 in. long,17 by 9.....do		
			2...do..18 feet long...10 by 9.....do		
			5...do..25 feet long...10 by 8.....do		
			19..do..23 feet long.....do.....do		
			30..do..21 feet long.....do.....do		
			4...do..23 feet long...10 by 6.....do		
			2...do..26 feet long.....do.....do		
			12..do..21 feet long.....do.....do		
			2...do..25 feet long...10 by 3.....do		
			7...do..22 feet long.....do..... ....do		
			2...do..18 feet long....9 by 7.....do		
			16..do..13 feet long.....do.....do		
			43..do..22 feet long.....do.....do		
			14..do..24 feet long.....do.....do		
			10..do..24 feet long....6 by 6.....do		
			8...do..15 feet long.....do.....do		
			4...do..13 feet long.....do.....do		
			40..do..15 feet long....9 by 6.....do		
			2...do..33 feet long...10 by 9.....do		
			4 ..do..29 feet long...12 by 12.....do		
			32..do..28 feet long...11 by 8.....do		
			32..do..28 feet long...10 by 7.....do		
			6...do..30 feet long....8 by 7.....do		
			14..do..16 feet long.....do.....do		
			10..do..18 feet long....8 by 6.....do		
			8...do..24 feet long.....do.....do		
			4...do..32 feet long....8 by 4.....do		
			2...do..30 feet long.....do.....do		
			6...do..18 feet long....6 by 5.....do		

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1849.				
June 9	Oct. 31	S. P. Brown—Continued...	36 pieces 16 feet long....6 by 5, 12½ inches square.....	.....	Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard.
			4...do..35 feet long...10 by 10.....do		
			2...do..23 ft. 6 in. long.....do.....do		
			4...do..17 ft. 6 in. long.....do.....do		
			1...do..15 feet long.....do.....do		
			1...do..10 feet long...10 by 8.....do		
			8...do..17 ft. 6 in. long, 10 by 4.....do		
			2...do..15 feet long.....do.....do		
			2...do..10 feet long.....do.....do		
			1...do..16 feet long.....do.....do		
			2...do..14 feet long.....do.....do		
			28..do..17 ft. 6 in. long, 10 by 3.....do		
			19..do..15 feet long.....do.....do		
			5...do..16 feet long.....do.....do		
			4...do..11 feet long.....do..... do		
			12..do..18 feet long.....do.....do		
			2...do..36 feet long....8 by 8.....do		
			1...do..24 feet long.....do.....do		
			2...do..20 feet long.....do.....do		
			3...do..18 feet long.....do.....do		
			6...do..14 feet long.....do.....do		
			4...do..24 feet long....8 by 4.....do		
			2...do..23 feet long.....do.....do		
			9...do..20 feet long.....do.....do		
			150..do..23 feet long....4 by 3.....do		
			180..do..20 feet long.....do.....do		
			2...do..33 feet long...12 by 6.....do		
			2...do..42 feet long....9 by 6.....do		
			2...do..27 feet long.....do.....do		
			2...do..48 feet long...6 by 6.....do		
			2...do..33 feet long.....do.....do		
			4...do..15 feet long...10 by 6.....do		
			4...do..30 feet long...12 by 6.....do		
			4...do...8 feet long....6 by 4.....do		

2...do...8 feet long...10 by 6.....do 6...do..15 feet long....9 by 7.....do 75..do..23 feet long....6 by 3.....do 50..do..15 feet long...12 by 3.....do 2,500 feet 4 by 1¼ inch; Making 126,566 superficial feet.....		$14 00	per M.....	Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard.
1st quality spruce, board measure— 60 pieces, 21 feet long....10 by 3 in. sq. 50..do..10....do.....5 by 4..do 150.do..24....do.....5 by 3..do 300.do..22....do.....5 by 3..do 150.do..19....do.....5 by 3..do 100.do..18....do.....5 by 3..do 2...do..25....do.....6 by 4..do 8...do..16....do.....6 by 4..do 8...do..20....do.....6 by 4..do 8...do..20....do.....5 by 3..do 8...do..17 ft. 6 in. long, 10 by 4..do 3...do..14 feet long....10 by 4..do 28..do..17 ft. 6 in. long, 10 by 3..do 7...do..18 feet long....10 by 3..do 12..do..15....do.....10 by 3..do 3...do..14....do.....10 by 3..do 8...do..17 ft. 6 in. long, 8 by 4..do 6...do..15 feet long.....8 by 4..do 1...do..16....do.....8 by 4..do 4...do..14....do.....8 by 4..do 1...do..10....do.....8 by 4..do 60..do..23....do.....8 by 3..do 30..do..21....do.....8 by 3..do 32..do..17 ft. 6 in. long, 8 by 3..do 22..do..16 feet long.....8 by 3..do 72..do..15....do.....8 by 3..do 2...do..12....do.....8 by 3..do 40..do..14....do.....5 by 3..do 24..do..11....do.....5 by 3..do Making 36,048 superficial feet.....		10	per foot....	Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard.
3,200 feet 3-inch No. 2 white-pine plank, seasoned. 8,500 feet 2-inch....do.....do.....do 3,500 feet 1¼-inch...do.....do.....do				

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1849.				
June 9	Oct. 31	Samuel P. Brown—Cont'd..	2,000 feet 1½-inch No. 2 white-pine plank, seasoned	.....	Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard.
			51,000 feet 1-inch No. 2 white-pine boards ....do		
			68,200 superficial feet.....	$34 00 per M feet.	
			16,350 feet 2-inch No. 3 white-pine plank, seasoned.		
			80,500 feet 1-inch.....do....do....boards...do		
			96,850 superficial feet.....	15 00 do	
			40,000 sawed laths, No. 1.....	1 20 per M.	
			5,000 rift shingles, No. 1	5 00 do	
			700 clapboards, No. 1.....	33 00 do	
			3,000 feet 2-inch spruce plank	10 00 do	
	1850.				
June 11	June 30	Robert G. Safford.....	Best quality of English hay	9 50 per ton.	
			Best quality of corn meal	1 90 per 100 lbs.	
June 11	June 30	William Lang.....	200 tons (of 2,240 lbs.) best anthracite coal.....	5 85 per ton.	
	1849.				
June 11	Oct. 31	Eleazer F. Pratt	4,600 pounds dry white lead.....	6 per pound.	
			273 gallons linseed oil	60 per gallon.	
			44 pounds lampblack.....	5 per pound.	
			2,100 pounds Paris white	1½ do	
			250 pounds litharge	5½ do	
			50 pounds French yellow (dry).....	2 do	
			150 pounds red lead (dry).....	5½ do	
			50 pounds French green.....	17 do	
			6 pounds India red	16 do	
			5 gallons japan.....	90 per gallon.	
			1,226 lights, 8 by 10, Boston crown glass	5 per light.	
			186....do..12 by 18....do.....do.....	45 do	
			186....do..12 by 15....do.....do.....	34 do	
			186....do...9 by 13....do.....do.....	10 do	
			35.....do..12 by 9....do.....do.....	10 do	

			400....do..10 by 12....do... ....do	12	do
June 11	Oct. 31	Dexter, Roby, & Co	8,900 bushels good sharp sand, 1st quality	2⅛	per bushel.
June 11	Oct. 31	Stephen G. Bogert	200 feet 3-inch plank (St. Domingo mahogany)	25	per foot.
			60 feet 1-inch boards .....do.....do	25	do
			1,000 feet 2-inch cherry boards	5	do
			600 feet 1¼-inch.....do	5	do
			10 pieces white oak, 15 feet long, 9 by 8 inches, 750 feet	6	do
	1850.				
June 12	June 30	Samuel A. Badger	50 sheets double elephant drawing paper	20	per sheet.
			50....do.....do....tracing paper	10	do
			10 sheets antiquarian drawing paper	50	do
			8 reams foolscap paper	2 00	per ream.
			8 reams letter paper	2 00	do
			2 reams envelope paper	2 00	do
			1 ream blotting paper	2 00	do
			12 gross steel pens	60	per gross.
			500 gross quills	2 50	do
			1 gross (A. W. Faber's) lead pencils, assorted	7 00	do
			3 gallons black ink, in bottles	50	per gallon.
			1 quart red ink .....do	50	
			4 quarts black sand	40	per quart.
			1 pound red wafers	50	
			2 pounds sealing wax	75	per pound.
			3 dozen pieces India rubber	20	per dozen.
			6 dozen pieces red tape	20	do
			4.....do.....taste	25	do
			3 dozen memorandum books	3 00	do
			6 dozen penholders	1 00	do
			½ dozen inkstands	12 00	do
	1849.				
June 12	Oct. 31	Richard Jenness	85 tons imperial slate	28 00	per ton.
			530 casks Thomaston lime	80	per cask.
			20 casks hydraulic cement	1 75	do
			50 bushels plastering hair	30	per bushel.
			9 gross 2-inch iron screws, No. 17	75	per gross.
			5..do..1¾-inch.....do.....No. 14	50	do
			1..do..1¼-inch.....do.....No. 14	38	do
			2..do..1¼-inch.....do.....No. 12	35	do
			2..do..1½-inch.....do.....No. 14	46	do
			4..do..1-inch.....do.....No. 9	25	do
			1..do..¾-inch.....do.....No. 6	21	do
			1..do..¼-inch.....do.....No. 4	14	do

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849. June 12	1849. Oct. 31	Richard Jenness—Cont'd....	3 gross 1¼-inch brass screws, No. 10	$0 82 per gross	Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard.
			3..do..1-inch.....do.....No. 9	68 do	
			2..do..¾-inch.....do.....No. 4	17 do	
			1½ box XX tin	14 00 per box.	
			3 boxes X tin	12 00 do	
			100 pounds block tin	23 per pound.	
			2 dozen 4 by 4 inches iron butt hinges, fast joints	2 00 per dozen.	
			2..do..3½ by 3½.....do.....do.....do	1 62 do	
			2..do..3 by 2½.....do.....do.....do	92 do	
			8 iron mortise locks, complete, glass knobs, assorted keys	1 50 each.	
			16.....do.....do.....rosewood knobs....do	75 do	
			12 iron closet locks...do.....do.....do	71 do	
			12 2½-inch drawer locks	25 do	
			6 Blake's thumb latches	9 do	
			10 dozen 2-inch axle window pulleys, brass face	2 00 do	
			30 patent brass window fastenings	38 do	
			15 spiral window springs	8 do	
			41 setts patent blind fastenings	20 do	
			2 dozen 2-inch rosewood knobs	1 00 do	
			25 pounds patent sash cord	25 per pound.	
			100 pounds cast-iron window weights, more or less	2¼ do	
			10 pounds Russia glue	17 do	
			5 7-inch Carpenter's locks	1 25 each.	
			2 pairs 4-inch iron butt hinges	10 per pair.	
			5,100 pounds (5 lbs.) sheet lead	5¼ per pound.	
			2,560...do...(3 lbs.)....do	5¼ do	
			750.....do...pig lead	5 do	
			548.....do...1¾-inch composition slating nails	25 do	
			300.....do...24-ounce sheet copper, 20 inches wide	25 do	
			150.....do...30-ounce.....do	25 do	
			250.....do...5-inch copper nails	28 do	
			100.....do...composition hooks and hinges	50 do	
			1 10-inch copper lock, per pattern	20 00	

	1850.					
June 13	June 30	Pelatiah Jones.....	1,200 bushels of hard wood charcoal, best quality.....	16	per	bushel.
June 13	June 30	Spalding & Parrott.....	6 dozen cast-steel pit-saw files, 5-16-inch wide.....	1 20	per	dozen.
			4..do..6-inch cast-steel 3-square files.....	1 30		do
			3..do..5-inch.....do.....do.....	1 00		do
			12..do..4½-inch....do.....do.....	90		do
			12..do..4-inch.....do.....do.....	80		do
			6..do..3-inch.....do.....do.....	75		do
			1..do..12-inch cast-steel coarse cabinet files.....	4 75		do
			1..do..10 inch....do.....do.....	3 50		do
			1..do..12-inch cast-steel fine cabinet files.....	6 00		do
			1..do..10-inch....do.....do.....	4 50		do
			1..do..12-inch cast-steel smooth flat files.....	8 00		do
			1..do..8-inch cast-steel flat float files.....	3 50		do
			½..do..8-inch cast-steel rat-tail files.....	2 50		do
			½..do..5-inch.....do.....do.....	1 50		do
			25 pounds borax.....	20	per	pound.
			100 pounds beef tallow.....	7½		do
			6 dozen corn brooms.....	3 00	per	dozen.
			6..do..birch brooms.....	75		do
			2..do..whitewash brushes.....	9 00		do
			3..do..000 paint.....do.....	6 25		do
			2..do...00..do.....do.....	6 00		do
			1..do..largest size sash tools.....	1 60		do
			2..do..second.....do.....	1 50		do
			225 gallons winter-strained oil.....	1 16	per	gallon.
			6 anvils, 200 pounds each, Hill's make—1,200 pounds...	11	per	pound.
	1849.					
June 13	Oct. 31	Jeremiah M. Mathes.....	20 cords of hard wood, of the best quality.....	6 87	per	cord.
June 13	Oct. 31	John P. Lyman.....	5,325 pounds 3 by ½-inch flat American iron.			
			1,975 pounds 2½ by ⅜-inch.....do			
			3,500 pounds 3½ by ⅞-inch.....do			
			200 pounds 2½ by ¼-inch.....do			
			400 pounds 2 by ⅞-inch.....do			
			600 pounds 2 by ⅜-inch.....do			
			200 pounds 3 by 1¼-inch.....do			
			125 pounds 1½ by ¼-inch.....do			
			600 pounds 1¼-inch round American iron.			
			800 pounds 1-inch.....do			
			30 pounds ¼-inch.....do			
			550 pounds ⅞-inch.....do			
			150 pounds ½-inch.....do			

Date.	Expiration	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849. June 13	1849. Oct. 31	John P. Lyman—Continued.	300 pounds $\frac{3}{8}$-inch round American iron. 1,750 pounds $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch.....do 100 pounds $\frac{5}{8}$-inch.....do 1,000 pounds 1-inch square American iron. 225 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$-inch.....do 370 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$-inch.....do 110 pounds $\frac{3}{8}$-inch.....do 800 pounds $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch.....do 75 pounds $\frac{5}{8}$-inch.....do		
			19,185 pounds.....	$0 02$\frac{1}{2}$ per pound..	Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard.
			100 pounds 2 by $\frac{1}{8}$-inch hoop iron.....	$2\frac{3}{4}$ do	
			4 cast-iron door frames and doors.....	1 00 each.	
			3 50-gallon cast iron kettles.....	6 00 do	
			1 40-gallon cast iron kettle.....	5 00	
			1,200 pounds cast iron grate bars, more or less.....	2 per pound.	
			220 pounds 10d wrought iron nails.....	7 do	
			250 pounds 8d.....do.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			850 pounds 10d cut iron nails.....	4 do	
			2,400 pounds 12d ....do.....	4 do	
			900 pounds 20d.....do.....	4 do	
			550 pounds 40d.....do.....	4 do	
			200 pounds 3d.....do.....	4 do	
			100 pounds 4d.....do.....	4 do	
			100 pounds 6d.....do.....	4 do	
			100 pounds 6d.....do.....finishing.....	4 do	
			100 pounds 8d.....do.....do.....	4 do	
			200 pounds 10d.....do.....do.....	4 do	
			200 pounds 12d.....do.....do.....	4 do	
			500 pounds 20d.....do.....do.....	4 do	
			2 M 2-inch cut iron brads.....	21 per M.	
			17 M $\frac{3}{4}$-inch.....do.....	25 do	
			4 M $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch.....do.....	18 do	

			5 M 1⅛-inch.....do		14	do
			8 M 1¼-inch.....do		11	do
			8 M 1-inch.....do		9	do
			14 M ¾-inch.....do		7	do
			3 M ⅝-inch.....do		6	do
			1 M ½-inch.....do		5	do
			12 M ⅜-inch.....do		6	do
			36 tons (of 2,240 pounds) Midlothian coal	9 95		per ton.
June 13	Dec. 13	Richard W. Ricker and J. B. Witcher	19,170 cubic feet promiscuous split granite		11	per foot....
			2,336 cubic feet dimension granite, to be hammer dressed	$1,900		
			36 granite posts	$40 00		each.
			3 granite blocks, 3 by 3 feet, 12 inches thick		16	per cubic foot.
			4,136 running feet split granite		36	per running ft.
			174 lineal feet granite underpinning		46	do
			5 granite door caps, 6 feet long, 9 by 16	1 80		each.
			2 granite door caps, 5 feet 10 inches long, 9 by 16	1 75		do
			29 granite window caps, 4 feet long, 7 by 8		50	do
			29 granite window sills, 3 feet 5 inches long, 4½ by 10		50	do
			2 granite door caps, 4 feet 6 inches long, 12 by 9	1 50		do
			6 granite window sills, 3 feet long, 8 by 4½		50	do
			6 granite window caps, 3 feet 4 inches long, 9 by 7		50	do
			2 granite door sills, 4 feet 6 inches long by 1 foot	3 50		do
			73 cubic feet split granite		26	per cubic foot.
			2 pieces split granite, 4 feet 8 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches rise, 1 foot 6 inches thick	10 50		each.
			2 pieces split granite, 4 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches rise, 1 foot 6 inches thick	10 12½		do
			2 pieces split granite, 3 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches rise, 1 foot 6 inches thick	6 75		do
			2 pieces split granite, 3 feet 6 inches long by 1 foot 6 inches rise, 1 foot 6 inches thick	6 75		do
			4 pieces split granite, 4 feet long by 1 foot 6 inches rise, 12 inches thick	8 00		do
			2 pieces split granite, 3 feet 9 inches long by 1 foot 6 inches rise, 12 inches thick	7 50		do
			2 pieces split granite, 2 feet 4 inches long by 1 foot 6 inches rise, 12 inches thick	4 66		do
			384 feet, face measure, split granite		60	per foot.
			177..do.....do.....do		38	do
			5 granite door steps	49 00		
			1 granite door step	15 00		

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Where deliverable.
1849.	1849.					
June 13	Dec. 13	Richard W. Ricker and J. B. Witcher—Continued.	2 granite blocks	$54 00		Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard.
			1 granite door sill	7 00		
			2 granite blocks	1 50	each.	
			1 granite door cap	5 00		
			17 granite window caps	51 00		
			29.....do.....sills	58 00		
			12.....do.....caps	36 00		
			15.....do.....sills	22 50		
			15.....do.....caps	22 50		
			5.....do.....do	4 00	each.	
			5.....do.....do	10 00	do	
			4 granite door posts	10 00	do	
			1.....do...cap	15 00		
			1.....do...cap	9 00		
			10 granite jambs	3 00	each.	
			2 pieces granite	14 00	do	
			1.....do	9 00		
			1 granite door step	12 00		
			1.....do	7 00		
			1 granite door sill	18 00		
			8 granite quoins	28 00		
			16.....do	48 00		
			170 running feet of belting	85 00		
			150.....do.....facia	90 00		
			21 granite blocks	21 00		
			3,240 cubic feet of split granite	16	per cubic ft.	
			1 500 superficial feet of split granite	475 00		
			560 tons (of 2,240 pounds) of beach paving stones	980 00		
	1850.					
June 25	June 30	Chester P. Knapp	10 reams blue laid regulation paper	4 00	per ream....	Pensacola navy-yard.
			10.....do.....foolscap....do	2 50	do	
			20 reams letter paper, Congress stamp	2 75	do	
			6 reams envelope paper	3 50	do	
			4 dozen pint bottles black ink	1 50	per dozen.	

			1 dozen small carmine red ink	1 50	do
			6 single slates	25	each.
			500 slate pencils	10	per 100.
			2 dozen pieces silk taste	1 50	per dozen.
			2.....do.....India rubber	50	do
			1 dozen 4-bladed Congress penknives	7 50	
			1 gross black lead pencils	2 00	per gross.
			5 pounds red sealing wax	1 00	per pound.
			5 pounds red wafers	1 00	do
			6 pounds gum-arabic	25	do
			12 gross Gillott's eagle steel pens	3 00	per gross.
			1 ream note paper	4 00	
			½ dozen 8-quire blank books, half-bound	3 00	per dozen.
			½ dozen 6-quire.....do.....full-bound	2 00	each.
			1 dozen 4-quire.....do.....do	2 00	do
			2 dozen 2-quire.....do.....half-bound	75	do
			2 dozen 1-quire.....do.....do	50	do
			½ dozen 6-quire letter books	2 00	do
			½ dozen 4-quire.....do	1 80	do
			6 sandboxes	15	do
			12 large inkstands	10	do
	1849.				
June 25	Dec. 25	Chester P. Knapp	1,185 casks Washington and Thomaston lime	1 25	per cask.
			419 barrels Rosendale cement	1 75	per barrel.
			220 bushels plastering hair	25	per bushel.
	1850.				
June 25	June 30	Chester P. Knapp	100 casks lime	1 25	per cask.
			50 casks cement	2 00	do
			100 bushels hair	40	per bushel.
			100 bushels sand for use of moulders	25	do
June 25	June 30	Chester P. Knapp	100 cords of hard oak wood	2 95	per cord.
			250 cords of pine light-wood	2 95	do
	1849.				
June 25	Dec. 25	Samuel Lock	112 kegs 12d cut iron nails	4¼	per pound.
			64..do..10d.....do	4¼	do
			51..do...8d.....do	4¼	do
			45..do...6d.....do	4¼	do
			27..do...5d.....do	4¼	do
			69..do...3d.....do	4¼	do
			200 pounds 6-inch wrought iron spikes	6½	do
			1,400 pounds 5-inch cut iron spikes	4¼	do
			100 pounds 2 by ½ inch iron, best American	4	do

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849. June 25	1849. Dec. 25	Samuel Lock—Continued...	280 pounds 1 by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch iron, best American	$0 04 per pound....	Pensacola navy-yard.
			400...do...3 by $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.....do.....	4 do	
			100...do...2 by 1.....do.....do.....	4 do	
			200...do...2 by $\frac{3}{8}$.....do.....do.....	4 do	
			150...do...1$\frac{1}{4}$-inch square iron.....	4 do	
			130...do...$\frac{3}{4}$.....do.....	4 do	
			670...do...$\frac{5}{8}$-inch diameter round iron.....	4 do	
			225...do...$\frac{3}{4}$.....do.....	4 do	
			600...do...1.....do.....	4 do	
			3 sheets $\frac{1}{8}$-inch sheet iron.....	6$\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			5 M 1$\frac{1}{2}$-inch brads.....	15 per M.	
			16,850 pounds pure white lead, in oil.....	7 per pound.	
			580 gallons pure linseed oil.....	75 per gallon.	
			215 gallons spirits turpentine.....	50 do	
			20 gallons Japan varnish.....	1 25 do	
			238 pounds chrome green.....	38 per pound.	
			90 pounds verdigris, in oil.....	35 do	
			200 pounds manganese.....	10 do	
			50 pounds Venetian red.....	5 do	
			20 pounds lampblack.....	10 do	
			3 barrels Spanish whiting (900 pounds).....	1 do	
			2 barrels yellow ochre (400 pounds).....	3$\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			5 gallons copal varnish.....	2 00 per gallon.	
			7,300 feet Mallica best window glass, 10 by 12.....	5$\frac{1}{2}$ per foot.	
			400.....do.....do.....10 by 14.....	6 do	
			250.....do.....do.....12 by 14.....	6$\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			96 pairs 3-inch iron butt hinges.....	7 per pair.	
			262 pairs 4-inch.....do.....	12$\frac{1}{2}$ do	
			108 pairs parliament butt hinges, 5 inches wide.....	15 do	
			24 pairs....do.....do.....	15 do	
			36 4-inch iron rim knob locks.....	1 00 each.	
			72 6-inch....do.....do.....	1 25 do	
			144 8-inch...do.....do.....	1 25 do	
			44 4-inch iron rim knob latches.....	37$\frac{1}{2}$ do	

			2 dozen iron padlocks	2 00	per dozen.
			54 4-inch iron cupboard locks	30	each.
			12 3-inch iron drawer locks	40	do
			59 gross 1¼-inch iron screws	30	per gross.
			12 3-inch iron cupboard locks	25	each.
			35 gross 1-inch iron screws	25	per gross.
			85 gross 1½-inch....do	35	do
			400 pounds block tin	25	per pound.
			230 pounds pig lead	4½	do
			4 brass cocks, 1⅛-inch diameter	1 75	each.
			510 sash pulleys	10	do
			80 M 1½-inch sprigs	9	per M.
			11 brass cocks, ¾-inch diameter	1 00	each.
			80 M 1¼-inch sprigs	8	per M.
			1,100 feet sash cord	11 00	
			15 lbs.....do	25	per pound.
			120 8-inch brass flush bolts	25	each.
			480 sheets of 16-oz. copper	22	per pound.
			24 sheets of 24-oz. copper	22	do
			6 sheets of braziers' copper, 5 feet 8 inches long, 3 feet wide, ⅛ inch thick	27	do
			6 sheets of braziers' copper, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, ⅛ inch thick	27	do
			367 sheets of 16-oz. braziers' copper, 5 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide	27	do
			650 pounds sheet zinc	8	do
			160 pounds ⅝-inch bolt copper	27	do
			560 pounds composition slating nails	20	do
	1850.				
June 25	June 30	Samuel Locke	5 dozen ground paint brushes, 000000	13 50	per dozen.
			4 dozen sash tools, assorted	3 00	do
			2 dozen clamp or stock brushes	3 75	do
			2 dozen fitches, assorted	2 00	do
			1 dozen varnish brushes, large size	9 00	do
			2 dozen painter's dusters	4 50	do
			6 dozen glazing knives, square ends	3 00	do
			1 set steel combs for oak graining	9 00	
			1 badger's hair blender	3 00	
			1 top grainer	40	
			1 camel's hair brush	75	
			2 dressed buckskins	1 00	each.
			6 dozen camel's hair pencils	75	per dozen.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
June 25	June 30	Samuel Locke—Continued..	2 pounds Chinese vermilion	$2 00 per pound...	Pensacola navy-yard.
			5 pounds Turkey umber	10 do	
			5 pounds terra de sienna	15 do	
			5 pounds coarse sponge	25 do	
			20 pounds pumice stone	5 do	
			10 pounds stone ochre	5 do	
			5 pounds rotten stone	10 do	
			10 gallons Japan varnish	1 50 per gallon.	
			2 ounces copper bronze, light color	1 50 per ounce.	
			2 ounces copper bronze, green color	1 50 do	
			2 ounces silver bronze	7 00 do	
			2 pennyweights gold bronze	2 50 per dwt.	
			1,000 gallons winter strained sperm oil	1 25 per gallon.	
			100 gallons neatsfoot oil	1 25 do	
			200 gallons linseed oil	65 do	
			20 pounds gum shellac	25 per pound.	
			10 pounds lampblack	10 do	
			4 dozen iron butt hinges	1 60 per dozen	
			20 M sprigs	10 per M.	
			50 M. copper tacks	45 do	
			50 pounds glue	20 per pound.	
			50 M iron tacks	6 per M.	
			24 gross iron screws	50 per gross.	
			400 pounds block tin	25 per pound.	
			50 pounds brass spelter	35 do	
			2 sets bench planes	5 50 per set.	
			2 sets braces and bitts	4 00 do	
			6 rip hand-saws	2 00 each.	
			6 compass saws	50 do	
			1 dozen claw hammers	6 00 per dozen.	
			2 dozen augers	4 00 do	
			1 dozen Collins's narrow axes	12 00 do	
			36 dozen hand-saw files	1 25 do	
			1 dozen 14-inch ½ round wood files	8 00 do	

			2 dozen 10-inch whip-saw files	6 00	do
			1 dozen carpenters' hatchets	7 50	do
			1 dozen harness buckles	50	do
			1 dozen brass cocks	15 00	do
June 25	June 30	Chester P. Knapp	200 cords hard oak wood	2 95	per cord.
			100 cords pine light wood	2 95	do
June 25	June 30	Joseph Hall	3,000 feet 1-inch yellow pine	10 50	per M. feet.
			100 pieces yellow pine 20 feet long, 5 by 16 inches	10 50	do
			50 pieces white oak 4 feet long, 2 by 3 inches	50 00	do
			750 pieces white oak 2 feet 4 inches long, 2¾ by 1½ inches	50 00	do
			600 feet 1¼-inch white oak plank 12 to 15 feet long	50 00	do
			4,000 feet 1-inch white pine boards	50 00	do
			4,000 feet 1½...do.....do	50 00	do
			2,000 feet 2....do.....do	50 00	do
			2,000 feet 1-inch juniper boards	40 00	do
			30,000 juniper shingles	4 00	per M.
			500 feet ½-inch ash plank 20 feet long, 12 to 16 inches	40 00	per M. feet.
			1,000 feet 3....do.....12....do....12 to 16..do	40 00	do
			2,000 feet 4....do.....12....do....12 to 20..do	40 00	do
			30,000 plastering laths	2 00	per M.
	1849.		Yellow pine lumber—		
June 25	Dec. 25	Joseph Hall	22 pieces, 16 feet long, 5 by 6 inches		
			312..do...16....do....3 by 9 inches		
			61..do...22....do....3 by 9 inches		
			41..do...32....do....4 by 6 inches		
			321..do...11....do....3 by 4 inches		
			60..do...20....do....12 by 12 inches		
			60..do...14....do....12 by 12 inches		
			24..do...30....do....8 by 10 inches		
			24..do...28....do....8 by 10 inches		
			18..do...34....do....8 by 10 inches		
			12..do...36....do....8 by 10 inches	12 00	per M. feet.
			24..do...13....do....6 by 9 inches		
			60..do...18....do....6 by 9 inches		
			12..do...40....do....8 by 10 inches		
			24..do...29....do....8 by 10 inches		
			18..do...25....do....8 by 10 inches		
			24..do...18....do....6 by 9 inches		
			96..do...10....do....6 by 9 inches		
			648..do...10....do....3 by 8 inches		
			180..do...14....do....3 by 8 inches		
			204..do...25....do....3 by 8 inches		

Y. & D.—No. 8.—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1849.		Yellow pine lumber—		
June 25	Dec. 25	Joseph Hall—Continued ...	348 pieces, 18 feet long, 3 by 8 inches.....	.....	Pensacola navy-yard.
			24..do...13....do....5 by 6 inches.....		
			144..do...14....do....5 by 6 inches.....		
			18..do...25....do....5 by 6 inches.....		
			12..do...36....do....5 by 6 inches.....		
			12..do...34....do....5 by 7 inches.....		
			18..do...32....do....6 by 7 inches.....		
			24..do...30....do....6 by 8 inches.....		
			24..do...28....do....5 by 8 inches.....		
			36..do...30....do....5 by 8 inches.....		
			36..do...20....do....5 by 8 inches.....		
			12..do...40....do....5 by 8 inches.....		
			24..do...29....do....5 by 8 inches.....		
			12..do...34....do....5 by 6 inches.....		
			12..do...28....do....4 by 5 inches.....		
			420..do...22....do....3 by 5 inches.....		
			396..do...20....do....3 by 5 inches.....		
			360..do...18....do....3 by 5 inches.....		
			240..do...10....do....8 square, 12 by 12 inches..		
			102..do...20....do....2 by 6 inches.....		
			108..do...18....do....2 by 6 inches.....		
			1,320..do...20....do....3 by 4 inches.....		
			144..do...24....do....3 by 12 inches.....		
			120..do...20....do....3 by 12 inches.....		
			72..do...26....do....2½ by 7 inches.....		
			108..do...18....do....2½ by 7 inches.....		
			504..do...28....do....3 by 5 by 7 inches.....	$12 00 per M. feet.	
			24..do...37....do....3 by 5 by 8 inches.....		
			15..do...30....do....8 by 10 inches.....		
			10..do...17... do....8 by 10 inches.....		
			40..do...12....do....3 by 8 inches.....		
			10..do...22....do....12 by 12 inches.....		
			21..do...30....do....12 by 12 inches.....		
			7..do...24....do....3 by 12 inches.....		

			120..do...24....do....3 by 12 inches		
			55..do...30....do....3 by 12 inches		
			10..do...31....do....8 by 10 inches		
			4..do...18....do....8 by 10 inches		
			22..do...12....do....8 by 10 inches		
			45..do...20....do....3 by 8 inches		
			8..do...25....do....4 by 6 to 4 by 16 inches		
			720..do...12....do....2½ by 5 by 7 inches		
			24..do...32....do....8 by 10 inches		
			12..do...40....do....8 by 10 inches		
			102..do...25....do....3 by 8 inches		
			31,800 feet 2-inch plank, 8 to 20 feet long, 12 to 14 inches wide		
			5,000 feet 1½-inch plank, 18 to 20 feet long, 12 to 16 inches wide		
			4,800 feet 1½-inch plank, 18 to 20 feet long, 12 to 14 inches wide		
			121,500 feet 1-inch plank, 18 to 20 feet long, 12 to 14 inches wide		
			16,361 feet 1¼-inch dressed flooring, 5 to 6 inches wide	24 25	per M. feet.
			5,000 feet 1¼-inch dressed flooring, 4 to 6 inches wide	24 25	do
			51,300 feet narrow dressed flooring	24 25	do
			35,600 feet dressed flooring, 8 to 10 inches wide	24 25	do
			102,600 feet dressed ceiling, 4 to 7 inches wide	24 25	do
			16,361 feet dressed ceiling, ⅞-inch, 6 to 7 inches wide	24 25	do
			201,000 plastering laths, 4 feet long, yellow pine	2 00	per M.
			Juniper plank—		
			18,000 feet 2-inch, 18 to 20 feet long, 12 to 16 inches wide	20 00	per M. feet.
			15,000 feet 1-inch, 18 to 20 feet long, 12 to 16 inches wide	20 00	do
			Juniper shingles—		
			300,000 best quality, not less than 5 inches wide	4 00	per M.
			White pine plank—		
June 25	Dec. 25	Jackson M. Stanard	68,000 feet 2-inch, 18 to 20 feet long, 8 to 12 inches wide	40 00	per M. feet.
			160 squares imperial dutchess or countess slate, squares 10 by 10 feet, slate 10 by 20 or 12 by 24 inches	8 18	
	1850.				
June 25	June 30	Jackson M. Stanard	200 pounds ¾-inch bolt copper	26½	per pound.
			200 pounds ⅝-inch....do	26½	do
			200 pounds 1-inch....do	26½	do
			2,000 bushels of corn	56	per bushel.
			2,000 bushels of oats	46	do

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
June 25	June 30	Priestly & Bien	1,000 pounds 1¾-inch square iron, American	$0 05¼ per pound	Pensacola navy-yard.
			1 000 pounds 3¾ by ⅜ inch iron, best American	4¾ do	
			100 pounds 1½-inch square cast steel	18 do	
			100 pounds 1¼-inch....do	18 do	
			100 pounds 1-inch 8-square cast steel	18 do	
			100 pounds ¾-inch 8....do	18 do	
			100 pounds English blistered steel	13 do	
			6 kegs 6d iron cut-nails	4⅝ do	
			6 kegs 8d....do	4⅝ do	
			8 kegs 10d...do	4⅝ do	
June 25	Dec. 25	Chas. & Jas. F. Pendergrast	1,645,000 best quality bricks	11 70 per M.	
June 25	June 30	William J. Keyser	2,000 bushels of charcoal	21 per bushel.	
	1849.				
June 27	Nov. 1	William Lang	65 tons, of 2,240 pounds, best herdsgrass and timothy hay	24 75 per ton.	
June 25	Dec. 25	Tucker, Cooper & Co	1,000 fathoms 6-inch tarred rope	11 per pound.	
			1,000 fathoms 5-inch....do	11 do	
			1,000 fathoms 4½-inch....do	11 do	
			1,000 fathoms 4-inch....do	11 do	
			1,000 fathoms 3½-inch....do	11 do	
			1,000 fathoms 3-inch....do	11 do	
			1,000 fathoms 2¾-inch....do	11 do	
			2,000 fathoms 2½-inch....do	11 do	
			2,000 fathoms 2¼-inch....do	11 do	
			2,000 fathoms 2-inch....do	11 do	
			500 fathoms 6-inch Manilla rope	13 do	
			500 fathoms 5-inch....do	13 do	
			500 fathoms 4-inch....do	13 do	
			500 fathoms 3½-inch....do	13 do	
			1,000 fathoms 3-inch....do	13 do	
			1,000 fathoms 2-inch....do	13 do	
			1,000 fathoms 2¼-inch....do	13 do	
			1,000 fathoms 2-inch....do	13 do	
			10 coils 21-thread ratline	11 do	
			10 coils 18....do	11 do	

			10 coils 15....do	11	do	
			10 coils 9....do	11	do	
			10 coils 12....do	11	do	
			10 coils 6....do	11	do	
			10 coils marline	13	do	
			10 coils hauseline	13	do	
			5 pieces ravens duck	7 50	per piece.	
			1 piece green baize	65	per yard.	
			6 sides pump leather	20	per pound.	
			20 sides bellows leather	2 75	per side.	
			10 sides harness leather	4 50	do	
			20 sides lacing leather	2 12½	do	
			50 pounds borax	20	per pound.	
			25 pounds shoe thread	55	do	
			50 pounds beeswax	26	do	
			10 barrels bright varnish	24	per gallon.	
			10 barrels black varnish	25	do	
			1 barrel chalk	2 00		
			10 boxes sperm candles, short 6's	36	per pound.	
			12 tin lamp-feeders, large	30	each.	
			6 tin funnels, large	50	do	
			6 sets tin measures, 1 gill to 1 gallon	75	per set.	
			6 small tin funnels	25	each.	
			100 whitewash brushes	50	do	
			100 corn brooms	20	do	
			100 hickory brooms	10	do	
1849. June 25	1850. June 30	Wm. H. Gunnell	100 tons of anthracite coal	8 70	per ton.	
1849. Aug. 16	1849. Nov. 1	Erastus Corning	Materials for iron roof for engine house—			
			For cast iron	8	per pound..	Dry-dock, N. York.
			For wrought iron	5	do	
			For brass, copper, and composition	50	do	
			For steel	1 00	do	
			For India rubber	2 00	do	
			For planing, turning, and boring	10	per sup. inch.	
			For welding	1	per pound.	
			For timber	5	per foot.	
1849. Aug. 16	1850. Feb. 1	Henry R. Dunham	Materials for folding gates and caisson, or floating gate, for the dry-dock now being built at Brooklyn—			
			For cast iron for folding gates	2	per pound.	Dry-dock, N. York.
			For cast iron for caisson and other work	8	do	

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
Aug. 16	Feb. 1	H. R. Dunham—Cont'd....	For wrought iron for folding gates.....	$0 15¼ per pound..	Dry-dock, N. York.
			For wrought iron for caisson and other work.....	12½ do	
			For brass and composition for folding gates.....	28 do	
			For brass and composition for caisson and other work....	30 do	
			For steel.....	50 do	
			For India rubber.....	1 00 do	
			For all the planing, turning, boring, drilling, chipping, and filing.....	2 per sup. inch.	
			For welding (if required) the bars of the folding gates...	2 per pound.	
			For welding (if required) the bars of the caisson.....	10 do	
			For the timber work of floating gates.....	20 per sup. foot.	
			For the timber work of caisson.....	25 do	
Aug. 23	June 30	Andrew Rabeno.....	60 pea-coats, coarse blue pilot cloth.....	8 00 each.....	Naval asylum, Phila.
			150 blue cloth jackets.....	5 50 do	
			150 blue cloth trousers.....	3 75 do	
			150 blue cloth vests.....	1 75 do	
			600 shirts, (over,) white cotton shirting.....	60 do	
			450 shirts, (under,) flannel, navy blue, indigo dye.....	1 15 do	
			200 shirts, (under,) Canton flannel, unbleached.....	45 do	
			150 drawers, Canton flannel, unbleached.....	45 do	
			250 drawers, blue flannel, indigo dye, navy blue.....	1 15 do	
			150 black silk handkerchiefs, for neck.....	40 do	
			250 cotton pocket handkerchiefs.....	10 do	
			600 pairs half-hose, woollen, mixed colors.....	25 per pair.	
			150 brown drilling jackets.....	1 25 each.	
			225 brown duck trousers.....	75 do	
			175 brown drilling vests.....	1 16 do	
			200 white cotton drilling drawers.....	40 do	
			600 pairs half-hose, cotton, unbleached.....	12 per pair.	
Aug. 24	June 30	James Rhea.....	200 black felt hats.....	2 10 each.....	Naval asylum, Phila.
			100 pairs calfskin half-boots.....	2 87 per pair.	
			425 pairs kip, laced, like navy pattern shoes.....	1 30 do	
			25 pairs slippers.....	62½ do	
Aug. 24	June 30	William W. Barnes.....	40,000 pounds soft bread.....	2.85 per pound..	Naval asylum, Phila.

			3,000 pounds hard bread		3½ do	
Aug. 24	June 30	Chs. Hamilton & Chs. Neff.	12 cords Virginia pine wood	4 25	per cord	Naval asylum, Phila.
			210 tons Lehigh coal	4 25	per ton.	
			120 tons Peach Orchard egg coal	4 25	do	
Aug. 30	June 30	W. L. Maddock	3,500 pounds tobacco	16.95	per pound.	Naval asylum, Phila.
			6,900 pounds butter	20	do	
			7,000 pounds sugar, good brown	6	do	
			250 gallons sugar-house molasses	46	per gallon.	
			2,500 pounds coffee	10	per pound.	
			550 pounds young hyson tea	59	do	
			60 pounds mustard	30	do	
			1 100 pounds rice	4	do	
			3,000 pounds flour	3	do	
			360 pounds best starch	10	do	
			3 pounds Indigo	1 50	do	
			50 bushels Indian meal	75	per bushel.	
			20 bushels shorts	30	do	
			1,300 pounds best hard soap	6	per pound.	
			14 barrels best soft soap	2 50	per barrel.	
			156 pounds pepper	12	per pound.	
			312 pounds raisins	10	do	
			220 pounds sperm candles	36	do	
			100 pounds tallow candles	12	do	
			200 gallons vinegar	12½	per gallon.	
			8,000 pickles	25	per 100.	
			300 gallons winter strained sperm oil	1 30	per gallon.	
			6 dozen lampwick, astral	12½	per dozen.	
			3,640 pounds fish, salt codfish	4½	per pound.	
			1,040 pounds mackerel	7	do	
			60 pounds spices	50	do	
			60 pounds lampwick, in balls	25	do	
Aug. 31	June 30	Christian Hushlez	25,480 pounds beef, fresh, part steaks	6	do	Naval asylum, Phila.
			6,760 pounds beef, corned	5½	do	
			7,332 pounds bacon	7	do	
			2,600 pounds salt pork	5½	do	
			156 pounds lard	9	do	
			400 pounds poultry	9	do	
			5,460 pounds veal	5¾	do	
			2 530 pounds fresh fish, in season	9	do	
			600 bushels potatoes	60	do	
			2,000 pounds other vegetables, in season, required semi-weekly	3	do	

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849	1850.				
Aug. 31	June 30	Christian Hushlez—Cont'd.	30 bushels beans, white, dried	$1 50 per bushel...	Naval asylum, Phila.
July 2	June 30	Cook & Hawley	25 tons hay	20 00 per ton....	Memphis navy-yard.
			16,000 pounds chopped rye straw	2½ per pound.	
			500 bushels corn	50 per bushel.	
			500 bushels oats	40 do	
			7 000 pounds sheaf oats	1½ per pound.	
			8 bushels ground alum salt	50 per bushel.	
			3 barrels tar, of 31 gallons each	5 00 per barrel.	
July 2	June 30	Kay & White	1½ dozen 14-inch flat files	5 75 per dozen...	Memphis navy-yard.
			1 dozen 14-inch ½-round files	5 75 do	
			½ dozen 12-inch flat smooth files	4 50 do	
			½ dozen 10-inch.....do	4 25 do	
			½ dozen 12-inch ½-round smooth files	4 75 do	
			½ dozen 12-inch square files	4 75 do	
			1 dozen 10-inch 3-square files	3 90 do	
			1 dozen 6-inch.....do	2 00 do	
			4 dozen 5-inch hand-saw files	1 40 do	
			3 dozen 4½-inch.....do	1 00 do	
			2 dozen 12-inch mill-saw files	4 00 do	
			2 dozen 14-inch.....do	5 75 do	
			½ dozen 12-inch rat-tail files	4 50 do	
			1 blacksmith's vice, solid box, 80 pounds	18 per pound.	
			10 pounds borax	33 do	
			30 pounds horse-shoe nails	25 do	
			200 pounds pig lead	4½ do	
			100 pounds block tin	30 do	
			1 ream No. 2 sand-paper	3 50	
			1 ream No. 3.....do	3 50	
			50 pounds white chalk	2½ per pound.	
			100 pounds glue	18 do	
			10 dozen masons' lines	45 per dozen.	
			30 gallons lard oil	65 per gallon.	
			60 gallons spirit gas	85 do	
July 2	Jan. 2	Kay & White	65 pounds bar iron, 3 by ¼ in. thick	3½ per pound...	Memphis navy-yard.
			1,100.....do.....2½ by ⅜...do	3½ do	

			2,500.....do.....2 by ½...do	3⅛	do	
			1,120.....do.....1¼ by 1¼...do	4½	do	
			195.....do..... ¾ by ¾...do	5	do	
			100 pounds 6d cut nails	5	do	
			200 pounds 8d...do	5	do	
			300 pounds 10d..do	4¼	do	
			200 pounds 20d..do	4¾	do	
			112 sash weights, 7 pounds each	3½	do	
			8 dozen best 1½-inch axle window pulleys	1 00	per dozen.	
			12 dozen best 1¾-inch wood screws, No. 12	5	do	
July 2	Jan. 2	Saffarrans & Son	31,280 bushels sand	3.91	per bushel.	Memphis navy-yard.
			12,660 bushels unslacked lime	39½	do	
			350 barrels hydraulic cement	3 50	per barrel.	
			422,400 paving bricks	9 90	per M.	
			364,100 hard bricks	7 90	do	
July 2	June 30	C. C. Cleaves	10 reams best quality ruled letter paper	4 50	per ream...	Memphis navy-yard.
			10.....do.....do....foolscap paper	4 50	do	
			2 quires atlas drawing paper	6 00	per quire.	
			500 quills, No. 80	3 50	per 100.	
			4 gross best metallic pens	1 40	per gross.	
			1 dozen pint bottles black ink	1 50	per dozen.	
			½ dozen bottles French carmine ink	4 00	do	
			2 pounds red sealing wax	1 40	per pound.	
			1 dozen papers black sand	75	per dozen.	
			2 dozen blank books, No. 9, 8vo	2 00	do	
			1 dozen pieces India rubber	38	do	
			12 dozen black lead pencils, assorted Nos	75	do	
July 2	Jan. 2	John H. Reynolds	450 pounds Spanish whiting	2	per pound...	Memphis navy-yard.
			3,900 pounds pure white lead	7 50	per 100 lbs.	
			176 gallons linseed oil	70	per gallon.	
			8 gallons spirits turpentine	75	do	
			59 pounds litharge	12½	per pound.	
			8 pounds lampblack	15	do	
			2 boxes window glass, 10 by 16 inches	6 50	per box.	
			3 boxes best quality crown glass, 11 by 20 inches	11 00	do	
July 2	Jan. 2	John M. McCombs	42 sheets copper, 30 by 60 inches, weighing 11 lbs. each	30	per pound...	Memphis navy yard.
July 2	June 30	R. T. Lamb & Wm. Orgill	200 pounds cast-steel, 1 inch square	18 00	per 100 lbs...	Memphis navy-yard.
			100 pounds ¼-inch round iron	7	per pound.	
			300 pounds ⅜-inch.....do	6	do	
			300 pounds ½-inch.....do	6	do	
			800 pounds 1-inch.....do	4	do	
			500 pounds horse-shoe iron	5	do	

Y. & D.—No. 8—*List of contracts*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Where deliverable.
1849.	1850.				
July 2	Jan. 2	Alanson Trigg.....	120 pieces cypress or pine, 23 feet long, 3½ by 12 inches..	$1 50 per 100 feet..	Memphis navy-yard.
			120....do.....do.....22....do.....do.....	1 50 do	
			120....do.....do.....12....do.....do.....	1 50 do	
			20,300 feet 1-inch cypress or pine boards.....	1 50 do	
			450 feet 1½-inch .....do..... plank.....	1 50 do	
			50 cedar posts, 8 by 8 inches, 8 feet long.....	5 per foot.	
			45 pieces cedar plank, 9 feet long, 1½ by 9 inches.....	5 00 per 100 feet.	
			90....do.....do.....9...do....2½ by 5 inches...	5 00 do	
July 2	Jan. 2	John Houston & Th. Ladan.	754 perches stone, in pieces 6 to 18 in. thick, 18 in. wide, 2 to 4 feet long, of sand or lime stone, well shaped....	4 50 per perch...	Memphis navy-yard.
			200 perches stone, rectangular blocks, 3 to 5 feet long, 6 inches thich, and 18 inches wide	4 50 do	
Aug. 20	June 30 1851.	Manuel D. Hernandes.....	800 cords sound pine light-wood	4 50 per cord....	Permanent wharf, Pensacola.
Aug. 20	Jan. 1	John M. Mayd & Co.....	5,293 cubic feet granite or sienite.....	63 per cubic foot.	
			5,063....do.....do.....	80 do	
			4,340....do.....do.....	1 00 do	
	1850.				
Aug. 20	June 30	George Gardner & Co.....	1 ton 6 by ½-inch best American bar iron	3½ per pound...	Permanent wharf, Pensacola.
			18 cwt. 5 by ⅝-inch.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			6 cwt. 4½ by 2-inch.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			3 cwt. 4½ by ⅞-inch.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			2 cwt. 4 by ⅞-inch.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			5 cwt. 4 by 2-inch.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			2 cwt. 4 by ⅝-inch.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			5 cwt. 4 by ⅞-inch.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			15 cwt. 3½ by 1-inch....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			5 cwt. 3½ by ⅞.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			5 cwt. 3 by 3.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			2 tons 5 cwt. 3 by 1¼-inch best American bar iron.....	3½ do	
			0.....5 cwt. 3 by 1.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			2 tons 5 cwt. 3 by ¾.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			1 ton 5 cwt. 3 by ⅝.....do.....do.....	3½ do	
			0.....5 cwt. 2 by 1.....do.....do.....	3½ do	

0.....7 cwt. 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....1 cwt. $1\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....5 cwt. 2-inch square..do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....3 cwt. $1\frac{1}{4}$....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0....10 cwt. 1.....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....5 cwt. $\frac{7}{8}$.....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....5 cwt. $\frac{3}{4}$.....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
1 ton 0 cwt. $\frac{5}{8}$.....do.....do .....dc.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
1 ton 0 cwt. $3\frac{1}{8}$....inch.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....8 cwt. $2\frac{1}{2}$....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
2 tons 0 cwt. 2.....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
2 tons 0 cwt. $1\frac{3}{4}$....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....3 cwt. $1\frac{1}{2}$....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
6 tons 10 cwt. $1\frac{1}{4}$....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....7 cwt. $1\frac{1}{8}$....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
1 ton 10 cwt. 1.....do..... do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
2 tons 10 cwt. $\frac{7}{8}$.....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....5 cwt. $\frac{3}{4}$.....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....8 cwt. $\frac{5}{8}$.....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....1 cwt. $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....0 cwt. $\frac{3}{8}$.....do.....do.....do.		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
0.....0 cwt. $\frac{1}{4}$.....do.....do.....do,		$3\frac{1}{2}$	do
18 pinch bars in the rough, 6 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, for 18 inches; thence rounded tapering to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.....	32 40		
24 pinch bars in the rough, 4 feet long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch square at one end for one foot; thence rounded to 1 inch.....	21 96		
50 sheets $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch boiler iron, 6 feet long, 26 inches wide..	343 98		
10 sheets $\frac{1}{8}$-inch sheet iron.....	20 00		
150 pounds octagon cast steel, 1 inch.....	24 00		
100.....do.....do.....$\frac{7}{8}$ inch.....	16 00		
100.....do.....do.....$1\frac{3}{4}$ inch square.....	16 00		
50 pounds 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shear steel.....	8 00		
500 pounds 6-inch boat spikes.....	30 00		

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

JOSEPH SMITH

Y. & D.—No. 9.

Abstract of offers (embracing as well those which are rejected as those which are accepted) received for furnishing articles coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, made in conformity to the act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1843.

Offers for furnishing supplies required at the navy-yard, Memphis, under advertisement dated 27th October, 1848.

FIRST CLASS.—252,000 *bricks.*

Names of bidders.	Per M.	Aggregate.
William B. Greenlaw	$7 00	*$1,764 00
Richard J. Hays	7 40	1,864 80
W. A. Bickford	7 90	1,990 80

SECOND CLASS.—2,120 *perches stone.*

Names of bidders.	Per perch.	Aggregate.
Moses Ross	$4 75	*$10,070 00
Daniel Saffarans	5 00	10,600 00
Shelby & Shockley	5 25	11,130 00
Robert L. Kelly†	5 50	11,660 00
McAnerny & Co	6 00	12,720 00

CLASS No. 3—33,133 *feet lumber.*

Names of bidders.	Per M feet.	Aggregate.
L. H. Coe	$15 00	*$496 99
A. Dowel	19 00	629 52
Moses Ross	25 00	828 32
G. B. Locke	30 00	993 99

CLASS No. 4.—800 *bushels lime and* 100 *bushels sand.*

Names of bidders.	Lime per bushel.	Sand per bushel.	Aggregate.
Daniel Saffarans	$0 40	$0 3¼	*$583 25
William McKeon	50	4½	764 50
John O. Greenlaw	60	4	804 00
Michael Gaffney	52½	5	825 00
Moses Ross	50	7	967 00

* Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Abstract of offers*—Continued.

Offers for red oak piles, under advertisement of navy agent at Norfolk, dated 14th November, 1848.

194 *piles, measuring* 6,400 *feet.*

Names of bidders.	Price per foot.	Aggregate.
Thomas Tatem	$0 6	*$384 00
Max. Herbert	7 15-16	508 00
William C. Borroughs	2 70 each.	523 80
John Nash	8 and 9 cents.	545 50
R. A. Worrall	.....	597 32
John M. Drewry	.....	624 00
William H. Haynes	.....	879 50
Edward M. Browne	.....	952 50

* Accepted.

Scale of offers for machinery for Memphis ropewalk, under advertisement dated November 18, 1848.

Names of bidders.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Aggregate.
E. L. Norfolk	$10,697 34	$19,675	$51,550	$8,600	$5,900	*$96,422 34
J. R. Anderson	9,419	22,500				
Knapp & Totten	9,379 40					
L. H. Coe						110,109 10
Travers & Weston			†34,000			
William J. Rotch			53,154			
Swanscot Machine Company	26,747 34	27,500	53,226	6,500	9,821	123,794 34
Joseph L Ross					6,861 50	
Thomas Stevenson	16,647 34	26,700	59,093	8,430	9,850	120,720 34
Seth Wilmarth	14,403 10	24,800	53,301	9,500	12,790	97,775
Do	If made as at	navy-yard, Bos	ton			†94,841 75
Otis Tufts	14,281 31					
Lyman Kingsley			85,000			
Niles & Co	‡10,000					

*Accepted. †Informal. ‡Incomplete.

Y. & D.—No. 9—Continued.

Offers for furnishing steam-engine and pumps for dry-dock, New York, under advertisement dated March 30, 1849.

Names of bidders.	Pumping engine, boilers, &c.
Gouverneur Kemble	*$37,300
Pease & Murphy	60,000
Do	53,000
Henry R. Dunham	48,700
Do	†48,700
Hogg & De Lamater	58,500
Murray & Hazlehurst	‡60,000

*Accepted. † New plan. ‡ Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—Continued.

Offers for furnishing the cast and wrought iron work, &c., for the draining pumps and their connexions and appurtenances, required for dry-dock, New York, dated March 30, 1849.

Names of bidders.	Cast iron work.	Wrought iron work.	Copper work.	Steel work.	Composition metal work, &c.	India rubber.	Boring, turning, planing, &c.
	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.	Superfi'l inch.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Gouverneur Kemble*	6	18	45	38	34	65	2
Pease & Murphy	9 & 6	18	45	35	35	50	3½ & 3
Henry R. Dunham	5	24	49	49	49	75	1½
Hogg & Delamater	10½	12½	43	25	41	50	2½
Murray & Hazlehurst†	6	16	62½	50	60	100	3

*Accepted.

†Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—Continued.

Offers for annual supplies at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated May 2, 1849.

CLASS No. 1.—425,000 *bricks.*

Name of bidder.	Per thousand.	Aggregate.
Enoch Pinkham	$4 92	*$2,091

CLASS No. 2.—*Stone.*

Names of bidders.	Prices.	Aggregate.
Beniah Colborn	Various	$10,743 33
Richard W. Ricker	do	*10,417 66
William H. Knowlton	do	10,553 02
Leonard Cotton	†do	.....
Thomas Staples	†do	.....
Charles Branscomb	†do	.....

CLASS No. 3.—*Timber.*

Names of bidders.	Price.	Aggregate.
Jeremiah M. Mathes	Various	$6,685 50
George Chelsey	do	6,578 12
Samuel P. Browne	do	*6,030 05
William Fernald, jr., & Co.	do	7,365 45
James Pickering	do	6,518 82
George W. Jenness	do	6,544 64
George Adams	do	6,160 31
William Pope & Sons	do	6,267 50

CLASS No. 4.—*Hard wood lumber.*

Names of bidders.	Price.	Aggregate.
Stephen G. Bogert	Various	*$240
George W. Jenness	do	392

* Accepted. † Incomplete.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 5.—85 *tons imperial slate.*

Names of bidders.	Price per ton.	Aggregate.
Spalding & Parrott	$32	$2,720
Roger Herring	28	2,380
Stephen G. Bogert	30 30	2,575 50
Richard Jenness	28	*2,380
John P. Lyman	28 45	2,418 25
Henry Wetherbee	29 25	2,486 25

CLASS No. 6.—*Lime, cement, and hair.*

Names of bidders.	Price.	Aggregate.
Jeremiah M. Mathes	Various	$523 70
Stephen G. Bogert	do	535 10
Barker & Adams	do	497 30
Richard Jenness	do	*474
George W. Jenness	do	474
Dexter, Roby & Co.	do	504 50

CLASS No. 7.—8,900 *bushels sand.*

Names of bidders.	Price p. bush.	Aggregate.
Barker & Adams	$0 3½	$311 50
Oliver P. Tucker & Henry Danielson	3½	311 50
William H. Sise	3⅜	344 87
Lewis Hayes	3¾	333 75
George W. Jenness	3½	311 50
Dexter, Roby & Co.	2⅞	*255 87
Isaiah Hanscom	3½	311 50

CLASS No. 8—*Iron, nails, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Price.	Aggregate.
Richard Jenness	Various	$976 53
Spalding & Parrott	do	979 48
John P. Lyman	do	*849 12
George Adams	do	1,022 25

*Accepted.

Y. & D—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 9.—*Paints, oils, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Price.	Aggregate.
Richard Jenness	Various.	$913 53
Elehzer F. Pratt	.....do.....	*788 80
George Adams	.....do.....	841 80

CLASS No. 10.—*Hardware.*

Names of bidders.	Price.	Aggregate.
Richard Jenness	Various.	*$662 53
George Adams	.....do.....	710 25

CLASS No. 11.—*Sheet copper, nails, &c.*

Name of bidder.	Price.	Aggregate.
Richard Jenness	Various.	*$389 50

CLASS No. 12.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Price.	Aggregate.
Samuel A. Badger	Various.	*$112 90
James F. Shores, jr	.....do.....	134 16
John W. Foster & Son	.....do.....	143 00

CLASS No. 13—40 *tons hay.*

Names of bidders.	Price per ton.	Aggregate.
Jeremiah M. Mathes	$13 00	$520 00
Robert G. Safford	9 50	*380 00
James Philbrick	11 00	440 00
William P. Frost	13 00	520 00
David Hill	10 00	400 00

*Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 14.—20, 000 *pounds corn meal.*

Names of bidders.	Price per 100 pounds.	Aggregate.
Robert P. Safford	$1 90	*$380 00
James Philbrick	2 25	450 00
Joseph Williams	2 24	448 00
David Moulton	2 10	420 00
David Hill	2 20	440 00
Gideon W. Walker	2 10	448 00

CLASS No. 15.—20 *cords hard wood.*

Names of bidders.	Price p'r cord.	Aggregate.
John Rogers	$6 93	$138 60
G. & W. P. Frost	6 89	137 80
Jeremiah M. Mathes	6 87	*137 40
Barker & Adams	6 95	139 00
Spalding & Parrott	7 00	140 00

CLASS No. 16.—36 *tons Midlothian coal.*

Names of bidders.	Price per ton.	Aggregate.
John P. Lyman	$9 95	*$358 20
Stephen G. Bogert	11 50	414 00
William Day †	9 00	324 00

CLASS No. 17.—200 *tons anthracite coal.*

Names of bidders.	Price per ton.	Aggregate.
Stephen G. Bogert	$7 49	$1, 498 00
William Lang	5 75	*1, 150 00
William Day	5 85	1, 170 00
William H. Sise	6 19	1, 238 00

* Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 18.—1,200 *bushels charcoal.*

Name of bidder.	Price p'r bus.	Aggregate.
Pelatiah Jones	$0 16	*$192 00

CLASS No. 19.—*Files, tallow, oil, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Price.	Aggregate.
Richard Jenness	Various.	$560 31
John P. Lyman	.....do.....	557 79
Spalding & Parrott	.....do.....	*553 90

CLASS No. 20.—*Removing* 10,800 *cubic yards earth, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Price per cubic yard,	Aggregate.
Augustus W. Simpson	$0 44	$4,752 00
John Mugridge	0 43	4,644 00
Benjamin N. Marden	0 41	*4,428 00
Merrill & Marsh	0 60	6,480 00
Jeremiah H. Titcomb	0 49¾	5,373 00

Offers for annual supplies at Boston, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated 9th May, 1849.

CLASS No. 1.—*Bricks.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Lang	$8,147 00
Nathaniel Swett	*7,770 00
Wilde P. Walker	8,019 75
Peter Hubbell	8,145 00
T. W. Hoxie & Co	8,030 00
M. W. Teuksbury	8,105 00
Elijah P. Pike	8,205 00
Thomas Greenleaf	8,570 00
Horton, Cordis & Co	7,900 00

*Accep'ed.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 2.—*Pine, lumber, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Lang	*$2,247 25
Benjamin Thompson & Co	2,266 25

CLASS No. 3.—*Oak and hard wood lumber.*

Name of bidder.	Aggregate amount.
Warren B. Thomas	*$936 00

CLASS No. 4.—*Lime, cement, gravel, and hair.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
George W. Shaw	$1,919 50
Dexter, Roby, & Co	*1,901 55
Horton, Cordis, & Co	1,905 25
M. W. Tewksbury	2,126 75
Samuel L. Cutter	1,934 60
Wesson & Gary	1,944 12
Benjamin Thompson & Co	1,934 50

CLASS No. 5.—*Sand.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
George W. Shaw	*$461 50
Warren B. Thomas	544 75
Dexter, Roby, & Co	496 90

CLASS No. 6.—*Iron, steel, spikes, and nails.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Lang	$1,797 70
Horton, Cordis, & Co	*1,706 20

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 7.—*Paints, oil, glass, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Lang	$2,827 58
E. F. Pratt	2,978 87
George W. Shaw	3,252 71
John F. Graham	*2,536 87
Horton, Cordis, & Co	2,663 40

CLASS No. 8.—*Copper and composition spikes.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Joseph Grice	$2,335 00
Horton, Cordis, & Co	*1,810 00
William Lang	2,000 00

CLASS No. 9.—*Ship chandlery, hardware, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
James W. Edgerly	$2,103 13
Horton, Cordis, & Co	*1,680 75
William Lang	1,852 16

CLASS No. 10.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John Marsh	$605 13
Nathan Merrill	*529 88

CLASS No. 11.—*Provender.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Lang	$672 50
Charles F. Mayo	672 50
Wesson & Gary	*670 50

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 12.—*Anthracite coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Joseph Grice	$8,561 25
Samuel L. Cutter	7,931 00
William Lang	*7,725 00

CLASS No. 13.—*Bituminous coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Samuel L. Cutter	$3,217 00
William Lang	*2,962 50
Joseph Grice	3,599 85

CLASS No. 14.—*Slate.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Lang	$2,372 50
Horton, Cordis, & Co	*2,131 60
Joseph Grice	2,324 25

CLASS No. 15.—*Granite for cordage store, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Newcomb & Chapin	$29,843 30
M. H. Wetherbee	31,747 99
Charles Hardwick & Co	32,409 08
Oliver E. Sheldon	*26,729 52

CLASS No. 16.—*Yellow pine for cordage store, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Alpheus Fobes	$5,076 38
Adolphus Davis	*4,840 96
Copeland & Kilder	5,132 80
Joseph Grice	5,239 40
William Lang	5,411 60

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 17.—*White pine and spruce.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Lang	$1,996 23
Wm. Pope & Sons	2,007 91
Alpheus Fobes	2,015 00
Samuel P. Browne	*1,869 84
Buck & Trussell	†1,906 66
Flint & Kent	2,449 16
Joseph Grice	2,689 16

CLASS No. 18.—*Iron doors and shutters.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Stephen G. Bogert	*$3,452 40
Hittenger & Cook	3,785 10
Edwards, Holman, & Co	4,129 50

CLASS No. 19.—*Timber, materials for anchor boy and water tank.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Warren B. Thomas	*$3,999 00
Daniel S. Grice	13,185 00
Edward Muskelly & Edward Costigan	5,678 00
Alpheus Fobes	†3,049 00

Offers for annual supplies at the New York navy-yard under advertisement of the navy agent, dated 3d May, 1849.

CLASS No. 1.—*White pine timber, lumber, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Nathaniel Jarvis	$3,769 00
Robert M. Whiting	*3,657 50
Alpheus Fobes	4,076 50

* Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS N. 2.—*Oak and hard wood lumber.*

Name of bidder.	Aggregate amount.
Francis Church	*$270 00

CLASS No. 3.—*Iron, steel, spikes, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Wetmore & Co	*$1,904 90
D. M. Wilson & Co	1,955 50
George Adams	1,997 50
Timberlake & Ricketts	2,177 31
Storer & Stevenson	2,381 02
William N. Clem	1,989 48

CLASS No. 4.—*Paints, oil, glass, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John K. Graham	†$1,576 83
George Adams	2,273 40
Timberlake & Ricketts	*1,657 70

CLASS No. 5.—*Ship chandlery and hardware.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Charles A. Secor & Co	$4,101 00
Timberlake & Ricketts	*3,710 59
Frederick R. Lee	‡3,647 10
Storer & Stevenson	4,967 39
William N. Clem	3,777 38

* Accepted. † Incomplete. ‡ Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 6.—*Hay.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
James L. Cramer	$737 00
J. L. Catlin	715 00
David Hamilton	*638 00
Robert P. Gay	825 00
William N. Clem	704 00

CLASS No. 7.—*Provender.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
James L. Cramer	$1,180 60
J. L. Catlin	1,940 00
David Hamilton	1,229 40
Robert P. Gay	1,191 60
William N. Clem	*1,134 00

CLASS No. 8.—*Bituminous coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Lang	$3,355 00
Arthur Leary	3,398 00
John A. Mitchell	3,498 00
Alpheus Fobes	3,642 50
Tunis Craven	3,368 75
David Hamilton	*3,300 00
Francis Church	4,062 50

CLASS No. 9.—*Anthracite coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Lang	$3,062 50
John A. Mitchell	*2,880 00
David Hamilton	3,000 00
Alpheus Fobes	3,300 00
Francis Church	3,570 00

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 10.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Lambert & Lane	*$239 65
William A. Wheeler & Co	332 70
George F. Nesbitt	298 50
John M. Waterhouse & Co	356 06

Offers for annual supplies required for the dry-dock, New York, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated April 14, 1849.

CLASS No. 1.—*Cement and lime.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
David Hamilton	$12,000 00
John H. Stevens	†10,125 00
James L. Cramer	10,500 00
A. A. Denman	10,700 00
Lawrence Cement Company	11,085 00
Lawrence Cement Company	11,485 00
James L. Cramer	17,485 00
Bangs & McVicker	10,945 00
Newark Cement Company	†9,500 00

CLASS No. 2.—*Building sand.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
James Malley	$1,400 00
David Hamilton	1,500 00
John Meggs	*1,000 00

CLASS No. 3.—*Brick and slate.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
James Malley	*$1,775 00
David Hamilton	1,885 60

* Accepted. † Incomplete. ‡ Accepted—8,700 barrels off.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 4.—*Granite for engine house.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John M. Mayo & Co	$23,757 50
James Stewart	34,147 68
Miron R. Peak	*16,668 15
Horace Beals	26,234 20

CLASS No. 5.—*Oak timber, plank, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Bigler & Colden	*$1,941 92
David Hamilton	2,052 00
Campbell & Moody	2,052 50
R. H. Bangs	1,969 00

CLASS No. 6.—*Pine timber, plank, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Copeland & Kidder	$16,726 00
David Hamilton	17,495 00
Campbell & Moody	15,037 50
Edmund Hurry	15,514 00
Bigler & Colden	*14,631 25
R. H Bangs	19,373 00
John P. Smith	†11,336 97

CLASS No. 7.—*Iron, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Wetmore & Co	$1,256 00
D. M. Wilson & Co	*1,204 75

* Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 8.—*Hardware, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Young & Palmer	$864 67
William N. Clem	*762 10

CLASS No. 9.—*Stonecutters' tools.*

Name of bidder.	Aggregate amount.
William N. Clem	*$275 00

CLASS No. 10.—*Ship chandlery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Charles A. Secor & Co	$3,679 44
Storer & Stevenson	3,194 75
Tucker, Cooper & Co	*3,134 05

CLASS No. 11.—*Paints and oils.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Anderson & Ritter	$1,381 75
James Weaver	1,317 50
John A. Brown	1,308 05
Bartlett, Smith & Co	*1,177 00
F. Callagway & Co	1,363 25

CLASS No. 12.—*Provender.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Thomas Mulligan	$2,658 50
David Hamilton	*2,360 00
James S. Cramer	2,520 00
J. C. Gridley	2,745 00

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 13.—*Castings and machinery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
David Hamilton	$760 00
Worrall & Co	556 50
Pratt & Briggs	*432 50
Chollar, Sage & Dunham	555 00

CLASS No. 14.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William A. Wheeler & Co	*$247 10
Lambert & Lane	272 29
Browne & Co	421 12

CLASS No. 15.—*Coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John A. Mitchell	*2,985 00
Tunis Craven	3,200 00
David Hamilton	3,100 00
Washington Coal Company	3,250 00

Offers for annual supplies for the navy-yard, Philadelphia, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated April 28, 1849.

CLASS No. 1.—*Bricks.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Kirk	$4,502 50
George Read	4,312 61
William Jarden	4,374 00
James Harper	4,374 00
Freeman Scott	4,520 00
Jacob Jarden	*4,125 00
James Monroe	4,134 70
Peter Bobb†	.....

*Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 2.—*Stone.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Burk & Powell	$2,232 40
Thomas B. Copeland†	.....
Shoemaker & Brother†	.....
Spencer & McIlvain†	.....
James Watts†	.....
John C. Leiper and J. McCormick	*2,127 00

CLASS No. 3.—*Slate.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Michael Cahile	†$1,592 00
Edward Evans	†1,710 00
Edward P. Jones	*1,580 00

CLASS No. 4.—*Lime.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John K. Graham	$728 00
John W. Logan†	.....
William Watkins and Martin Himes	*603 60

CLASS No. 5.—*Iron.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Baxter Brothers	$2,172 89
Bowlby & Brenner	*2,079 06

CLASS No. 6.—*Paints, glass, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John K. Graham	$1,060 80
Harris & Dengan	1,024 88
Jesse Williamson, jr.	1,022 38
John Wetherell, jr.	* 933 10
George D. Wetherell	1,084 28

* Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 7.—*Hardware.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Baxter Brothers	$1,899 58
Bowlby & Brenner	1,933 03
William McClure	2,116 70
Paul J. Field	*1,899 13

CLASS No. 8.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John C. Clark	$274 30
William H. Maurice	*270 45

CLASS No. 9.—*Hay.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
George Gravel	$676 00
Joseph Singerly	*652 00

CLASS No. 10.—*Provender.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
George Gravel	$271 50
Joseph Singerly	*265 75
Charles Bosler †	163 00

CLASS No. 11.—*Bituminous coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Henry Bonreau	$399 50
John T. McCahen	*293 75
William Rice †	400 00

* Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 12.—*Anthracite coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Henry Bonreau	$432 00
William P. Shultz	*430 00

CLASS No. 14.—*Pine lumber.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
James Carman	$19,770 80
George R. Churchman	17,262 50
A. B. Stinson	15,860 84
William S Shultz	*15,835 06

CLASS No. 15.—*Oak timber.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Thomas Walter	*$2,365 75
Joshua Bowers†	.....
George W. Churchman	3,618 00

CLASS No. 16.—*Sand.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William H. Lowery	*$493 75
George Gravel	699 75
G. & F. Mercer	519 00

CLASS No. 17.—*Rope blocks.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
George J. Weaver	$1,820 46
M. A. Kartshen & Son	2,171 42
J. Wheetham & Son†	.....
James D. Wheetham†	.....
Michael Wise	*1,279 61

*Accepted. †Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 18.—*Miscellaneous.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Edward Callihan	$699 04
Charles E. Price	707 34
Michael Wise	*656 06

Offers for annual supplies for the Washington navy-yard, under advertisement of the navy agent, dated 19th April, 1849.

CLASS No. 1.—*Bricks.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
J. Knox Walker	$1,020 00
George B. Smith	657 90
John P. West	689 00
John Grinder	*634 30
Alfred Richards	690 00
Peter M. Pearson	671 80

CLASS No. 2—*Stone.*

[No bid received.]

CLASS No. 3.—*Pine boards.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Addison & Cockrell	$1,538 85
Thomas Blagden	1,670 00
William H. Gunnell	*1,450 10

*Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 4.—*Pig iron.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
James Walker	$4,582 35
Joseph R. Anderson	4,590 00
George Adams	4,551 75
A. E. Smith	4,437 00
John A. Higgins	5,584 50
Bonsal & Brother	4,083 57
Henry A. Thompson	3,970 35
F. B. Dean, jr	5,064 30
James M. Hopkins	5,400 00
E. Pratt & Brother	*3,825 00

CLASS No. 5.—*Lime.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Samuel Smoot	$76 00
John A. Higgins	88 00
William H. Gunnell	76 00
Peter M. Pearson	*69 60

CLASS No. 6.—*Iron, steel, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
A. E. Smith	$750 86
John A. Higgins	774 98
Bonsal & Brother	*689 20
Campbell & Coyle	703 64
E. M. Linthicum & Co	†661 08

CLASS No. 7.—*Paints and oils.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Beverley Tucker	$2,230 56½
Alfred E. Smith	*2,107 44
Dickson, Mallory, & Co	2,329 50
George Adams	†1,220 55
John A. Higgins	2,273 35
O. W. Whittlesey	2,202 90
Bonsal & Brother	2,117 07
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman	2,231 27
William T. Dove	†1,031 00

* Accepted. † Incomplete.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 8.—*Hardware, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John A. Higgins	$3,150 45
A. E. Smith	3,228 47
Bonsal & Brother	3,098 80
Campbell & Coyle	*3,026 07
E. M. Linthicum & Co	3,292 56

CLASS No. 9.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Robert Farnham	*$122 31
William Fischer	193 60
Garrett Anderson	122 31

CLASS No. 10.—*Hay and straw.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John A. Higgins	$330 00
Philip Otterback	*239 76

CLASS No. 11.—*Corn and oats.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John A. Higgins	$600 00
William H. Gunnell	638 40
Philip Otterback	*508 80

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 12.—*Cumberland coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Samuel Manning	$8,393 00
Manning & Lee	9,136 00
J. Knox Walker	8,207 50
Esau Pickrell	*7,542 00
W. W. Davis and Thomas Hunter	8,960 00
William H. Gunnell	9,575 00

CLASS No. 13.—*Virginia coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William H. Gunnell	$3,250 00
A. F. D. Gifford	2,700 00
A. S. Wooldridge	*2,650 00

CLASS No. 14.—*Anthracite coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Samuel Manning	$1,440 00
William Lang	1,410 00
Addison & Cockrell	1,316 40
Peter M. Pearson	*1,226 40
L. S. Coryell	2,180 00

CLASS No. 15.—*Yellow pine timber.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John A. Higgins	$324 49
Thomas Blagden	*211 86
J. W. O. Loud	962 85

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 16.—*Oak and hickory boards.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John A. Higgins	$100 00
Thomas Bagden	*80 00

CLASS No. 17.—*Iron.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Manning & Lee	†5½ c pr. lb.
Joseph R. Anderson	$2,202 68
A. E. Smith	2,7[illegible]5 54
George Adams	2,323 73
John A. Higgins	2,628 86
B. H. Elliott	2,203 61
Bonsal & Brother	*2,193 48
Henry A. Thompson	2,297 72

CLASS No. 18.—*Sand.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Addison & Cockrell	*$30 00
William H. Gunn II	36 00

CLASS No. 19.—*Charcoal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
J. Knox Walker	$750 00
George B. Smith	1,500 00
William H. Gunnell	*650 00

CLASS No. 20.—*Pine and oak wood.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
R. Arnold	$546 75
William H. Gunnell	579 00
Philip Outerback	*534 62

* Accepted. † Incomplete, and informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—Continued.

Offers for annual supplies at the Norfolk navy-yard, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated April 5, 1849.

CLASS No. 1.—*Bricks.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
F. H. Smith	*$2,681 50
Jacob S. Atlee	2,854 50
Do	2,763 00
William H. Haynes	2,897 75
Solomon H. Phillips	2,941 00
F. H. Smith	3,079 40
George Rea	3,321 60
Walter J. Doyle	3,806 00

CLASS No. 2.—*Stone.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Walter J. Doyle	*$7,565 82
C. & N. Green	7,719 42

CLASS No. 3.—*White pine.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Etheredge	*$1,506 00
John Tunis	1,611 00
Ferguson & Milhado	1,740 00
Charles & George Reid	1,890 00

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 4.—*Lumber.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
H. V. Niemeyer	*$3,690 42
J. K. Cooke	4,266 82
Jno. M. Drewry	4,332 00
John Petty	4,463 79
Wm. B. Davenport†	4,813 00
Wm. S. Camp	4,903 69
Edwin Phillips†	4,918 82
Wm. C. Borroughs	4,487 98
Wm. R. Hanbary	6,205 27
D. D. Simmons	6,406 67
Thomas & Dyer	12,245 61

CLASS No. 5.—*Lime and cement.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Bonsal & Brother	*$3,989 55
James H. Johnston	4,016 25
John H. Stephens	4,028 15
Ferguson & Milhado	4,072 30
Walter Doyle	4,113 55
Dickie Galt	4,151 95
R. A. Worrell	4,161 25
Charles & George Reid	4,304 35
Alpheus Fobes	4,451 97
D. D. Simmons	4,793 75

CLASS No. 6.—*Sand.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
M. R. Harrell	*$823 57
Dickie Galt	847 03
W. A. Lowell	860 66
James Skinner	1,042 50
D. D. Simmons	1,198 87
Charles & George Reid	1,251 00

*Accepted. †Incomplete.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 7.—*Iron, steel, spikes, and iron nails.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Bonsal & Brother	*$398 50
John A. Higgins	431 50
Edward P. Tabb & Co	434 75
L. Timberlake	445 80
Charles & George Reid	450 63
Smith & Tyson	452 62
Dickson, Mallory & Co	468 00

CLASS No. 8.—*Paints, oil, and glass.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Lewis Timberlake	*$987 62
J. A. Higgins	1,006 50
Bonsal & Brother	1,039 60
Dickson, Mallory & Co	1,058 75
King & Toy	1,081 57
R. A. Worrell	1,148 55

CLASS No. 9.—*Ship-chandlery, hardware, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Bonsal & Brother	*$1,741 90
John A. Higgins	1,913 82
E. P. Tabb & Co	2,232 20
Dickson, Mallory, & Co	2,333 52
Smith & Tyson	2,295 07

CLASS No. 10.—*Augers, bits, and wrenches.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Bonsal & Brother	*$1,135 50
James B. Whittemore	1,256 87
L. Timberlake	1,258 92
E. P. Tabb & Co	1,285 56
Dickson, Mallory, & Co	1,288 89
Smith & Tyson	1,318 94
Charles & George Reid	1,464 94
John A. Higgins	1,509 73

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 11.—*Hay.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Alpheus Fobes	*$1,102 50
W. C. Borroughs	1,185 00
R. A. Worrell	1,185 00
H. V. Niemeyer	1,200 00
Charles & George Reid	1,215 00
William Etheredge	1,230 00
E. Gamage	1,260 00
John Talbot	1,350 00
D. D. Simmons	1,350 00
Jones & Co	1,335 00

CLASS No. 12.—*Provender.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
B. B. Moseley	*$1,687 00
Alpheus Fobes	1,786 50
Richard Walke	1,790 00
Jones & Co	1,860 00
William C Borroughs	1,883 00
H. V. Niemeyer	1,930 00
R. A. Worrell	1,928 00
John M. Drewry	1,943 50
William Tatem	1,960 00
D. D. Simmons	2,130 00

CLASS No. 13.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Bonsal & Borroughs	*$687 41
Vickery & Griffith	699 19
C. Hall & Co	778 69

* Accepted.

Offers for annual supplies at Pensacola navy-yard, under advertisement of the navy agent, dated May 26, 1849.

CLASS No. 1.—*Bricks.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Jesse Pritchett and J. Gonzalez	$20,398 00
C. & J. F. Pendergast	*19,246 50

CLASS No. 2.—*Lumber.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
E. E. Simpson	$17,188 36
Joseph Hall	*16,765 25

CLASS No. 2.—*Miscellaneous, (lumber.)*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Pattison & Avery	$1,205 90
E. E. Simpson	*1,119 10
W. J. Keyser	1,428 25

CLASS No. 3.—*Slate.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
William Bailey	$1,472 00
Pattison & Avery	1,656 00
J. M. Stanard	*1,308 80
L. Davidson	1,600 00
Joseph Grice	2,400 00
W. Line	2,400 00

CLASS No. 4.—*Lime, cement, and hair.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Pattison & Avery	$2,692 50
Samuel Smoot	3,072 00
William Lang	3,657 35
Joseph Grice	2,916 76
J. M. Stanard	2,284 10
W. H. Gunnell	3,257 32
J. B. Pomeroy	3,446 30
C. P. Knapp	*2,269 50

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 4.—*Miscellaneous, (lime, cement, and hair.)*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
C. P. Knapp	*$290 00
J. B. Pomeroy	397 50
W. H. Gunnell	392 00
Pattison & Avery	430 00

CLASS No. 5.—*Iron, steel, nails, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Pattison & Avery	$2,053 09
Priestly & Bien	2,017 00
J. M. Stanard	2,604 05
William Lang	2,125 43
Joseph Grice	2,201 46
Samuel Locke	*1,761 20

CLASS No. 5.—*Miscellaneous, (iron, steel, and nails.)*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Samuel Locke	$280 00
Alexander McVoy	312 00
Priestly & Bien	*259 00
Pattison & Avery	332 00

CLASS No. 6 —*Paints, oil, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Pattison & Avery	$2,437 08
J. P. Todd	2,633 55
T. P. Morgan	3 065 65
William Lang	2,850 52
J. M. Stanard	2,349 21
Samuel Locke	*2,310 19

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No 6.—*Miscellaneous, (paints, oils, &c.)*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
J. P Todd	$1,697 25
Samuel Locke	*1,630 55
Pattison & Avery	1,762 95
Alexander McVoy	1,786 40

CLASS No. 7.—*Hardware.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Samuel Locke	*$703 67
Priestly & Ben	1,075 00
J. M Stanard	790 37
Pattison & Avery	725 51

CLASS No. 7.—*Miscellaneous, (hardware.)*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Samuel Locke	*$313 00
Pattison & Avery	411 70
Priestly & Ben	413 00
Alexander McVoy	449 50

CLASS No 8.—*Copper, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Samuel Locke	*$2,169 40
Pattison & Avery†	1,430 66
George Adams	2,238 24
J. M. Stanard	2,279 92
Tucker, Cooper, & Co	2,951 07
E. C. Center & Co‡	.....

* Accepted. † Incomplete. ‡ Incomplete and informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 8.—*Miscellaneous, (copper.)*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
J. M. Stanard	*$159 00
Samuel Locke	190 00
Tucker, Cooper & Co.	162 00
Pattison & Avery	171 00

CLASS No. 9.—*Ship chandlery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Samuel Locke	†$6,859 00
Alexander McVoy	8,870 81
Tucker, Cooper & Co.	*7,906 39
Pattison & Avery	8,371 14

CLASS No. 10.—*Stationery.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
C. P. Knapp	*$326 90
Pattison & Avery	358 43
Corson & Armstrong	383 05
H. F. Ingraham	330 65

CLASS No. 11.—*Corn and oats.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
C. P. Knapp	$3,200 00
Pattison & Avery	3,000 00
J. M. Stanard	*2,040 00
H. C. Huntington	2,480 00

*Accepted. †Incomplete.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 12.—*Anthracite coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Pattison & Avery	$1,200 00
E. C. Center & Co.	900 00
W. J. Keyser	1,200 00
W. H. Gunnell	*870 00

CLASS No. 13.—*Charcoal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
C. P. Knapp	$600 00
James Pritchett	450 00
Pattison & Avery	700 00
W. J. Keyser	*420 00

CLASS No. 14.—*Wood.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
C. P. Knapp	*$1,032 50
William H. Baker	1,150 00
A. W. Nicholson	1,137 50
Joseph Quiggles	1,215 00
Pattison & Avery	1,745 00

Offers for wood required for the use of the United States vessels on the Pensacola station, for the year ending June 30, 1850.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
C. P. Knapp	*$830 00
A. W. Nicholson	975 00
William H. Baker	1,100 00
Joseph Quiggles	1,055 00
Pattison & Avery	1,470 00

* Accepted.

Y. & D.—No. 9—Continued.

Offers for sixty-five tons of hay for the Pensacola navy-yard, under the advertisement of the navy agent at Boston, dated June 25, 1849.

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Martin Tewksbury	$1,625 00
William Lang	*1,608 75

Offers for annual supplies required at the Memphis navy-yard, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated May 30, 1849.

CLASS No. 1.—*Bricks.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
D. Saffarans and J. Saffarans	*$7,058 15
John Houston and Thomas Ladan	7,078 50

CLASS No. 2.—*Stone.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
John Houston and Thomas Ladan	*$4,338 00

CLASS No. 3.—*Lumber.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Alanson Trigg	*$841 95
G. B. Locke	884 80

CLASS No. 4.—*Lime and cement.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
D. & J. Saffarans	*$6,225 70
John W. Fowler	7,380 00
William McKeon	8,188 00
H. B. Joiner	8,519 00
D. S. Wright	†8,996 00
Thomas Peters	†13,710 00
Cook & Hawley	†8,733 50

* Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 5.—*Sand.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
D. & J. Saffarans	*$1,248 07
William McKeon	1,407 60
Thomas James	†2,072 30
Thomas Peters	†7,000 00

CLASS No. 6.—*Iron, nails, &c.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Q. C. Atkinson †	$494 60
Kay & White	*253 43
R. T. Lamb & Co	278 96
J. M. McCombs	265 99

CLASS No. 6.—*Miscellaneous (steel and iron)*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Kay & White	$154 00
R. T. Lamb & Co	*136 60
J. M. McCombs	136 25

CLASS No. 7.—*Copper.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Mosby & Hunt	$144 37½
Kay & White	138 60
R. T. Lamb & Co	138 60
J. M. McCombs	*138 60

CLASS No. 8.—*Paints, oil, and glass.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
J. H. Reynolds	*$485 27
William Park	499 72
Mosby & Hunt	533 60

* Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 9.—*Hardware.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Mosby & Hunt	$264 66
Kay & White	*225 20
R. T. Lamb & Co.	233 27
J. M. McCombs	226 53

CLASS No. 10.—*Stationery*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
C. C. Cleaves	*$145 53
S. H. Lamb	149 50

CLASS No. 11.—*Hay, salt, and tar.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Cook & Hawley	*$500 00
D. S. Wright†	750 00

CLASS No 12 – *Rye, corn, and oats.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Cook & Hawley	*$971 00
D. S. Wright†	1,183 00

CLASS No. 13.—2,000 *bushels oats.*

Name of bidder.	Aggregate amount.
C. B. McClellan†	$800 00

* Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—Continued.

Offers for furnishing folding gates, caisson, &c., required for the dry-dock, New York, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated 19th July, 1849.

Names of bidders.	Folding gates.	Caisson.	Iron roof for engine house.
Fullerton & Raymond	$49,414	$45,341	$31,960
John Dunham	38,540	34,230	15,720
Erastus Corning	.....	.....	*8,780
Theodore Browning	45,096	28,500	13,390
H. R. Dunham	*40,645	*31,660	12,560

Offers for furnishing annual supplies for the naval asylum, Philadelphia, under the advertisement of the navy agent, dated July 14, 1849.

CLASS No. 1.—*Clothing.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Robert B. Clifton	$4,416 14
N. White†	.....
A. Robino	*4,388 25

CLASS No. 2.—*Hats, boots, and shoes.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Henry Havermail	$1,328 00
James Rhea	*1,275 62
G. W. Gillingham†	.....

CLASS No. 3.—*Beef, pork, vegetables, &c.*

Name of bidder.	Aggregate amount.
Christian Heishiy	*$3,630 43

* Accepted. † Informal.

Y. & D.—No. 9—*Offers for annual supplies*—Continued.

CLASS No. 4.—*Groceries.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
J. L. Newman†	.....
W. Patton	$3,858 21
J. K. Graham	4,360 26
W. M. Powell	3,619 56
W. L. Maddock	*3,618 97

CLASS No. 5.—*Bread.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Mary McCaffrey	$1,335 00
Henry Patton	1,257 50
W. W. Barnes	*1,237 50

CLASS No. 6.—*Tobacco.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
W. Patton	$630 00
J. K. Graham	682 50
W. L. Maddock	*593 25
W. M. Powell	595 00
J. L. Newman	875 00

CLASS No. 7.—*Wood and coal.*

Names of bidders.	Aggregate amount.
Hamilton & Neff	*$1,453 50
J. Williams	1,485 30
J. Kerr	1,650 00
W. Wallace, jr	1,647 00

* Accepted. † Informal.

NOTE.—In the several instances where a proposal appears lower than the accepted offer, such offer was either informal or incomplete.

JOS. SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 17, 1849.

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No. 11.

REPORT FROM BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
November 10, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to transmit herewith estimates for that part of the naval service which comes under the cognizance of this bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, (that for provisions being marked A, and the other for the expenses of the bureau being marked B,) and the following statements and abstract, marked from C to G, inclusive:

C exhibits the value of provisions, clothing, and small stores on hand, at the different stations, at the dates of the last returns received at the bureau.

D exhibits the value of the shipments made to the squadrons on foreign service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

E exhibits the cost of condemned provisions, clothing, and small stores during the same year; and the net proceeds of each, by sale at auction.

F is an abstract showing the offers received to furnish navy supplies, and the transportation thereof, in part, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1843.

G is a statement of the contracts entered into by the bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, under the acts of April 21, 1808, and March 3, 1809.

The estimates for the ensuing fiscal year correspond with those of the last, with two exceptions. The one is an additional estimate of $70,000 required to meet a deficiency in the appropriation for provisions for that year, by reason of the causes stated in a memorandum appended to the estimate itself; and the other is in the omission of the salary of the chief of the bureau, in the estimate for the expenses thereof, it being provided for by the act of August 12, 1848.

My predecessor, in his annual report of November, 1847, informed the department of the entire failure of the contractors for beef and pork for that year to fulfil their engagements, and that, in order to meet the wants of the service, the bureau had been compelled to make purchases in open market, at greatly enhanced prices. On the 18th March, 1848, a statement was made to your predecessor, by the bureau, of the purchases made, showing the amount of excess paid by the government over the prices stipulated in the contracts; and suits for the recovery thereof are now pending.

All other contracts for that year, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, were complied with. Not so, however, with the contracts entered into in the fall of 1848 for the annual supply of beef for the current fiscal year. Both contractors failed to deliver a barrel; in consequence of which, the bureau has been compelled to purchase in open market, to meet the wants of the service; and additional purchases may have to be made, by reason of this total failure: all of which will, in due time, be specially reported to the department, to enable it to take such action in the premises

as may be deemed by it necessary and proper to secure the government from ultimate loss.

All other contracts for the current fiscal year are, with one unimportant exception, in a satisfactory course of fulfilment.

With regard to the fund appropriated for "clothing for the navy," it is believed to have fully sustained itself, notwithstanding some heavy losses it has incurred, principally in the sale of boys' clothing, since the discontinuance of the apprentice system in the navy. It is also believed that the ten per centum now charged to the sailor on the cost will preserve it entire, while at the same time he receives a cheaper and better article than he could otherwise procure.

As far as it has come under the notice of the bureau, it is believed that our vessels serving on foreign stations have been judiciously and well supplied with every article essential to the subsistence, clothing, and comfort of their crews; and while it will be the duty of the bureau to keep all necessary supplies on hand, it will endeavor to carry out your wishes, to prevent any undue accumulation of stores coming under its cognizance, either at our foreign or home stations.

To secure to the service supplies of a good quality, and to preclude, as far as possible, all imposition on the government, a rigid inspection is necessary before they are received; and the bureau avails itself of the occasion to say that the gentlemen who have been performing the duties of inspectors at the several yards have well merited your approbation, by their zeal and vigilance in the performance of their responsible and not always agreeable duties.

As it is probable that a permanent naval station will be established at San Francisco, the bureau would remark, that from the best information it has sought and obtained, it fully concurs in the recommendation made by its late chief, in each of his three last annual reports, to discontinue our naval depot at Honolulu. The stores formerly deposited there, were long since withdrawn by the commander of our squadron in the Pacific, and for several years no supplies have been sent to that depot from hence. The bureau would, therefore, respectfully suggest that, until affairs assume a more stable and settled form in California, and until permanent naval storehouses be erected for the safety of the public property, the sloop-of-war "Warren," represented to be unfit for sea service, be prepared and fitted for use, as a floating storehouse, for the safe-keeping of the naval supplies which may be put on board of her. And the bureau would further suggest, that from the representations of our storekeeper at Monterey, in regard to the insufficiency and insecurity of the storehouses at that place, and the great difficulty of procuring labor, to examine and preserve the stores under his charge from ruinous loss, and in view of the short distance (about 100 miles) between it and San Francisco, the naval depot be also removed from the former to the latter place, and that one of our storekeepers be transferred to, and directed to take charge of all the stores at San Francisco. The bureau feels confident that the adoption of these suggestions, and concentrating the three depots, will enable it to keep the station better and more economically supplied than it is at present. Besides, a better and more perfect system of accountability would result from a more frequent interchange of communication between the bureau and the commander of the squadron on the west coast and the storekeeper on that station, than could be expected under the present arrangement.

It is probable that when the country becomes more settled, and its inhabitants shall turn their attention to agricultural pursuits, many of the articles now sent thither, in the shape of naval supplies, may be procured on the spot; but until then it would not be safe to rely upon its productions or importations, with their fluctuating prices, to meet the wants of our squadron in the Pacific. Hence, it will be necessary to continue to make timely shipments of stores to California from this side of the continent.

The bureau would also respectfully recommend the discontinuance of the depot at Monrovia, on the coast of Africa. There are but few stores of little value now remaining there, and none have been shipped to that place for a number of years.

The bureau has, in addition to the shipments made per statement marked D, forwarded since the 1st of July ultimo, in public storeships, about 4,000 barrels of supplies to the Mediterranean, and about 2,300 barrels to the coast of Africa. A shipment of about 1,200 barrels is now being made from the Boston yard to Macao, in a vessel chartered for the purpose, and the public store-ships—the "Supply" with about 4,000 barrels for the Pacific, and the "Lexington" with about 3,000 barrels for Rio de Janeiro —will sail in the course of this month from the Brooklyn yard.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. SINCLAIR.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

A.

Estimate from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for that portion of the United States naval service coming under its cognizance, during the year commencing July 1, 1850, and terminating June 30, 1851.

Estimate for provisions for 7,500 men.

One ration per day, for 7,500 men, would be, for the year, 2,737,500 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to	$547,500 00
One ration per day, for 750 commission and warrant officers, "attached to vessels for sea service," for the year, would be 273,750 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to	54,750 00
One ration per day, for 750 officers and marines, "attached to vessels for sea service," would be 273,750 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to	54,750 00
Additional sum required for an estimated number of 4,000 men who may decline to draw the spirit portion of their ration, as provided by the acts of March 3, 1847, and August 3, 1848	29,200 00
Additional sum required to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for provisions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849	70,000 00
Aggregate amount required in this estimate	756,200 00

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *November* 10, 1849. WM. SINCLAIR.

NOTE.—The additional sum of $70,000, estimated for, for provisions, is to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849. This deficiency grew out of the fact that, at the close of the war with Mexico, the number of men to be continued in the service was reduced to 7,500, which, from the very nature of the service at the time, most of the force (10,000 men) then employed being on foreign and distant stations, the reduction could not be made in season to meet the views of Congress in reducing the sum estimated for, $703,813, to $677,860, per act of August 3, 1848. WM. S.

B.

Estimate of the expenses of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851.

For compensation to the chief clerk of the bureau, per act of August 31, 1842	$1,400 00
For compensation to one clerk, per act of August 31, 1842	1,200 00
For compensation to one clerk, per act of August 31, 1842	800 00
For compensation to one messenger, per act of August 31, 1842	700 00
For compensation to one clerk, per act of March 3, 1845	1,200 00
For compensation to one clerk, per act of March 3, 1847	1,000 00
	*6,300 00

Contingent.

For printing blank books and stationery	450 00
For miscellaneous items	200 00
For one laborer, at $10 per month	120 00
	770 00

Appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1850.

For compensation to the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger, provided by law	9,300 00
For contingent, included in the general estimate for the Navy Department	770 00
	10,070 00

Asked to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1851.

For compensation to the clerks and messenger of the bureau	6,300 00
For contingent	770 00
	7,070 00

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *November* 10, 1849.

WM. SINCLAIR.

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* The salary of the chief of the bureau is provided for by the act of August 12, 1848—therefore not embraced in this estimate; a purser of the navy having been assigned to duty as head of said bureau.

C.

Statement showing the value of provisions, clothing, and small stores on hand at the last dates received from the different United States naval stations at home and abroad; submitted to the department July 1, 1849.

Station.	Date.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Small stores.
Portsmouth, N. H.	1st July, '49	$10 80	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	1st July, '49	54,254 22	$38,519 05	$8,980 10
New York.	1st July, '49	70,405 41	44,758 05	10,881 84
Philadelphia, Pa.	1st July, '49	104 37	1,238 90	204 66
Washington, D. C.	1st July, '49	30 40	.....	.....
Gosport, Va.	1st July, '49	53,499 27	46,891 44	18,142 30
Pensacola, Florida	1st July, '49	17,250 62	36,714 14	4,842 26
Macao, China	31st Dec. '48	10,869 78	57,613 66	375 60
Spezzia, Italy	31st Mar. '49	7,812 24	7,531 04	853 76
Monrovia	31st Mar. '49	241 71	1,307 38	705 45
Rio de Janeiro	31st Mar. '49	13,077 22	14,417 74	1,647 51
Port Praya	31st Dec. '48	17,344 59	17,328 66	2,290 26
Monterey, California	31st Mar. '49	54,327 85	16,466 38	2,500 74
In transitu to Macao	.....	*13,754 63	.....	911 03
Do ...to Mediterranean squadron	.....	†15,135 34	5,077 03	1,189 15
Do....to Brazil squadron	.....	†13,102 54	4,564 22	1,964 90
Do....to Pacific squadron	.....	‡35,715 40	22,096 80	3,990 34
Do.....do.....do	.....	§27,222 76	21,652 30	3,371 69
		404,150 15	336,176 79	62,851 59

* Barque "Helicon." † Store-ship "Supply." ‡ Store-ship "Fredonia." § Ship "Far West."

WM. SINCLAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
November 10, 1849.

D.

Statement showing the value, &c., of shipments made by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing to the respective squadrons on foreign stations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

Station.	Date.	Value of Provisions.	Value of Clothing.	Value of Small stores.	Freight per barrel.
China squadron.....	Nov., 1848	$5,760 46	.....	.....	$1 27
Do.....	May, 1849	13,754 63	.....	$911 03	1 24
Mediterranean squadron.	Mar. 1849	*15,135 34	$5,077 03	1,189 15	1 24
African squadron.....	Sept. 1848	*3,877 64	2,708 29	780 02	1 24
Do.....	Jan. 1849	13,223 95	2,636 31	1,189 18	73
Brazil squadron.....	Oct. 1848	*2,942 88	2,055 74	452 74	73
Do.....	Mar. 1849	*13,102 54	4,564 22	1,964 90	73
Pacific squadron.....	Aug. 1848	34,247 31	27,830 33	3,588 54	1 17
Do.....	Dec. 1848	*35,715 40	22,096 89	3,990 34	1 17
Do.....	June, 1849	27,222 76	21,652 30	3,371 69	1 90
		164,982 91	88,621 02	17,437 59	

* Per U. S. store-ships.

WM. SINCLAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
November 10, 1849.

E.

Statement showing the cost of provisions, clothing, and small stores condemned on board the various national vessels, and at foreign naval stations, and thrown overboard, or otherwise destroyed; loss by leakage, evaporation, and other casualties of the service; also, condemned and sold at auction at naval stations, at home and abroad, with amount, net proceeds of sale, from the 1st of July, 1848, to the 30th of June, 1849, inclusive.

Stations, &c.	Provisions.		Clothing.		Small stores.	
	Cost.	Proceeds.	Cost.	Proceeds.	Cost.	Proceeds.
Portsmouth, N. H.	$95 25	$32 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	2,981 09	783 29	$1,391 98	$211 55	$1,180 15	$171 90
New York	7,789 94	1,611 71	6,705 78	1,839 52	5,728 73	1,014 08
Philadelphia, Pa.	268 87	20 06	300 04	81 20	45 20	8 23
Washington, D. C.	253 94	42 78	273 90	103 70	45 59	10 42
Norfolk, Va.	11,560 87	3,842 75	7,401 60	1,771 96	3,446 57	827 32
Pensacola, Fa.	3,876 26	789 91	262 97	67 59	882 03	80 23
Rio de Janeiro	1,555 34	256 73	119 00	19 25	459 61	63 33
La Paz	485 26	118 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macao	1,622 92	488 72	1,233 08	248 80	3,375 60	1,395 22
Vera Cruz	135 42	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Praya	122 85	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monrovia	181 12	*	165 73	*	16 63	*
Monterey	1,249 95	*	2,967 56	*	.....	.....
The several vessels, including leakage, evaporation, &c.	9,730 16	.....	283 20	.....	304 62	.....
Port Praya and Rio	4,036 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	45,945 34	7,993 60	21,104 84	4,343 57	15,484 73	3,570 73

* From these, no accounts of sales as yet received.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *November* 10, 1849.

WM. SINCLAIR.

F.

Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies" at the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 20, 1849.

Names.	Residence.	Flour, per bbl.	Biscuit.		Whiskey, per gall.	Sugar, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Butter, per lb.
			Tight casks, 100 pounds.	Flour barrels, 100 pounds.					
					Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	$5 45	$3 87	$3 42	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
M. A. Crocker	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remington & Co	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amos Adams	Albany, N. Y.	.....	3 70	3 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Lang	Boston, Mass.	5 40	.....	.....	26	5 90-100	33	3 70-100	15½
E. T. Bangs & Bro.*	Syracuse, N. Y.	.....	3 92	3 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	19½
James M. Shaw*	Boston, Mass.	6 34	5 74	5 11	33	7 1-16	46½	4 3-16	18 1-16
N. Hicks Graham	Philadelphia, Pa	5 75	.....	.....	24 1-5	5 98-100	31 70-100	3½	24
A. J. & R. B. French	Chittenango, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md.	.....	4 20	3 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun M. Deringer	Philadelphia, Pa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Wattson	Do	.....	4 20	3 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ransom E. Wood	New York	5 75	.....	.....	29	7⅛	66	4½	20
John A. Higgins	Norfolk, Va	5 20	4 50	4 00	28	7⅛	53	3 73 100	20
George R. A. Ricketts	New York	5 70	.....	.....	25 13-16	6 92-100	45	3 93-100	.....

* Informal.

F—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Molasses, per gall.	Beans, per bushel.	Vinegar, per gall.	Pickles, per lb.	Raisins, per lb.	Dried apples, per lb.	Soap, per lb.
		Cents.		*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	.....	$1 20	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
M. A. Crocker	New York	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remington & Co	Do	.....	.....	.....	3⅛ & 3¾	.....	.....	.....
Amos Adams	Albany, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Lang	Boston, Mass.	25	1 17	10	5	7¼	4½	5 48-100
E. T. Bangs & Bro.*	Syracuse, N. Y.	.....	1 29½	.....	2¾ & 3⅛	.....	.....	.....
James M. Shaw*	Boston, Mass.	34	1 49	.....	.....	.....	4⅝	7⅝
N. Hicks Graham	Philadelphia, Pa.	30 98 100	1 42	7 10-100	3 88-100	7 74-100	3 45-100	19½
A. J. & R. B. French	Chittenango, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun M. Deringer	Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	6 99-100	2 89½-100	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Wattson	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ransom E. Wood	New York	27	1 55	.....	.....	9	4¾	.....
John A. Higgins	Norfolk, Va.	29	1 60	15	5 4-10	9	4 7-10	5 7-10
George R. A. Ricketts	New York	25 80-100	1 66	8⅛	.....	7 83-100	4 47-100	.....

* Informal.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *November* 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies" at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 20, 1849.

Names.	Residence.	Flour, per bbl.	Biscuit.		Whiskey, per gall.	Sugar, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Coffee, per lb.	Cocoa, per lb.
			Tight casks, 100 pounds.	Flour barrels, 100 pounds.					
					Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	$5 45	$3 69	$3 31	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
Winans & Jones	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	7	.....
M. A. Crocker	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remington & Co	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amos Adams	Albany, N. Y.	.....	3 68	3 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Lang	Boston, Mass.	5 62	.....	.....	26	6 1-5	38	.....	.....
E. T. Bangs, (informal)	Syracuse, N. Y.	.....	3 91	3 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James M. Shaw, (informal)	Boston, Mass.	6 31	5 49	5 11	34	7 3-16	43	.....	.....
N. Hicks Graham	Philadelphia, Pa	5 50	.....	.....	24 1-5	5 98-100	31 70-100	6 98-100	.....
A. J. & R. B. French	Chittenango, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md.	.....	4 05	3 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun M. Deringer	Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry M. Bostwick	New York	6 37	.....	.....	28⅛	7⅛	35⅞	7⅛	.....
Holden & Co	Baltimore, Md.	.....	4 03	3 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Mason & Bro	Do	.....	3 98	3 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellis F. Ayres	New York	5 59	.....	.....	25 4 5	7 49-100	50	7 81-100	.....
John A. Higgins	Norfolk, Va.	5 09	4 50	4 00	25	7 2-5	53	7 2-5	11 4-10
Timberlake & Ricketts	New York	5 69	.....	.....	25 61-100	6 85-100	44 72-100	7 73-100	7 84-100
Wardwell, Knowlton, & Co	Do	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	37½	7	.....

F—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Rice, per lb.	Butter, per lb.	Molasses, per gall.	Beans, per bushel.	Vinegar, per gall.	Pickles, per lb.	Raisins, per lb.	Dried apples, per lb.	Soap, per lb.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.				$1 20				4	
Winans & Jones	New York	4½				10				
M. A. Crocker	Do					8				
Remington & Co	Do						3½ & 2 80-100			
Amos Adams	Albany, N. Y.									
William Lang	Boston, Mass.	3¾		28	1 37	10	5	7¾	5	5 48-100
E. T. Bangs, (informal)	Syracuse, N. Y.		19⅛		1 28		2¾ & 3⅛			
James M. Shaw, (informal)	Boston, Mass.	4 3-16	18	33	1 65				4 14-16	7⅛
N. Hicks Graham	Philadelphia, Pa	3½	21	3098-100	1 42	7 1-10	3 86-100	7 74-100	3 45-100	19½
A. J. & R. B. French	Chittenango, N. Y.		20							
Gardon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md									
Calhoun M. Deringer	Philadelphia, Pa					6 99-100	2 99-100			
Henry M. Bostwick	New York	4 1-5	1795-100	30⅛	1 32½			8⅛	4¼	
Holden & Co	Baltimore, Md									
R. Mason & Bro	Do									
Ellis F. Ayres	New York	4 15 100		3095-100	1 44			8 98-100	4 4-5	6½
John A. Higgins	Norfolk, Va	3 60-100	19	28	1 35	11	5¼	8 7-10	4 4 10	5 7-10
Timberlake & Ricketts	New York	3 93-100		2580-100	1 61	7 71-100		7 84 100	4 33-100	
Wardwell, Knowlton, & Co	Do							7⅛		

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *November* 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies" at the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 20, 1849.

Names.	Residence.	Flour, per bbl.	Biscuit.		Whiskey, per gal.	Sugar, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Butter, per lb.
			Tight casks, 100 lbs.	Flour bbls., 100 lbs.					
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	$5 45	$3 41	$3 19	.....	.....	$0 38	.....	.....
M. A. Crocker	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remington & Co	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John James	Norfolk, Va	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 16.95
Ames Adams	Albany, N. Y	.....	3 42	3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Lang	Boston, Mass	5 50	.....	.....	$0 30	$0 07½	40	$0 03½	.....
Henry B. Reardon	Norfolk, Va	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.45	54	.....	.....
E. T. Bangs & Brother. (Informal.)	Syracuse, N. Y	.....	3 95	3 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	19½
James M. Shaw. (Informal.)	Boston, Mass	6 36	5 74	5 24	34	7 7-16	49	4½	19½
N. Hicks Graham	Philadelphia, Pa	5 50	.....	.....	24 1-5	5.98	31 70	3½	24
A. J. & R. B. French	Chittenango, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
C. & G. Reid	Norfolk, Va	5 90	.....	.....	28	7½	45	4½	19
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md	.....	3 98	3 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun M. Deringer	Philadelphia, Pa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Nunsen & Sons	Baltimore, Md	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holden & Co	Baltimore, Md	.....	3 87	3 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Mason & Brother	Baltimore, Md	.....	3 82	3 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ransom E. Wood	New York	5 75	.....	.....	30	7½	67	4½	22
Ellis F. Ayres	New York	5 90	.....	.....	26.93	7.87	53	4.49	.....
John A. Higgins	Norfolk, Va	4 80	4 50	4 00	24 37	6.94	47	3.33	16
Lewis Timberlake	New York	5 86	.....	.....	25 13-15	6.95	44.93	3.93	.....
Wardwell, Knowlton, & Co	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.44	38½	.....	.....

F—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Molasses, per gal.	Beans, per bushel.	Vinegar, per gal.	Pickles, per lb.	Raisins, per lb.	Dried apples, per lb.	Soap, per lb.
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	.....	$1 20	.....	.....	.....	$0 04	.....
M. A. Crocker	New York	.....	.....	$0 09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remington & Co	New York	.....	.....	.....	$0 03½ & 3.12	.....	.....	.....
John James	Norfolk, Va	.....	1 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amos Adams	Albany, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Lang	Boston, Mass	$0 30	1 50	.....	.....	$0 08	5¾	$0 05.48
Henry B. Reardon	Norfolk, Va	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4¼	7¼
E. T. Bangs & Brother. (Informal.)	Syracuse, N. Y	.....	1 34	.....	2⅞ & 3¼	.....	.....	.....
James M. Shaw. (Informal.)	Boston, Mass	36	1 73	.....	.....	.....	5⅝	7⅝
N. Hicks Graham	Philadelphia, Pa	30	1 42	71-10	3.86	7.74	3.45	19½
A. J. & R. B. French	Chittenango, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. & G. Reid	Norfolk, Va	30	1 50	16	.....	12	.....	8¾
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun M. Deringer	Philadelphia, Pa	.....	.....	6.99	2.99	.....	.....	.....
William Numsen & Sons	Baltimore, Md	.....	.....	10	3¼	.....	.....	.....
Holden & Co	Baltimore, Md	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Mason & Brother	Baltimore, Md	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ransom E. Wood	New York	29	1 65	.....	.....	9½	5	.....
Ellis F. Ayres	New York	31.49	1 49	.....	.....	9.30	4.90	6½
John A. Higgins	Norfolk, Va	27	1 17	11	4 4-5	8 7-10	4 1-5	5 7-10
Lewis Timberlake	New York	25.97	1 48	8⅛	.....	7 13-15	4.36	.....
Wardwell, Knowlton, & Co	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *November* 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for "clothing and clothing materials" under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated April 17, 1849.

Names.	Residence.	Blue cloth pea jackets.	Blue cloth M. jackets.	Blue cloth round jac'ts.	Blue cloth trousers.	Flannel overshirts.	Flannel undershirts.	Flannel drawers.	Blue flannel.	Sheeting frocks.	Duck trousers.	Sheeting.
		Each.	Each.	Each.	Pair.	Each.	Each.	Pair.	Yard.	Each.	Pair.	Yard.
Wm. P. Stewart	Norfolk, Va.	$7 50	$6 00	$6 50	$3 75	$1 65	$1 00	$1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lem. D. Williams	Washington, D. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
George R. A. Ricketts	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Jones (informal)	Germantown, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumner Flagg	Boston, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis Timberlake	New York	7 00	6 00	4 95	3 00	1 33	82	82	29½	1 8 00	$1 15	$0 57½
Henry Habermehl	Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. H. Simpson, agent, &c.	Boston, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Malseed	Philadelphia, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiting, Kehoe & Gallup	Boston, Mass.	6 00	4 90	4 40	3 39	1 20	70	84	32	1 05	90	75
Caleb Jones	Richmond, Va.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30½	.....	.....	.....
Newman & Hewes	Greenwich, Conn.	6 45	5 50	4 90	3 18	1 33	83	83	.....	99	1 18	.....
Francis Burritt	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31½	.....	.....	58
Edwin L. Stoddard	New York	6 65	5 80	5 70	3 85	1 53	1 05	1 05	34½	1 20	1 13	67
Grant & Barton	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29½	.....	.....	52
Allen & Beal	Boston, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joseph Schoff & Co	Boston, Mass.	6 75	5 45	5 00	3 00	1 40	83	83	30	1 00	1 25	55
Aaron Jones	Germantown, Pa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charles Gifford	Braintree, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28¼	.....	.....	60
Charles Warren	Boston, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manning, Glover & Co	Boston, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Mathews	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 7-10	99	1 13	54
John A. Higgins	Norfolk, Va.	6 25	5 10	6 50	3 25	1 25	82	82	30½	98	1 18	56
John Dodd	Norfolk, Va.	6 46	5 50	6 00	3 35	1 30	83	83	.....	1 30	85	.....

F—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Duck.	Dungaree.	Calfskin shoes.	Kipskin shoes.	Calfskin pumps.	Woollen stockings.	Woollen socks.	Mattresses.	Black silk handkerchiefs.	Blankets.
		Yard.	Yard.	Pair.	Pair.	Pair.	Pair.	Pair.	Each.	Each.	Each.
William P. Stewart	Norfolk, Va										
Lem. D. Williams	Washington, D. C								$4 69		
George R. A. Ricketts	New York								4 39		
Thomas Jones (informal)	Germantown, Pa						32	24			
Sumner Flagg	Boston, Mass								3 94		
Lewis Timberlake	New York	$0 27	$0 09							84	$1 65
Henry Habermehl	Philadelphia, Pa			$1 02	$1 08	$0 86½					
M. H. Simpson, agent, &c	Boston, Mass										1 74
John Malseed	Philadelphia, Pa			1 04	1 10	88					
Whiting, Kehoe & Galloupe	Boston, Mass	31	9	1 30	1 50	1 25	50	36	5 25	95	
Caleb Jones	Richmond, Va										1 60
Newman & Hewes	Greenwich, Conn										
Francis Burtitt	New York	28	10½								2 30
Edwin L. Stoddard	New York	36½	9½	1 45	1 45	1 45	48	35	5 20	93	2 55
Grant & Barton	New York	25	10							85	1 60
Allen & Beal	Boston, Mass								4 94		
Joseph Schoff & Co	Boston, Mass	30	9½								
Aaron Jones	Germantown, Pa						45 10-12	27 1-12			
Charles Gifford	Braintree, Mass	39	8¾	1 04	1 24	87				85¾	
Charles Warren	Boston, Mass						39½	24¾			
Manning, Glover, & Co	Boston, Mass								4 11½		
William Mathews	New York	26	7⅞							84 8-10	1 58
John A. Higgins	Norfolk, Va	30	9½				50	25	3 49	86¾	1 90
John Dodd	Norfolk, Va										

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *November* 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for tobacco, under a circular of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated February 20, 1849.

Names.	Residence.	Price per pound.
		Cents.
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Virginia	23
Ferguson & Milhado	Norfolk, Virginia	19. 98
L. H. Taliaferro	Washington, District of Columbia	16
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Virginia	22½, 20, & 18
Francis Cooper	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	33
H. T. Taliaferro	Richmond, Virginia	25
Edwin Farrar	do	22
H. B. Dickinson	do	24
A. & J. Bonn & Co	Baltimore, Maryland	28, 22, & 18

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the supply of "fresh beef and vegetables" at the several navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, under advertisements of the respective navy agents, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Names.	Where to be delivered.	Beef, per pound.	Vegetables, per pound.
Thomas Currier	Portsmouth, N. H	$0 10	$0 02
Samuel P. Wiggin	do	9	1
Frederick Rowe	do	8¾	2
Nahum Chapin	Boston, Mass	6½	1⅓
Benjamin Kimball	do	7	2
J. Carter Cutter	do	6.99	1.74
Benjamin W. Valentine	New York	2.97	3.92
Henry B. Tichenor	do	5.24	1.98
George Hawes	do	6	1¾
George Paxton	do	5	1.74
Peter Valentine	do	3.95	2.95
Daniel Woelpper	Philadelphia, Pa	7	2
William Shriver	do	7	4
George W. Pappler	Baltimore, Md	7	2
William J. Codd	do	8	3
William Ward	Norfolk, Va	7½	2½
William B. Davis	Pensacola, Flor	7	4
H. A. Nunez	do	5	3
William A. Bell	do	7	4
*William McVoy	do	5	2½
*M. D. Hernandez	do	4¾	2¾

* Decided by lot in favor of McVoy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the supply of navy beef under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated July 24, 1849.

Names.	Residence.	At Boston.		At New York.		At Norfolk.	
		First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.
		Per barrel.	*Per barrel.*	*Per barrel.*	*Per barrel.*	*Per barrel.*	*Per barrel.*
Needham M. Standart	Cleveland, Ohio	†$9 49	9 74	†$9 37	$9 48	$10 48	$10 73
David S. Adams	Greenwich, New York	.....	.....	11 35	11 35	.....	.....
Adams & Stevenson	Baltimore, Maryland	13 48	12 98	11 98	11 48	11 98	11 48
N. C. Baldwin	Cleveland, Ohio	.....	*9 20	.....	*9 20	.....	*10 36
Ambrose Chamberlain	Boston, Massachusetts	12 23	11 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. P. Pratt	Troy, New York	11 95	11 95	.....	.....	11 95	11 95
E. A. & W. Winchester	Boston, Massachusetts	12 94	12 94	13 74	13 74	13 74	13 74
Eli T. Bangs	Syracuse, New York	13 20	13 20	13 20	13 20	13 20	13 20
George Woodward	Cleveland, Ohio	11 50	12 00	11 50	12 00	11 50	12 00
Brawley & Hastings	Meadville, Pennsylvania	*10 93	10 95	*10 69	10 74	*10 84	10 85
William Griffin	Madison, Indiana	†8 75	†8 85	†8 75	†8 85	†8 90	†8 90
G. Schnabel	Williamsport, Penn	13 75	13 55	13 79	12 61	13 99	13 85
John D. Early	Baltimore, Maryland	14 75	14 75	14 50	14 50	14 00	14 00
William Davies	Washington, D. C	11 95	11 95	11 95	11 95	11 95	11 95
Philip Otterback	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 95	13 95

* Accepted. † Declined.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the supply of navy pork, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated July 24, 1849.

Names.	Residence.	At Boston.		At New York.		At Norfolk.	
		First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.
		Per barrel.	*Per barrel.*	*Per barrel.*	*Per barrel.*	*Per barrel.*	*Per barrel.*
John Sigerson	St. Louis, Missouri	$12 95	$12 95	$12 95	$12 95	$12 95	$12 95
Adams & Stevenson	Baltimore, Maryland	14 48	12 98	12 98	12 48	12 98	12 48
Ambrose Chamberlain	Boston, Massachusetts	*10 41	11 21				
B. P. Pratt	Troy, New York	10 95	*10 95	*10 85	*10 85	*10 95	*10 95
E. A. & W. Winchester	Boston, Massachusetts	12 94	12 94	13 74	13 74	13 74	13 74
John R. Childs	Cincinnati, Ohio	10 95	10 95				
Childs & Rawson	do			10 95	10 95		
Joseph Rawson	do					11 65	11 65
J. Porter Brawley	Meadville, Pennsylvania	13 21	13 21	12 49	12 49	12 97	12 99
William Griffin	Madison, Indiana	10 70	†10 74	†10 68	†10 75	†10 75	†10 75
G. Schnabel	Williamsport, Penn	12 49	12 09	12 23	11 99	12 99	12 69
C. & C. W. Barbour	Terrehaute, Indiana				11 50		
John D. Early	Baltimore, Maryland	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
William Davies	Washington, D. C.	11 43	11 47	11 43	11 47	11 58	11 60
Philip Otterback	do	11 71	11 83	11 69	12 79	11 73	11 85

* Accepted. † Declined.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for "small stores" to be delivered at the navy-yard, Boston, Massachusetts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Articles.	George R. Ricketts.	E. T. Bangs.	Edwin A. Skeele.	Wm. Lang.	Merville & Fosdick.
Brushes, shaving.....each...	$0 11	$0 06	$0 08	$0 08	$0 08
scrubbing.....do....	19	35	17	20	19
shoe.....do....	18	35	15	25	15
clothes.....do....	15	20	17	16	19
Buttons, navy, vest.....per gross.	2 00	2 50	1 75	1 25	1 75
coat.....do....	4 75	4 00	6 00	6 25	6 00
dead eye.....do....	22	36	21	21	22
Blacking, boxes of.....per dozen.	48	90	50	40	56
Beeswax.....per pound.	28	39	20	12	33
Combs, coarse.....per dozen.	49	1 15	50	50	42
fine.....do....	95	1 60	92	1 00	1 00
Cotton, spools of.....do....	30	50	30	33	30
Grass, for hats.....100 hands.	2 55	3 00	2 25	1 25	2 20
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....each...	11	18	8	19	12
silk.....do....	62	80	30	23	45
Jacknives.....do....	48	90	45	33	45
Looking-glasses.....do....	9	28	8	20	9
Needles, sewing.....per M..	1 27	2 00	1 25	1 75	1 25
Palm plates.....each...	6	25	3	10	23
Razors, in single cases.....do....	32	40	37½	30	52
Razor strops.....do....	24	10	25	16	19
Riband, hat.....per piece.	75	1 00	60	65	64
Soap, shaving.....per dozen.	24	25	25	12½	25
Silk, sewing.....per pound.	5 50	7 00	5 50	6 50	5 95
Scissors.....each...	23	20	20	21	21
Spoons.....do....	4	5	4	5	4
Thread.....per pound.	60	85	60	70	64
Tape.....per dozen.	30	30	30	25	33
Thimbles.....each...	2	2	1½	2	2

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provision and Clothing, November* 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard, New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Articles.	John A. Higgins.	Timberlake & Ricketts.	Eli. T. Bangs.	Merville & Fosdick.	William Lang.	Bonsal & Bro.	William Mathews.
Brushes, shaving.....each...	$0 04	$0 11	$0 06	$0 08	$0 08	$0 10	$0 04¼
scrubbing.....do....	15	20	25	19	20	15	14
shoe.....do....	15	18	25	15	18	15	13
clothes.....do....	3	12	25	19	12	15	5
Buttons, navy, vest.....per gross..	1 50	1 70	3 00	1 75	1 00	1 75	1 00
coat.....do....	4 00	2 50	4 00	6 00	3 00	4 00	1 00
deadeye.....do....	20	22	50	22	24	20	21
Blacking, boxes of.....per doz..	55	45	75	50	50	65	53
Beeswax.....per pound..	23	26	44	33	24	25	24
Combs, coarse.....per doz..	70	48	1 25	42	60	50	68
fine.....do....	1 10	95	1 35	1 00	95	1 00	1 05
Cotton, spools of.....do....	25	28	50	30	30	35	24
Grass, for hats.....100 hands.	3 00	2 50	3 50	2 20	1 25	2 00	2 80
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....each...	13	11	16	12	10	12½	10
silk.....do....	50	61	1 00	45	50	55	55
Jacknives.....do....	30	46	20	45	33⅓	33	41
Looking-glasses.....do....	10	8	20	9	6	10	9
Mustard seed.....per pound..	15	11	10	10	10	10	12½
Needles, sewing.....per M...	50	1 25	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 00	72½
Palm plates.....each...	3	5	40	23	4	5	8
Pepper, black.....per pound..	15	13	12	7	10	9	11½
red.....do....	15	5	25	25	15	12	14
Razors, in single cases.....each...	20	30	44	52	30	33	20
Razor strops.....do....	5	23	20	19	10	20	3
Riband, hat.....per piece..	60	85	90	64	65	55	95
Soap, shaving.....per doz..	25	23	30	25	20	25	25
Silk, sewing.....per pound..	6 00	3 50	7 00	5 95	6 50	5 50	1 50
Scissors.....each...	15	22	30	21	15	25	14
Spoons.....do....	4	4	6	4	4	4	5
Thread.....per pound..	55	59	85	64	65	55	53
Tape.....per doz..	20	28	38	33	20	25	14
Thimbles.....each...	1	2	2	2	1½	1	1

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Articles.	Bonsal & Bro.	John A. Higgins.	H. B. Reardon.	L. Timberlake.	George Adams.	E. P. Tabb & Co.	Eli S. Bangs.
Brushes, shaving.....each...	$0 06	$0 03	$0 10	$0 12	$0 12	$0 15	$0 10
scrubbing.....do....	15	15	20	22	23	17	35
shoe.....do....	15	12	10	20	20	17	35
clothes.....do....	15	2	10	15	20	30	35
Buttons, navy vest.....per gross..	1 50	1 50	2 50	2 00	1 75	3 60	2 50
coat.....do....	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 20	4 00
dead-eye.....do....	18	20	20	28	30	25	40
Blacking, boxes of.....per dozen..	50	50	75	48	60	60	90
Beeswax.....per pound..	25	22	31	30	30	25	40
Combs, coarse.....per dozen..	50	70	70	56	60	50	1 05
fine.....do....	95	1 10	1 00	1 05	1 25	1 10	1 60
Cotton, spools of.....do....	30	50	45	40	40	40	50
Grass, for hats.....per 100 hands..	75	4 00	3 00	3 00	2 75	2 25	3 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton.....each...	10	15	15	13	13	13	18
silk.....do....	55	50	70	67	50	55	80
Jacknives.....do....	30	28	49	58	50	42	50
Looking-glasses.....do....	12	10	12	10	10	18	25
Needles, sewing.....per 1,000..	50	70	1 00	1 30	1 50	1 75	2 00
Palm-plates.....each...	3	5	1	6	5	6	20
Razors, in single cases.....do....	25	16 2/3	35	33	30	30	44
Razor strops.....do....	17	10	20	25	25	25	10
Riband, hat.....per piece..	55	85	79	85	70	65	1 00
Soap, shaving.....per dozen..	25	10	25	30	25	38	25
Silk, sewing.....per pound..	5 00	6 00	4 00	6 00	6 50	6 00	7 00
Scissors.....each...	20	14	25	28	20	20	25
Spoons.....do....	4	3	5	4	4	4	3
Thread.....per pound..	55	47	78	65	75	60	80
Tape.....per dozen..	25	20	35	30	35	33	24
Thimbles.....each...	1	0 1/2	1	3	2	2	2

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy-yard at Pensacola, Florida, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Articles.		C. P. Knapp.	Pattison & Avery.
Brushes, shaving	each	$0 03	$0 07
scrubbing	do	30	20
shoe	do	20	10
clothes	do	40	25
Buttons, navy, vest	per gross	50	50
coat	do	50	1 00
deadeye	do	30	30
Blacking, boxes of	per dozen	75	70
Beeswax	per pound	40	35
Combs, coarse	per dozen	30	80
fine	do	50	35
Cotton, spools of	do	50	45
Grass, for hats	per 100 hands	5 00	4 75
Handkerchiefs, cotton	each	3	10
silk	do	30	40
Jacknives	do	2	15
Looking-glasses	do	3	25
Needles, sewing	per 1,000	50	1 00
Palm plates	each	3	5
Razors, in single cases	do	50	20
Razor strops	do	50	30
Riband, hat	per piece	70	1 00
Soap, shaving	per dozen	25	30
Silk, sewing	per pound	5 00	3 00
Scissors	each	10	12
Spoons	do	1	5
Thread	per pound	60	1 20
Tape	per dozen	2	15
Thimbles	each	1	3

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from the navy-yard at Boston to Port Praya, Cape de Verde, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated December 11, 1848.

Names.	Vessel.	Price per bbl.
F. Nickerson & Co.	A vessel.	$0 94
John R. Dow & Co.	....do.	85
Coffin & Weld.	....do.	1 30
James Shaw.	....do.	1 29
Edward Cabot.	....do.	99
Nathaniel Hamlen.	....do.	79
C. J. F. Binney.	Barque Helen.	1 25
George M. Weld*.	A vessel.	73
Francis T. Sargent.	....do.	1 25
John A. Mitchell.	....do.	99½
Sampson & Tappan.	....do.	1 00

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from the navy-yard at New York to the navy-yard at Pensacola, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated December 11, 1848.

Names.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
Nathaniel Hamlen	A good vessel	$0 60
John A. Mitchell	A vessel	49½
Edward P. Moore	do	* 39
Francis T. Sargent	do	75

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from the navy-yard at Boston, Mass., to Macao, in China, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 16, 1849.

Names.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
Nathaniel Hamlen*	A good vessel	$1 23
Charles Beaumont		1 23
Vernon Brown	A No. 1 ship	†1 24
George M. Weld*		1 09
A. A. Frazar	A No. 1 ship	1 98

* Declined. † Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from the navy-yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Monterey, California, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 27, 1849.

Names.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
L. Bruce*	A ship	$1 70
H. W. Britnall		2 25
Nathaniel Winsor, jr.		2 94
Stephen H. Moulton		1 95
A. A. Frazar		3 00
A. Faulac	Ship Europe	2 40
John A. Mitchell		2 93
Edwin L. Stoddard & Co		9 40
George W. Aspinwall		2 44
Edward Cabot		2 89
Nathaniel Hamlen	A good vessel	2 87
Vernon Brown	No. 1 ship	2 99
Edward P. Moore		†1 90

* Declined. † Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Proposal received for the transportation of stores from the navy-yard at Brooklyn, New York, to the navy-yard at Pensacola, Florida, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated July 21, 1849.

Name.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
Edward P. Moore	A vessel	* $0 55

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 9, 1849.

F—Continued.

Proposal received for the transportation of stores from the navy-yard at Boston to Macao, China, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated September 13, 1849.

Name.	Vessel.	Price per barrel.
Nathaniel Hamlen.....	A good vessel...	*$1 50

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 9, 1849.

G.

Statement of contracts made by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for and in behalf of the Navy Department, for "supplies for the navy," to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850; prepared in obedience to the acts of Congress approved April 21, 1808, and March 3, 1809.

Contractors' names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
	1849.			
*Robert A. Mayo	March 1	Tobacco	$0 18 per pound	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.
N. Hicks Graham	May 4	Whiskey	24 1-5 per gallon	
Amos Adams	May 4	Biscuit	3 70, $3 40, $3 68, & 3 28 per 100 lbs.	Boston and New York.
Thomas Brown	May 3	Biscuit	3 41 & $3 19 do	Norfolk.
John A. Higgins	May 2	Flour	5 10 per barrel.	Boston.
			5 09 do	New York.
			4 80 do	Norfolk.
Thomas Brown	May 1	Beans	1 20 per bushel	New York.
Calhoun M. Deringer	May 1	Pickles	2.89.5 per pound	Boston.
			2.99 do	New York and Norfolk.
		Vinegar	6.99 per gallon	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.
Timberlake & Ricketts	May 2	Molasses	25 1-5 do	New York.
		Cocoa	7.84 per pound.	
Lewis Timberlake	May 2	Molasses	25.97 per gallon	Norfolk.
John A. Higgins	May 2	Butter	16 per pound.	
		Beans	1 17 per bushel.	
		Rice	3.33 per pound.	
N. Hicks Graham	May 3	Coffee	6.98 do	New York.
		Sugar	5.98 do	New York and Norfolk.
		Tea	31.70 do	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.
		Raisins	7.74 do	Norfolk.
		Dried apples	3.45 do	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.
		Rice	3½ do	Boston and New York.
Henry M. Bostwick	May 3	Butter	17.95 do	New York.
William Lang	May 4	Salt-water soap	$0 05.48 do	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.
		Raisins	7¼ do	Boston.
		Butter	15¾ do	

			Sugar	5.90	do	
			Beans	1 17	per bushel.	
			Molasses	25	per gallon.	
Wardwell, Knowlton & Co.	May	5	Raisins	7½	per pound.	New York.
			Small stores, viz:			
William Lang	May	22	Brushes, shaving	8	each	Boston.
			Brushes, scrubbing	20	do	
			Brushes, shoe	25	do	
			Brushes, clothes	16	do	
			Buttons, navy, vest	1 25	per gross.	
			Buttons, navy, coat	6 25	do	
			Buttons, deadeye	21	do	
			Blacking, boxes of	40	per dozen.	
			Beeswax	12	per pound.	
			Combs, coarse	50	per dozen.	
			Combs, fine	1 00	do	
			Cotton, spools	33	do	
			Grass for hats	1 25	per 100 hands.	
			Handkerchiefs, cotton	19	each.	
			Handkerchiefs, silk	23	do	
			Jacknives	33	do	
			Looking-glasses	20	do	
			Needles	1 75	per M.	
			Palm plates	10	each.	
			Razors	30	do	
			Razor strops	16	do	
			Riband, hat	65	per piece.	
			Soap, shaving	12½	per dozen.	
			Silk, sewing	6 50	per pound.	
			Scissors	21	per pair.	
			Spoons	5	each.	
			Thread	70	per pound.	
			Tape	25	per dozen.	
			Thimbles	2	each.	
John A. Higgins	May	25	Brushes, shaving	4	do	New York.
			Brushes, scrubbing	15	do	
			Brushes, shoe	15	do	
			Brushes, clothes	3	do	

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* This contract is for the four years ending June 30, 1853.

C—Continued.

Contractors' names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
	1849.			
John A. Higgins—Continued....	May 25	Buttons, navy, vest	1 50 per gross....	New York.
		Buttons, navy, coat	4 00 do	
		Buttons, deadeye	20 do	
		Blacking, boxes of	55 per dozen.	
		Beeswax	23 per pound.	
		Combs, coarse	70 per dozen.	
		Combs, fine	1 10 do	
		Cotton, spools	25 do	
		Grass, for hats	3 00 per 100 hands.	
		Handkerchiefs, cotton	13 each.	
		Handkerchiefs, silk	50 do	
		Jacknives	30 do	
		Looking-glasses	10 do	
		Mustard	15 per pound.	
		Needles	50 per M.	
		Palm plates	3 each.	
		Pepper, black	15 per pound.	
		Pepper, red	15 do	
		Razors	20 each.	
		Razor strops	5 do	
		Riband, hat	60 per piece.	
		Soap, shaving	25 per dozen.	
		Silk, sewing	6 00 per pound.	
		Scissors	15 each.	
		Spoons	4 do	
		Thread	55 per pound.	
		Tape	20 per dozen.	
		Thimbles	1 each.	
Bonsal & Brother	May —	Brushes, shaving	6 do	Norfolk.
		Brushes, scrubbing	15 do	
		Brushes, shoe	15 do	
		Brushes, clothes	15 do	
		Buttons, navy, vest	1 50 per gross.	

			Buttons, navy, coat	3 50	do	
			Buttons, deadeye	18	do	
			Blacking, boxes of	50	per dozen.	
			Beeswax	25	per pound.	
			Combs, coarse	50	per dozen.	
			Combs, fine	95	do	
			Cotton, spools	30	do	
			Grass, for hats	75	per 100 hands.	
			Handkerchiefs, cotton	10	each.	
			Handkerchiefs, silk	55	do	
			Jacknives	30	do	
			Looking-glasses	12	do	
			Needles	50	per 1,000.	
			Palm plates	3	each.	
			Razors	25	do	
			Razor strops	17	do	
			Riband, hat	55	per piece.	
			Soap, shaving	25	per dozen.	
			Silk, sewing	5 00	per pound.	
			Scissors	20	each.	
			Spoons	4	do	
			Thread	55	per pound.	
			Tape	25	per dozen.	
			Thimbles	1	each.	
Chester P. Knapp	June	11	Brushes, shaving	3	do	Pensacola.
			Brushes, scrubbing	30	do	
			Brushes, shoe	20	do	
			Brushes, clothes	40	do	
			Buttons, navy, vest	50	per gross.	
			Buttons, navy, coat	50	do	
			Buttons, dead-eye	30	do	
			Blacking, boxes of	75	per dozen.	
			Beeswax	40	per pound.	
			Combs, coarse	30	per dozen.	
			Combs, fine	50	do	
			Cotton, spools of	50	do	
			Grass, for hats	5 00	per 100 hands.	
			Handkerchiefs, cotton	3	each.	
			Handkerchiefs, silk	30	do	
			Jacknives	2	do	
			Looking-glasses	3	do	
			Needles	50	per 1,000.	

Contractors' names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
	1849.			
Chester P. Knapp—Continued....	June 11	Palm plates	$0 03 each	Pensacola.
		Razors	50 do	
		Razor strops	50 do	
		Riband, hat	70 per piece.	
		Soap, shaving	25 per dozen.	
		Silk, sewing	5 00 per pound.	
		Scissors	10 each.	
		Spoons	1 do	
		Thread	60 per pound.	
		Tape	2 per dozen.	
		Thimbles	1 each.	
Samuel P. Wiggin	June 14	Fresh beef	9 per pound..	Portsmouth, N. H.
		Vegetables	1 do	
Nahum Chapin	June —	Fresh beef	6½ do	Charlestown, Mass.
		Vegetables	1⅝ do	
Henry B. Tichenor	June 4	Fresh beef	5 24 do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
		Vegetables	1 98 do	
David Woelpper	June 2	Fresh beef	7 do	Philadelphia, Pa.
		Vegetables	2 do	
George W. Pappler	May 19	Fresh beef	7 do	Baltimore, Md.
		Vegetables	2 do	
William Ward	June 11	Fresh beef	7½ do	Gosport, Va.
		Vegetables	2½ do	
William McVoy	June 14	Fresh beef	5 do	Pensacola, Fla.
		Vegetables	2½ do	
Lewis Timberlake	May 26	Black silk handkerchiefs	84 each	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.
John A. Higgins	May 28	Mattresses and covers	3 49 do	Do do.
William Mathews	June 5	Blue flannel	26 7 per yard	Do do.
Charles Warren	May —	Woollen stockings	39½ per pair	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.
		Woollen socks	24¾ do	
Henry Habermehl	May 29	Calfskin shoes	1 02 do	
		Kipskin shoes	1 08 do	
		Calfskin pumps	86½ do	

William Mathews	June	5	Barnsley sheeting	54	per yard.	
			Canvass duck	26	do	
			Dungaree	7⅞	do	
			Blankets	1 58	each	
Whiting, Kehoe & Galloupe	May	—	Blue cloth peajackets	6 00	do	
			Blue cloth monkey jackets	4 90	do	
			Blue cloth round jackets	4 40	do	
			Blue cloth trousers	3 30	do	
			Blue flannel overshirts	1 20	do	
			Blue flannel undershirts	70	do	
			Blue flannel drawers	84	do	
			Barnsley sheeting frocks	1 05	do	
			Canvass duck trousers	90	do	
Ambrose Chamberlain	Sept.	6	800 barrels navy pork	10 41	per barrel	Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Benonia P. Pratt	October	2	800.....do	10 95	do	
			1,600.....do	10 85	do	Brooklyn, New York.
			1,600.....do	10 95	do	Gosport, Virginia.
Norman C. Baldwin	October	11	900 barrels navy beef	9 20	do	Charlestown, Massachusetts.
			900.....do	9 20	do	Brooklyn, New York.
Norman C. Baldwin	October	18	900.....do	10 36	do	Gosport, Virginia.
Potter, Leland & Co	October	20	900.....do	11 24	do	Brooklyn and Gosport.
Brawley & Hastings	October	26	900.....do	10 93	do	Charlestown, Massachusetts.
			900.....do	10 69	do	Brooklyn, New York.
Brawley & Hastings	October	30	900.....do	10 84	do	Gosport, Virginia.
*Unexpired contracts.**	1847.					
Gilbert Davis	April	28	160,000 pounds navy butter	25	per pound	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.
Frederick Griffing	May	6	40,000.....do	24	do	
Gilbert Davis	May	3	200,000 pounds navy cheese	17	do	
William Starr	May	10	40,000.....do	13¼	do	
Orrin Brown	May	10	40,000.....do	14	do	
H. Burrill & Co	June	5	40,000.....do	15	do	
Eli L. Corbin	May	26	40,000 pounds navy butter	22	do	
Charter parties.	1849.					
Brig Joseph	January	4	Freight of stores	39	per barrel	To Pensacola, Florida.
Brig Oceanus	January	11	Do	73	do	To Port Praya, Cape de Verde.
Barque Helicon	May	5	Do	1 24	do	To Macao, China.

G—Continued.

Contractors' names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
	1849.			
Ship Far West	May 19	Freight of stores	$1 90 per barrel	To Monterey, California.
Brig George L. Abbott	August 31	Do	55 do	To Pensacola, Florida.
Ship Lantao	Nov. 6	Do	1 50 do	To Macao, China.

* These contracts continue four years; one-fourth the quantities specified in each to be delivered annually.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 9, 1849.

No. 12.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, October 25, 1849.

SIR: In compliance with your order of the 6th of August last, I have the honor to submit herewith estimates for the support of this bureau and the medical department of the naval service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, together with a statement of the number and grades of medical officers required for duty during the same period, at home stations and afloat.

The fiscal condition of this department is reported as follows:

Balance of appropriation for surgeons' necessaries and appliances on hand June 30, 1849 - - - - -	$533 68
Amount appropriated by act of Congress approved March 3, 1849 - - - - - - - -	38,500 00
Balance of surgeons' necessaries and appliances in treasury, October 1, 1849 - - - - - - -	29,242 55
Amount of naval hospital fund in treasury, October 1, 1849 - - - - - - - -	215,737 53
The amount required for the support of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, as shown by estimate A, is - - - - -	7,870 00
The amount of surgeons' necessaries and appliances required for the support of the medical department of ships afloat, navy yards, naval stations, marine corps, and coast survey, for the fiscal year above stated, as shown by estimate B, is - - - - - - - -	36,800 00

The reduction observable in the gross amount of appropriation here asked for, is explained by the limited complements anticipated at shore posts in consequence of the increased demands of an active sea force; while, in detail, each item is estimated more nearly than heretofore in approximation to the expenses of the several stations.

Attention is respectfully invited to the expediency of investing in some interest-bearing government stock the larger portion of the naval hospital fund, now, and for many years past, lying unproductive in the treasury. A like disposal in the one case of annual surplus balances, and in the other of the entire fund, has been previously recommended in the respective reports of the Secretary of the Navy, dated December 1, 1841, and November 25, 1844. The amount to the credit of the fund October 1, 1849, was $215,737 53: of this sum it is now proposed, in modification of former suggestions, and with the sanction of Congress, to invest *two hundred thousand dollars;* the interest of which, added to the balance in treasury, the annual receipts from the assessment of twenty cents per month upon the pay of each officer, seaman, and marine in the service, and to the stopped rations and pension credits of the sick subsisted in naval hospitals, will, it is believed, afford ample means for the support of these institutions proper and the naval asylum, besides leaving an accruing surplus to meet contingencies, or for increase and investment at some future day.

In the settlements of the Fourth Auditor's office during the last five years, there has been carried to this fund, from its various resources above mentioned, an average annual credit of over fifty-one thousand dollars; much

exceeding the receipts previous to the organization of this bureau, and fairly attributable to the fostering system here pursued. Yet the maintenance of invalid and disabled pensioners, continually increasing in number at the naval asylum, will, ere long, impair the present annual surplus, and eventually the growth of the fund itself. Apart from considerations of mere financial expediency, there is a peculiar justice in thus securing, beyond the reach of harm, this accumulation from the hard earnings of the seaman, and in deriving from it the fullest possible income for his comfort in sickness, and his support in old age.

There are now at the several naval hospitals *twelve* insane patients, whose removal has for years been considered most desirable on their own account and that of the other inmates. Other cases, alike entitled to care and treatment, for which no adequate means have been provided, are supported elsewhere at their own cost. As a remedial measure, the 13th section of act of Congress approved August 3, 1848, authorizes their transfer to, and their maintenance at civil asylums.

Under an order from the Secretary of the Navy, dated November 20, 1848, inquiry has been instituted as to the best means of complying with the conditions of this act; but with the unfavorable result communicated to the department in my report of 18th May last. With respect to officers, the amount necessary to their support, if derived from their pay as required, would detract seriously from the maintenance due to their families; while in the case of seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, boys, and marines, the terms proposed by the civil institutions would exceed the pay of some of these rates, even when increased by the sum of one hundred dollars per annum allowed from appropriation "contingent." It is, moreover, doubted whether any authority can exist for thus appropriating the pay of naval officers and seamen to a purpose anticipated and provided for by the act of March 2, 1799, creating from their own monthly contributions a naval hospital fund, and guarantying to them, from this source, relief and support under the accidents of service. The insane of the navy are unquestionably entitled to reception at naval hospitals, and to treatment by naval surgeons, who are amply competent to the charge; yet no adequate provision, other than for temporary confinement, has ever been or can be made for this class of patients within the walls of the present institutions; and for this reason their continued presence must always be an obstacle to their own and others' welfare.

As further illustrating this subject, and expressing the opinion of the bureau as to the only practicable and appropriate course to be pursued, I subjoin the following extracts from the report of May 18, 1849, before referred to:

"The act of Congress is not obligatory, but confers discretionary authority for removal, whenever this measure may afford just expectations of promoting the restoration of reason. The statement of the attending surgeons, however, represents most of the cases as beyond the hope of amendment. Moreover, the terms proposed by the several civil institutions are in each case encumbered with a condition, that the insane of the navy can only be retained so long as vacancies may exist not claimed by patients from their immediate communities.

"The presence of lunatics in naval hospitals has been a ground of just complaint from the medical officers in charge. Their noisy and destructive habits are not only detrimental to the sick, but they themselves re-

quire a more constant attendance than can be well spared from the limited personnel of these institutions. It is, besides, very difficult to prevent their being made objects of curiosity, and often of annoyance, by the other patients; while the apartments of necessity appropriated to them are not such as the improved and liberal views of the day have prescribed as requisite to the moral treatment of insanity. For these reasons, it is very desirable that some other provision should be made; but in view of all the obstacles previously stated, I cannot advise a compliance with the conditions of the act of Congress.

"I would respectfully recommend that the insane of the navy be retained as at present—with an increased attendant force, if required—until a suitable building, of moderate dimensions and cost, and of a plan adapted to prospective enlargement, be constructed, and connected with the naval hospital either at New York, Philadelphia, or Norfolk, as the department may determine, for the accommodation of those who have and may hereafter become insane in the naval service.

"It is believed that the prevalent philanthropic sentiment which has induced each State to make ample and liberal provision for this unfortunate class would readily lead to an appropriation from Congress for this purpose; and if not, the resources of hospital fund would furnish the necessary means. The same benevolent intention which founded the present creditable institutions for the sick and wounded of the navy, and the asylum for its pensioners, might well embrace cases far more melancholy and dependent in character, and, while surrounding them with moral influences and treatment, now recognised as more efficacious than restraint or coercion, open to the surgeons of the navy, under appropriate auspices, a new field for professional research and accomplishment."

The plan and estimates directed to be prepared in conformity with this suggestion will be presented to the department at the earliest practicable period, observing all the conditions of my proposal. A building of moderate cost, with suitable accommodations and facilities for the proper treatment of insane patients, in an isolated position, yet accessory to one of the larger hospitals, and under the same medical supervision, is all that is desired; while the expense of maintenance, being mostly transferred, with the inmates, from other institutions, would add but slightly to present disbursements. The hospital department of the navy, with this exception, is on a complete and efficient footing. Its entire competency to meet all contingencies of the service will be insured by the success of the object now commended to your favorable consideration.

The insufficiency of the medical corps, in its present condition, to meet, with justice to its members, the demands of the service, compels me to solicit, most earnestly, your approval of some measure for its relief. On this subject, I cannot too strongly represent the wishes and claims of medical officers for an increase of their *effective* number, and the embarrassments which attend the duty of detail intrusted to this office.

Of the *sixty-nine* surgeons, the complement fixed by the act of August 4, 1842, *twenty-two* are unemployed at the date of this report. Of this number, but *twelve* are considered available for active service; and of these, *eight* are on leave, after recent long cruises. In view of the fact that the senior officers of this corps are contemporary with the highest grades in the navy, the amount of disability will not be found surprising or disproportional; and when it is remembered that, since the year 1814,

the captains and lieutenants have more than *trebled*, and the commanders more than *quintupled*, while the surgeons and assistant surgeons are far from having yet *doubled* in number, it will be evident that the pressure of duty bears too heavily and unequally upon the medical corps, and, by force of circumstances, mostly upon its junior portion.

There are in service *eighty* passed assistant and assistant surgeons: *three* of the former grade are now of necessity acting as surgeons in sloops of war; and, of the whole number, but *fifteen* are unemployed. Of these, *two* are permanent invalids, and *five* disabled by sickness for a greater or less length of time. Of the *eight* remaining, *seven* are enjoying repose after cruises mostly of great length; and but *one* is available for immediate service.

From this brief, unexaggerated statement, it will be apparent that relief is needed to avert exhaustion of the energies of the corps. That an officer may meet with alacrity and efficiency the wear and tear of protracted foreign service, it is indispensable that he should have an assurance of certain rest at its close, and a prospect of rotation in the compensating advantages of temporary shore-duty, peculiarly desirable and important to professional men. Under present circumstances, an equitable intermission cannot be afforded to the active portion of the medical corps. The constant demands of the force afloat require their services; and thus, in many instances, throw into the hands of those who are only partially competent, the stations which should be the alternatives and rewards of duty at sea.

In what form the relief thus asked for is to be granted, remains to be determined. A general act placing in honorable retirement all the invalid and incompetent of the service, and allowing a promotion of passed assistant surgeons to the amount of disability thus removed from the higher grade, would establish the latter upon an effective footing—for its complement would then be adequate—while the same course pursued in the junior grades, and a like restoration of their legal number by new appointments to fill the vacancies occasioned by withdrawal and promotion, would insure to them a full availability at their present standard.

Failing in this, the most desirable method of giving aid to the medical corps, the bureau has but one resource in justice to the former and the service, which is to apply for such a direct increase of surgeons and assistant surgeons as will, in the performance of detail, permit a virtual recognition of disability to its full extent, and thus equalize the burden and compensations of active duty. To either measure, it is believed, will be yielded the cordial assent of every medical officer who, while respecting the claims of age and infirmity, holds all personal considerations subordinate to the general welfare.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston,
Secretary of the Navy.

A.

Estimate of the amount required for the support of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the year ending June 30, 1851, under act of Congress, approved August 31, 1842.

Salary of chief of bureau	$2,500 00		
Increase intended to be provided for by section 1, act of March 3, 1849	500 00		
		$3,000 00	
Salary of assistant to chief		1,400 00	
Salary of one clerk		1,200 00	
Salary of one clerk		1,000 00	
Salary of messenger		700 00	
			$7,300 00

Contingent expenses.

Labor	$120 00	
Blank books and stationery	350 00	
Miscellaneous items	100 00	
		$570 00
Total required		$7,870 00

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

B.

Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the amount required for the support of the medical department of ships afloat, navy-yards, naval stations, and coast survey, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

Ship-of-the-line—1.

1, at $3,000	$3,000 00

Razee—1.

1 at $1,400	1,400 00

Frigates—5.

5, at $1,200 each	6,000 00

Sloops of war—16.

8, at $800 each	$6,400 00	
8, at 700 each	5,600 00	
		12,000 00

Steamers—8.

3, at $700 each	2,100 00	
1, at 600	600 00	
2, at 400 each	800 00	
2, at 300 each	600 00	
		4,100 00

Brigs—4.

4, at $500 each	2,000 00

Schooners—2.

2, at $300 each		$600 00

Storeships—6.

2, at $250 each	$5 0 00	
4, at 225 each	9 0 00	
		1,400 00

Receiving ships—4.

1, at $600	600 00	
1, at 500	500 00	
1, at 400	400 00	
1, at 300	300 00	
		1,800 00

Navy-yards—8.

Portsmouth, N. H	$100 00	
Boston	350 00	
New York	250 00	
Philadelphia, including receiving ship "Union"	450 00	
Washington	250 00	
Norfolk	200 00	
Pensacola	250 00	
Memphis, Tennessee	100 00	
		1,950 00

Naval stations—3.

Marine barracks, Washington	1,000 00	
Naval school	250 00	
Observatory, and general relief of officers	400 00	
		1,650 00

Coast survey.

1 steamer	150 00	
2 steamers, at $125 each	250 00	
2 schooners, at $75 each	150 00	
1 steamer	50 00	
Temporary relief of sick seamen in vessels having no medical officers	300 00	
		900 00

RECAPITULATION.

1 ship-of-the-line	$3,000 00
1 razee	1,400 00
5 frigates	6,000 00
16 sloops	12,000 00
8 steamers	4,100 00
4 brigs	2,000 00
2 schooners	600 00
6 storeships	1,400 00
4 receiving ships	1,800 00
8 navy-yards	1,950 00
3 naval stations	1,650 00
Coast survey	900 00
Total required	36,800 00

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

NAVY.

For medicines, hospital stores, &c.	$36,800 00

CIVIL LIST.

For salaries	$7,300 00
For contingent	570 00
	7,870 00

C.

Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the number of medical officers required for duty, and the general disposition of the corps, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

SURGEONS.

Sea service.

1 line of battle ship	1	
1 razee	1	
5 frigates	5	
16 sloops	16	
8 steamers (two having assistant surgeons only)	6	
		29

Home service.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1	
4 receiving ships	4	
8 navy-yards	8	
5 rendezvous	5	
4 hospitals	4	
2 naval stations	2	
Naval asylum	1	
		25
Number required for sea and home service		54
Number of surgeons in service		69
Number required for duty as above		54
Remaining		15

PASSED ASSISTANT AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Sea service.

1 line of battle ship	3	
1 razee	2	
5 frigates	10	
16 sloops	16	
8 steamers (two having surgeons only)	6	
4 brigs	4	
2 schooners	2	
6 storeships	6	
6 surveying vessels	6	
		55

Home service.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1	
4 receiving ships (one having surgeon only)	3	
1 navy-yard, including receiving ship	1	
4 hospitals	6	
Naval asylum	1	
Marine barracks, headquarters	1	
Observatory	1	
		14
Number required for sea and home service		69
Number of passed assistant and assistant surgeons in service		80
Number required for duty as above		69
Remaining		11

RECAPITULATION.

Complement of entire medical corps	149
Required for service	123
Remaining, of all grades	26

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MARINE CORPS,
Washington, November 9, 1849.

SIR: I have recently returned from the inspection of the very small guards of marines at the barracks on each of the naval stations—so small, indeed, as to afford inadequate protection to the public interests, watchmen being employed as substitutes for marines.

The protection of the public property in the yards is not the main object for which these guards are maintained. It is from them and the small force at headquarters that guards are drilled for all classes of ships of war. Before sending these guards to sea, it is of great importance that they be instructed in the various duties of a soldier on the march in battle, and especially in that of a sentinel on post; this latter duty is of the utmost importance, as the safety of the ship itself may depend on the watchfulness of a single sentinel. A soldier cannot be thoroughly drilled except on shore, and consequently plainly shows the necessity of maintaining always on land a force sufficiently large to furnish relief guards of well drilled soldiers for the constantly recurring demands for foreign service.

The general return of the corps for the month of September shows the strength of the guards at the barracks on each of the naval stations, all so small that no one of them can furnish a guard for a sloop of war. I would respectfully ask the department to consider the impolicy of this condition of the corps. It not only prevents a proper preparation of the soldier for his arduous duties, but renders necessary the employment of a class of men, inexperienced and irresponsible, at a great expense, who also, in the opinion of all unprejudiced persons, do not provide that adequate protection to the public property which is furnished by a guard of marines.

The history of our own service in the last war with England, in the Florida war, and in the late war with Mexico, made manifest the fidelity, valor, and discipline of the marine corps. They participated equally with their naval brethren in all the contests on the ocean and on the lakes. On service with the army in the swamps of Florida and the valley of Mexico, they were inferior to none in discipline and patriotic ardor. In the glorious career of the Constitution frigate, in the storming of Chapultepec, and in the capture of the National Palace in the city of Mexico, none were more conspicuous than the marines; and none, therefore, have stronger claims on the consideration of their country and its government.

The accompanying papers, marked Nos. 1 and 2, show what portion of the corps, if the guards were full, is now required at sea, and what may be wanted on the same element during the ensuing year. You will observe that more than the legal number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and a larger number of privates than can be well drilled, are required for the ships of war alone. During the war with Mexico, the naval commanders-in-chief in the Gulfs of Mexico and California strenuously recommended a large increase of the guards of marines in the ships under their commands, and I doubt not they still entertain the same opinions. In the British service, the guards are double those in our ships, having been greatly enlarged since the war of 1812.

In case the department, concurring in opinion with our own officers, sustained as they are by the experience of so able naval power as the English, should deem it expedient to substitute marines for landsmen in the ships of war, little or no additional expense will ensue, while marines employed as the afterguard become sailors as readily as landsmen do; such will be the case, also, if watchmen are discontinued and marines again employed to protect the public property in the yards, the efficiency as well as the economy of the service being promoted.

The marine corps, since its establishment in 1798, has been very slightly augmented, while the increase of the navy has been threefold. If the corps is useful and not more expensive than other arms of the service, justice demands that it should receive from the country an equal and equitable support. The protection of our increasing commerce requiring so large a naval force abroad, an augmentation of the corps becomes necessary, that guards may be provided for the ships of war. I would recommend no other change in the commissioned officers, than that the four captains, the four first and second lieutenants, reinstated in the corps at the close of the last session of Congress, be made permanent appointments. The non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates are most essential, and I should fail in my duty if I did not most earnestly recommend an addition to the strength of the corps of thirty sergeants, thirty corporals, twenty drummers and twenty fifers, and one thousand privates.

The ground occupied by the marine barracks in the navy-yards at New York and Norfolk was taken many years since for naval purposes, temporary quarters having been procured for the marines: that now occupied by the barracks in the yards at Charlestown and Philadelphia is likewise wanted for the same objects; thus the purchase of ground for the erection of permanent barracks in the vicinity of the navy-yards is rendered necessary. But as these barracks were originally built out of the appropriation for the support of the marine corps, and taken for naval purposes, it seems but just that those now needed should be provided for by the appropriations for the navy. Congress has hitherto appropriated money for this object, but it was not used as was intended, and consequently reverted to the treasury.

I would also recommend that the clerks in the offices of the staff of the corps and its commandant be placed on an equal footing, as to salary, with other clerks having similar duties and responsibilities.

Before closing this report, I would respectfully ask the attention of the department to the very great importance of giving military regulations for the government of the corps. These regulations, made necessary by the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, placing the marine corps under naval law and provided for in that act, were drawn up by a board consisting of a naval, an army and a marine officer, Commodore Biddle being its president. They were subsequently revised and adopted by a board composed wholly of naval officers of the highest intelligence. I enclose extracts of previous letters on this subject, marked Nos. 1 and 2, to which I would respectfully refer the department to enable it to examine into the merits of this very serious matter.

I remain, most respectfully, yours,

ARCH. HENDERSON,
Brigadier General, Commandant.

Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, *Secretary of the Navy.*

No. 1.

Number of marines required for the guards of vessels in commission on September 30, 1849, agreeably to the "table of complements," dated October 15, 1844, including the frigate Congress and sloop Vincennes, now under orders for sea.

Vessels in commission.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Privates.	Aggregate.
1 line of battle ship - -	3	4	2	2	52	63
1 razee - - - -	3	4	1	1	40	49
7 frigates (including the Congress)	21	28	7	7	280	343
16 sloops (including the Vincennes)	32	32	16	16	320	416
1 steamer, 1st class - -	2	2	1	1	20	26
2 steamers, 2d class - -	2	4	2	2	24	34
2 brigs - - - -	2	4	2	2	20	30
3 receiving vessels, 1st class -	9	9	3	3	93	117
1 receiving vessel, 2d class -	1	2	1	1	12	17
	75	89	35	35	861	1,095

P. G. HOWLE,
Adjutant and Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MARINE CORPS,
Adjutant and Inspector's office, Washington, Oct. 2, 1849.

No. 2.

Number of marines required for the guards of vessels to be kept in commission during the year 1850, *agreeably to the table of complements, dated October* 15, 1844.

Vessels to be kept in commission.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Privates.	Aggregate.
1 line of battle ship - -	3	4	2	2	52	63
1 razee - - - -	3	4	1	1	40	49
6 frigates - - - -	18	24	6	6	240	294
17 sloops - - - -	34	34	17	17	340	442
4 brigs - - - -	4	8	4	4	40	60
1 schooner - - - -	1	2	1	1	10	15
8 steamers - - - -	10	16	8	8	112	154
4 receiving vessels - - -	10	11	4	4	105	134
7 store-ships - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
	83	103	43	43	939	1,211

P. G. HOWLE,
Adjutant and Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MARINE CORPS,
Anjutant and Inspector's office, Washington, Sept. 17, 1849.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
October 17, 1849.

SIR: Herewith you will receive estimates in triplicate for pay of the United States marine corps for the year ending June 30, 1851.

The items for pay of captains, first and second lieutenants, additional rations to officers, and rations and clothing to officers' servants, are greater in amount than the same items in my estimates for the previous year, owing to the increase of four captains, four first and four second lieutenants last winter.

The pay of the clerks is made up as follows:

	Per year.
One clerk to brigadier general	$598 68
One clerk to adjutant and inspector	712 68
One additional clerk to adjutant and inspector	598 68
One clerk to quartermaster	733 80
One clerk to quartermaster	712 68
One clerk to quartermaster	598 68
One clerk to paymaster	650 00
One clerk to paymaster	598 68
One clerk to assistant quartermaster	534 00

The messenger at headquarters receives $358 56 per year, and the hospital nurse $318 60 these two are included in one item.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WALKER,
Paymaster Marine Corps.

Brigadier General A. HENDERSON,
Commandant Marine Corps, Headquarters.

Detail estimate of pay and subsistence of officers, pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps, pay for undrawn clothing and rations, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851, inclusive, and three months' extra pay under the joint resolution of Congress of August 10, 1848.

Rank and grade.	Number.	Pay.				Subsistence.			Aggregate.
		Pay per month.	No. of servants at $7 per month.	No. of servants at $8 per month.	Total.	No. of rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration.	No. of extra or double rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration.	Total.	
Brigadier general commandant	1	$75	2	.....	$1,068	6	6	$876	$1,944
Lieutenant colonel	1	60	2	.....	888	5	5	730	1,618
Majors	4	50	2	.....	3,072	4	4	2,336	5,408
Adjutant and inspector, paymaster, and quartermaster	3	60	.....	2	2,736	4	.....	876	3,612
Assistant quartermaster	1	50	.....	1	696	4	.....	292	988
Captains commanding posts and at sea	12	50	1	.....	8,208	4	4	7,008	15,216
Captains	5	40	1	.....	2,820	4	.....	1,460	4,280
First lieutenants commanding guards at sea	6	40	1	.....	3,384	4	.....	1,752	5,136
First lieutenants	18	30	1	.....	7,992	4	.....	5,256	13,248
Second lieutenants	24	25	1	.....	9,216	4	.....	7,008	16,224
Sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant	2	17	.....	.....	408	.....	.....	.....	408
Drum and fife majors	2	16	.....	.....	384	.....	.....	.....	384
Orderly sergeants and sergeants of guards at sea	34	16	.....	.....	6,528	.....	.....	.....	6,528
Sergeants	46	13	.....	.....	7,176	.....	.....	.....	7,176
Corporals	80	9	.....	.....	8,640	.....	.....	.....	8,640
Drummers and fifers	60	8	.....	.....	5,760	.....	.....	.....	5,760
Privates	1,000	7	.....	.....	84,000	.....	.....	.....	84,000
Clerks to brigadier general, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, quartermaster, and assistant quartermaster	9	.....	.....	.....	5,737 88	.....	.....	.....	5,737 88
Hospital steward	1	30	.....	.....	360	1	.....	73	433
Additional rations to officers for five years' service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	.....	14,381	14,381
Bounty for re-enlistment (non-commissioned officers)	25	.....	.....	.....	819	.....	.....	.....	819

Bounty for re-enlistment (musicians and privates)	125	.....	.....	.....	1,750	.....	.....	.....	1,750
Two months' pay for unexpired time of former enlistment	125	.....	.....	.....	1,750	.....	.....	.....	1,750
Two months' rations for unexpired time of former enlistment	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	1*	.....	1,448 75	1,448 75
Two months' clothing for unexpired time of former enlistment	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	625
Officers' servants, at $8 50 per month for rations and clothing	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,568	8,568
Undrawn clothing and rations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	6,000
Messenger to assistant quartermaster	1	1 †	.....	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	365
Clerk in clothing bureau at Norfolk	1	23 44‡	.....	.....	281 28	.....	.....	.....	281 28
Messenger and hospital nurse at headquarters	2	.....	.....	.....	677 16	.....	.....	.....	677 16
Three months' extra pay to officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, under the joint resolution of Congress of August 10, 1848, and the opinion of the Attorney General of September 17, 1849	1,500	20 §	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000
					194,716 32			58,689 75	253,406 07

*At 19 cents. †Per day. ‡Per month. §Average per quarter.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, *Paymaster's Office, October* 17, 1849.

Respectfully submitted:

GEO. W. WALKER, *P. M. M. C.*

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
Quartermaster's Office, Washington, October 19, 1849.

SIR: Agreeably to your wishes, I have re-examined my estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1851, and have the honor to submit them with alterations and explanations thereto.

The estimates herewith exhibit a reduction, in their total amount, from those first transmitted to the department, of $14,611 30, and from those for the present year of $6,964 80.

The reduction of $14,611 30 from the estimates first forwarded to the department, is as follows: From provisions $10,674 80, and from fuel $3,936 50.

The estimates herewith, although reduced in their total amount, vary from those for the current year in an increase, under various heads, as follows:

Clothing is increased from $33 to $36 per annum for each man. This is for the purchase of two flannel shirts per annum for each marine, (by authority of the Navy Department.)

Transportation is increased $1,000, and

Contingencies $1,816, to defray the expenses under these heads of an increase of the corps by the addition of four captains, four first and four second lieutenants. The amounts are of course conjectural, it being impossible to arrive at them with accuracy, inasmuch as this office cannot foresee the amount of travel or incidental expenses consequent on this increase. The greater part, however, of the increase under "contingencies" is for a supposed increase of house rent in lieu of quarters, and the increase under "transportation" is moderate in proportion to the addition, as the sums previously called for were inadequate.

Military stores is increased by $900, added by sanction of the department, and is to compensate a contractor with this office for preparing to alter 300 muskets to "Maynard's patent primers." The contract was entered into by authority of the Hon. John Y. Mason, when Secretary of the Navy, and could not be carried out in consequence of the refusal of the War Department to furnish the muskets, unless their cost could be refunded to the army by the corps. This condition could not be complied with for want of an appropriation for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUG. A. NICHOLSON, Q. *M. M*

Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Estimate of the expenses of the quartermaster's department of the marine corps for one year, from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1851.

There will be required for the quartermaster's department of the marine corps, for one year commencing on the 1st July, 1850, in addition to the balances then remaining on hand, the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.

Object.	Amount.
1. For provisions	$20,000
2. For clothing	46,416
3. For fuel	10,000
4. For military stores, pay of armorers, repair of arms, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments	6,000
For damage sustained by contractor, in preparing to alter 300 muskets, included by authority of the Navy Department	900
5. For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting	9,000
6. For repair of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices of commanding officers	6,000
7. For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels. picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at hospital headquarters	20,000
	118,316

Provisions.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Washerwomen.	Matron.	Total.	Rations per diem at 16 cents.	Amount.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, matron, and washerwomen	512	34	1	547	1	$30,674 80
Deduct supposed surplus on hand at the end of the year	....	....	....	....	...	10,674 80
						20,000 00

Estimate for the marine corps—Continued.

Clothing.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Amount.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at $36 per annum...	1,156	$41,616
600 watch-coats, at $8		4,800
		46,416

Fuel.

For whom required.	Number.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.
Commandant	1	36	4	....	36	4	....
Lieutenant colonel	1	26	....	....	26	....	....
Majors	4	26	....	....	104	....	....
Staff majors	3	26	....	....	78	....	....
Staff captain	1	21	2	....	21	2	....
Captains	12	21	2	....	255	....	....
Lieutenants, 1st and 2d	24	16	4	....	396	....	....
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washerwomen	547	1	4	....	820	4	....
Matron to hospital headquarters	1	1	4	....	1	4	....
Hospital headquarters	1	33	....	....	33	....	....
Hospitals	5	16	4	....	82	4	....
Armory at headquarters	1	30	....	....	30	....	....
Mess rooms	6	3	4	....	21	....	....
Offices of the commandant and staff and commanding officers of posts	11	7	....	....	77	....	....
Guard rooms at barracks	6	21	....	....	126	....	....
Guard rooms at navy-yards	3	21	....	....	63	....	....
Clothing stores	3	5	....	....	15	....	....
One-fourth additional on 546 cords, the quantity supposed to be required for stations north of latitude 39	....	....	....	....	136	4	....
Total cords required	....	....	....	....	*2,322	6	

*Which, at $6 per cord, is	$13,936 50
Deduct supposed surplus at the end of the year	3,936 50
	10,000 00

Respectfully submitted:

AUG. A. NICHOLSON, *Q. M. M. C.*

Paymaster	$253,406 07
Quartermaster	118,316 00
	371,722 07

[illegible]		41 32				
Stevens's war steamer, construction of, for harbor defence.	215,940 22			215,940 22	32,419 00	183,521 22

* $2,835 15 of this carried to surplus fund June 30, 1849.

† $1,098 45 carried to surplus fund June 30, 1849.

B.

General Return of the Army of the United States, from the latest returns, corrected at the Adjutant General's Office.

| | PRESENT. | | |

No. 14.

Statement of the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, prepared in the office of the Second Comptroller, in pursuance of the request of the Secretary of the Navy of October 25, 1849.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1848.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1848-'49.	Repayments from July 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1848-'49.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury in the fiscal year 1848-'49.	Balances June 30, 1849.
Pay of the navy	$400,508 98	$2,192,211 00	$928,445 14	$3,521,165 12	$3,477,093 10	$44,072 02
Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, &c	2,869 70	74,220 00	2,465 23	79,554 93	77,631 64	1,923 29
Increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy	1,200,221 59	2,749,894 00	198,160 73	4,148,276 32	3,663,805 35	484,470 97
Contingent expenses enumerated	3,238 43	700,000 00	159,968 05	863,206 48	816,614 60	46,591 88
Contingent not enumerated	6,293 52	2,000 00	.....	8,293 52	7,587 00	706 52
Provisions	128,547 61	677,860 00	126,956 44	933,364 05	906,672 22	26,691 83
Navy hospital fund	190,842 03	10,130 11	48,347 84	249,319 98	47,363 08	201,956 90
Clothing for the navy	246,624 52	.....	269,233 18	515,857 70	177,384 54	338,473 16
Medicines, &c., arrearages of	12,537 60	.....	.....	12,537 60	12,537 60	.....
Surgeons' necessaries, &c., for the sick, hurt, &c	19,246 08	28,500 00	2,797 83	50,543 91	50,010 23	533 68
Books, maps, &c., of hydrographic office	6,450 67	45,400 00	714 43	52,565 10	51,988 57	576 53
Naval asylum, Philadelphia	276 37	.....	3 17	279 54	279 54	.....
Naval school, Annapolis	.....	17,300 00	.....	17,300 00	10,402 63	6,897 37
Meteorological observations	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
Suppression of the slave-trade	6,375 02	.....	.....	6,375 02	*6,375 02	.....
Steam-boilers, &c., testing inventions for prevention, &c., of	1,379 00	.....	.....	1,379 00	1,000 00	379 00
Earle's patent, testing	5,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....
Iron steamer at Pittsburg, on Lieut. Hunter's plan, building	41 32	.....	1,098 45	1,139 77	†1,139 77	.....
Stevens's war steamer, construction of, for harbor defence	215,940 22	.....	.....	215,940 22	32,419 00	183,521 22

* $2,835 15 of this carried to surplus fund June 30, 1849.

† $1,098 45 carried to surplus fund June 30, 1849.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balances of appropriations July 1, 1848.	Appropriations for the fiscal year 1848-'49.	Repayments from July 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849.	Amounts applicable to the service of the fiscal year 1848-'49.	Amounts drawn by requisitions from the treasury in the fiscal year 1848-'49.	Balances June 30, 1849.
Examination of navy-yard, &c., Pensacola and Portsmouth.	$12 84	.....	.....	$12 84	$12 84	.....
Naval depot, New Orleans, establishing	.....	$20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	16,000 00	$4,000 00
Bounty to seamen	.....	.....	$794 48	794 48	*794 48	.....
Steam mail service	.....	874,600 00	.....	874,600 00	681,500 00	193,100 00
Survey of the coast from Apalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi. (Indefinite.)	.....	3,497 32	.....	3,497 32	3,497 32	.....
Purchase of right to use Bishop's boom-derrick	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Sloop Hornet, to reward officers and crew	.....	37 50	.....	37 50	37 50	.....
Rewarding officers and crew of two boats under Captain Gregory	300 00	.....	150 00	450 00	†459 00	.....
Brig Somers, relief of widows and orphans of officers, &c., of	.....	1,288 00	.....	1,288 00	1,288 00	.....
Exploring expedition, relief of the forward officers of the late	.....	6,291 77	.....	6,291 77	6,291 77	.....
Relief of J. N. Gilliss and others	.....	6,728 00	.....	6,728 00	6,728 00	.....
Relief of James Glynn and others	.....	1,329 99	.....	1,329 99	1,329 99	.....
Relief of Stephen Champlin	.....	696 66	.....	696 66	696 66	.....
Relief of Thomas Brownell	.....	50 63	.....	50 63	50 63	.....
Relief of James H. Conley	.....	1,281 84	.....	1,281 84	1,281 84	.....
Relief of Michael Hogan. (Indefinite.)	.....	16,831 87	.....	16,831 87	16,831 87	.....
Relief of Ward & Smith. (Indefinite.)	.....	1,582 44	.....	1,582 44	1,582 44	.....
Relief of Phineas Capen. (Indefinite.)	.....	436 28	.....	436 28	436 28	.....
Payment of arrears due Jerrison & Foster	.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....
Payment of expenses of frigate Macedonian while employed in carrying provisions to Ireland. (Act of August 12, 1848)	.....	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	16,000 00	.....
Algerine vessels, rewarding captors of	180 04	.....	.....	180 04	180 04	.....
Purchase of vessels captured on Lake Erie	.....	.....	2,191 69	2,191 69	2,191 69	.....

Home squadron, pay and subsistence of a	.....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Mexican hostilities	100,835 43	.....	47,020 02	147,855 45	127,155 74	20,699 71
Prize-money to captors during the war with Mexico	.....	850 00	.....	850 00	.....	850 00
Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H	52,059 80	50,551 00	5,178 13	107,788 93	107,788 93	.....
Navy-yard, Boston, Mass	19,742 61	97,351 00	556 75	117,650 36	103,366 57	14,283 79
Navy-yard, New York	24,977 34	741,000 00	92,587 70	858,525 04	858,455 04	70 00
Navy-yard, Philadelphia	65,239 96	14,509 00	6,000 00	85,739 96	79,965 72	5,774 24
Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va	.....	144,136 00	.....	144,136 00	126,876 11	17,259 89
Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fa	237,082 10	209,625 00	1,073 64	447,780 74	388,236 06	59,544 68
Navy-yard, Memphis, Tenn	22,437 86	174,038 00	55,967 60	252,443 46	239,385 53.	13,057 93
Navy-yard, Washington, D. C	.....	32,418 00	55 40	32,473 40	24,893 10	7,580 30
Navy-yard, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	.....	2,000 00	50 55	2,050 55	2,000 00	50 55
Dry-dock, floating, at Kittery, Me	.....	191,676 66	44,075 00	235,751 66	106,623 30	129,128 36
Dry-dock, floating, at Philadelphia	.....	193,206 67	42,545 00	235,751 67	118,018 00	117,733 67
Dry-dock, floating, at Pensacola	.....	15,116 67	220,635 00	235,751 67	149,236 02	86,515 65
Naval magazine, New York	998 37	500 00	.....	1,498 37	998 37	500 00
Naval magazine, Boston	468 32	5 0 00	36 90	1,005 22	966 32	38 90
Naval magazine, Washington	1,100 00	209 00	.....	1,300 00	1,100 00	200 00
Naval magazine, Norfolk	1,354 59	1,938 00	.....	3,292 59	1,354 59	1,938 00
Naval hospital, Boston	.....	2,800 00	.....	2,800 00	1,921 46	878 54
Naval hospital, New York	.....	20,057 00	500 00	20,557 00	20,529 52	27 48
Naval hospital, Norfolk	1,732 37	1,400 00	.....	3,132 37	3,132 37	.....
Naval hospital, Pensacola	59 56	6,378 00	1,068 92	7,506 48	5,709 56	1,796 92
Naval hospital, Washington	100 00	100 00	.....	200 00	100 00	100 00
Pay of marine corps	50,803 85	283,000 00	6,901 90	340,705 75	339,983 98	721 77
Clothing of marine corps	241 93	81,492 00	.....	81,733 93	77,494 02	4,239 91
Provisions, officers, &c., marine corps	23,213 03	60,000 00	238 20	83,451 23	65,585 33	17,865 90
Transportation, &c., marine corps	.....	12,000 00	510 00	12,510 00	12,433 90	76 10
Fuel, marine corps	27,855 05	11,334 00	.....	39,189 05	39,100 00	89 05
Repairs of barracks, &c., marine corps	6,326 57	.....	.....	6,326 57	6,300 00	26 57
Contingent marine corps	8,631 31	22,000 00	296 62	30,927 93	30,272 08	655 85
Military stores, marine corps	700 00	8,000 00	.....	8,700 00	4,500 00	4,200 00
Totals	3,092,805 59	9,845,335 41	2,269,623 99	15,207,764 99	13,167,966 86	2,039,798 13

* Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1849.

† $150 of this carried to surplus fund June 30, 1849.

‡ Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1849.

NOTES.

Under the provisions of the 1st section of the act making appropriation for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1849, approved August 3, 1848, the sum of $1,345,325 20 was carried to the surplus fund, out of the balances of appropriations July 1, 1848.

The column of "repayments" has been swollen in amount by transfers during the fiscal year.

Abstract of expenditures under the head of contingent expenses, as settled and allowed at the Fourth Auditor's Office, from the 1st day of October, 1848, to the 30th day of September, 1489, inclusively.

No. of report.	Date.	Name.	Rank.	Contingent expenses.	Contingent not enumerated.	Contingent marine corps.	Purposes.
	1848.						
8350	Oct. 3	George Loyall.....	Navy agent.....	$9,406 00	$4 90	.....	For wood, stationery, freight, travelling, agents' commissions, &c.
8351	4	A. J. Watson.....	Purser.....	5,780 11	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8352	4	S. B. Bennett.....	Navy agent.....	1,787 44	.....	.....	For pilotage, freight, corn, hay, commissions, &c.
8354	6	J. White.....	Acting purser...	2,877 06	.....	.....	For labor, postage, &c., at naval school.
8356	7	W. A. Bloodgood...	Purser.....	293 53	.....	.....	For travelling, pilotage, postage, &c.
8357	9	W. Anderson.....	Navy agent.....	4,937 32	.....	.....	For wharfage, transportation, travelling, commissions, &c.
8358	10	W. B. Scott.....	Do.....	23,324 61	150 00	.....	For tools, freights, transportation, travelling, hay, corn, &c.
8359	11	W. L. Herndon, lt..	Acting purser...	386 08	.....	.....	For pilotage, fuel, postage, &c.
8364	16	T. B. Nal'e.....	Purser	1,719 49	.....	.....	Do do
8365	17	C. P. Patterson, lt...	Acting purser...	326 50	.....	.....	Do do
8366	19	John T. Pickett.....	Consul.....	40 78	.....	.....	For sales, &c., of the wreck and materials of the schooner "On-ka-hye."
8368	19	B. D. Heriot	Navy agent.....	390 97	.....	.....	For travelling, transportation, wharfage, office expenses, &c.
8375	26	Joseph White.....	Do.....	7,047 86	.....	.....	For pilotage, travelling, office expenses, commissions, &c.
8376	26	J. G. Harris.....	Purser.....	197 86	.....	.....	For fuel, postage, travelling, &c.
8377	26	D. Geisenger.....	Captain.....	1,042 50	.....	.....	For travelling expenses from the Pacific ocean.
8378	26	O. Cohen.....	Navy agent.....	74 61	.....	.....	For office expenses, &c.
8380	27	S. B. Bennett.....	Do..	3,743 33	.....	.....	For pilotage, freights, transportation, hay, corn, commissions, &c.
8382	30	B. J. Cahoone.....	Purser.....	260 43	.....	.....	For freight, travelling, transportation, pilotage, fuel, &c.
8384	Nov. 1	N. Wilson	Do.....	806 60	.....	.....	Do do do
8392	4	J. Hall.....	Navy agent.....	21,160 10	288 94	.....	For tools, books, stationery, pilotage, freights, fuel, &c.

8393	8	S. Cushman.....	Navy agent.....	2,525 11	.....	.....	For tools, books, stationery, pilotage, freights, fuel, &c.
8394	9	E. Barrett.....	Master.....	125 00	.....	.....	For travelling expenses from New York to Madeira.
8395	13	T. B. Nalle.....	Purser.....	236 35	.....	.....	For pilotage, travelling, freight, postage, &c.
8397	13	J. F. Steele..... ...	Do.....	3,944 22	.....	.....	Do do do
8400	17	J. D. Gibson.....	Do.....	1 67	.....	.....	For postage.
8402	21	T. M. Taylor.....	Do.....	8,849 52	.....	.....	For pilotage, freights, travellng, transportation, tools, &c.
8404	24	S. D. Patterson.....	Navy agent.....	6,075 26	.....	$25 00	For corn, oats, hay, tools, freights, transportation, commissions, &c.
8405	27	G. R. Barry.....	Purser.....	103 12	.....	.....	For postage, pilotage, travelling, &c.
8406	29	J. H. Spottswood...	Captain's clerk..	6 25	.....	.....	For postage.
8407	28	W. A C. Farragut, lt.	Recruiting officer	675 29	.....	.....	For recruiting expenses, &c.
8411	Dec. 1	J. A. Semple.....	Purser.....	637 29	.....	.....	For pilotage, travelling, freight, &c.
8412	5	A. Bigelow, com'd'r..	Acting purser...	785 47	.....	141 38	Do do
8414	8	W. Anderson.....	Navy agent.....	4,645 23	.....	.....	For wharfage, transportation, travelling, stationery, &c.
8415	8	D. M. F. Thornton..	Purser.....	2,908 40	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8420	14	J. V. B. Bleecker....	Do.....	41 50	.....	1 50	For pilotage, postage, &c.
8423	16	T. A. Hunt, lieut....	Acting purser...	27 50	.....	.....	Do do
8425	16	A. A. Nicholson....	Quarterm'r marine corps....	.....	.....	3,175 75	For quarters for officers, advertising, stationery, &c.
8428	20	G F. Pearson, com'r.	Acting purser...	1,092 87	.....	.....	For fuel, pilotage, and postage.
8457	27	W. B. Scott.....	Navy agent.....	15,378 32	1,000 00	.....	For tools, freights, travelling, transportation, hay, corn, commissions, &c.
8438	Dec. 28	R. M. Price.....	Purser.....	3,566 00	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8439	29	T. B. Nalle.....	Do.....	1,850 38	.....	.....	For pilotage, travelling, freight, postage, &c.
	1849.						
8442	Jan. 3	A. E. Watson.....	Purser.....	2,900 63	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, &c.
8444	6	J. B. Rittenhouse....	Do.....	5,327 87	.....	.....	Do do
8446	10	P. M. Wetmore.....	Navy agent.....	19,836 24	.....	.....	For travelling, freight, fuel, stationery, books, pilotage, &c.
8448	10	J. F. Miller, lieut....	Acting purser...	1 87	.....	.....	For postage.
8450	12	J. White.....	Navy agent.....	4,959 80	.....	.....	For pilotage, travelling, freight, postage, &c.
8451	13	C. Murry.....	Purser.....	1,904 10	.....	.....	For fuel, travelling, postage, stationery, &c.
8452	16	T. M. Taylor.....	Do.....	9,038 03	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8455	17	N. Wilson.....	Do.....	3,228 27	.....	.....	Do do
8461	19	H. Eagle, com.....	Acting purser...	3 70	.....	.....	For postage.
8462	23	W. A. Bloodgood...	Purser.....	91 79	.....	.....	For stationery, pilotage, postage, &c.
8463	25	J. White.....	Acting purser...	3,038 88	.....	.....	For travelling, pilotage, freight, commissions, &c.
8467	26	T. B. Nalle.....	Purser.....	772 76	.....	.....	For fuel, travelling, freight, postage, &c.
8470	29	George Loyall.....	Navy agent.....	15,193 53	20 40	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8471	30	J. S. Sterrett, lieut...	Acting purser...	71 50	.....	.....	For pilotage, postage, &c.
8472	30	O. Cohen.....	Navy agent.....	75 52	.....	.....	For wharfage, office expenses, &c.
8473	30	S. Cushman.....	Do.....	3,249 43	147 50	.....	For pilotage, travelling, postage, hay, oats, fuel, &c.
8474	31	B. D. Heriot.....	Do.....	495 00	.....	.....	For wharfage, travelling, freight, commissions, &c.

No. of report.	Date.	Name.	Rank.	Contingent expenses.	Contingent not enumerated.	Contingent marine corps.	Purposes.
	1849.						
8475	Jan. 31	S. B. Bennett.....	Navy agent....	$322 04	.....	.....	For pilotage, freight, transportation, stationery, commissions, &c.
8477	Feb. 1	P. White.....	Purser.....	508 24	.....	.....	For labor, postage, &c., at naval school.
8480	5	A. J. Watson.....	Do.....	8,507 70	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8481	7	J. D. Gibson.....	Do.....	8 02	.....	.....	For postage.
8482	8	J. P. McBlair.....	Do.....	7 50	.....	.....	Do
8491	17	P. M. Wetmore.....	Navy agent.....	21,203 34	.....	.....	For travelling, freight, fuel, books, instruments, &c.
8492½	16	T. W. Brent, lieut...	Acting purser...	70 95	.....	.....	For fuel, travelling, postage, stationery, &c.
8495	21	D. Fauntleroy.....	Purser.....	33 10	.....	.....	Do do do
8499	28	A. A. Nicholson....	Q. M. M. corps.	.....	.....	$6,338 88	For quarters for officers, stationery, advertising, fuel, &c.
8502	28	N. Denby.....	Navy agent....	345 82	.....	.....	For postage, commissions, &c.
8505	March 6	Baring Bro's & Co...	Navy agents....	9,261 89	.....	.....	For commissions, postage, &c.
8507	6	W. P. Furness & Co..	Do.....	51 15	.....	.....	Do do
8500	Feb. 28	E. C. Dorden.....	Purser.....	1,150 96	$24 60	.....	For fuel, travelling, postage, stationery, &c.
8510	March 7	W. Sinclair.....	Do.....	489 01	.....	.....	Do do do
8512	8	G. W. Smith.....	Navy agent.....	1,955 42	226 00	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8518	10	E. W. Carpender, com.	Acting purser...	1,739 42	.....	.....	For travelling, fuel, pilotage, &c.
8522	12	S. D. Patterson.....	Navy agent.....	6,313 22	.....	.....	For transportation, freight, travelling, commissions, &c.
8524	13	F. A. Parker.....	Captain.....	950 00	.....	.....	For traveling expenses to Berlin and back.
8526	14	G. J. Van Brunt, com.	Acting purser...	14 50	.....	.....	For postage, &c.
8529	15	H. Everett.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	For experiments per order of the Secretary of the Navy.
8531	17	G. R. Barry.....	Purser.....	6 71	.....	.....	Do do do do
8532	20	G. W. Smith.....	Navy agent.....	494 93	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8535	22	W. G. Moorhead....	Purchasing agent	633 15	.....	.....	For commissions, stationery, and barometer.
8541	23	J. Y. Mason.....	Purser.....	553 81	108 01	.....	For travelling, fuel, pilotage, &c.
8542	23	P. M. Wetmore.....	Navy agent.....	15,490 48	20 00	.....	For travelling, transportation, freight, pilotage, &c.
8546	24	T. P. McBlair.....	Purser.....	5 87	.....	.....	For postage.
8548	30	D. M. F. Thornton..	Do.....	13,762 07	.....	.....	For freight, travelling, fuel, transportation, &c.

8551		31	J. B. Rittenhouse ...	Do.....	4,421	47	.....	.....	Do do do
552	April	3	R. Semmes.....	Acting purser..	270	00	.....	.....	For pilotage, fuel, &c.
8554		6	A. A. Nicholson	Q. M. M. C.....	.....		.....	5,780 29	For quarters for officers, stationery, fuel, advertising, &c.
8564		12	A. S. McKenzie.....	Commander	316	37	.....	.....	For travelling expenses from Balize to New York, &c.
8567		13	A. J. Watson.....	Purser.....	7,094	50	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8572		17	H. Wilson.....	Do.....	4,141	15	.....	.....	Do do do
8573		19	W. B. Scott.....	Navy agent.....	23,972	73	646	43	For tools, freight, transportation, travelling, hay, corn, oats, &c.
8574		18	R. C. Yates	Storekeeper	16,772	32	.....	.....	For store rent and expenses on stores for ship Bombay, &c.
8576		19	G. R. Gray.....	Lieutenant.....	10	00	.....	.....	For postage.
8581		21	J. Hall.....	Navy agent....	17,300	92	63	00	For freight, travelling, transportation, pilotage, stationery, &c.
8585		23	S. P. Todd.....	Purser.....	8,641	01	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8586		24	G. M. Totten, lieut..	Acting purser..	100	00	.....	.....	For pilotage.
8591		23	A. A. Nicholson	Q. M. M. C.....	.....		.....	3,785 41	For quarters for officers, advertising, stationery, &c.
8592		27	W. F. Lynch.....	Lieut. comm'g..	4,928	87	.....	.....	For fuel, transportation, guides, guards, stationery, postage, &c.
8593		27	George Loyall.....	Navy agent.....	14,872	15	11	17	For travelling, freight, pilotage, stationery, hay, corn, &c.
8595		28	W. Anderson.....	Do.....	3,516	31	.....	.....	For freights, pilotage, transportation, travelling, hay, corn, &c.
8596		28	O. Cohen.....	Do.....	73	92	.....	.....	For wharfage, commissions, and office expenses.
8597		30	S. Cushman.....	Do.....	1,151	78	.....	.....	For transportation, freights, pilotage, travelling, corn, oats, oil, &c.
8598		30	W. A. Bloodgood...	Purser.....	75	41	.....	.....	For pilotage, stationery, postage, &c.
8600		30	V. R. Morgan, passed midshipman	Naval storek'r ..	338	49	.....	.....	For store rent, clerk hire, &c.
8602	May	1	Joseph White.....	Navy agent.....	7,900	36	.....	.....	For travelling, freight, pilotage, stationery, commissions, &c.
8603		2	B. D. Heriot.....	Do.....	354	63	.....	.....	For wharfage, stationery, travelling, freight, &c.
8605		3	J. Tattnall	Commander and acting purser..	123	03	.....	.....	For fuel, freight, pilotage, &c.
8607		3	George F. Pearson ..	Do.....	14	24	.....	.....	For postage, stationery, &c.
8609		4	W. A. Christian	Purser.....	3,529	80	.....	.....	For fuel, pilotage, freight, stationery, &c.
8610		5	G. W. Smith	Navy agent.....	2,624	76	.....	.....	For freight, travelling, pilotage, postage, oil, hay, &c.
8611		5	J. D Gibson.....	Purser.....	.5	79	.....	.....	For postage.
8612		7	T. M. Taylor.....	Do.....	9,567	77	.....	.....	For hay, coal, freight, pilotage, travelling, stationery, &c.
8615		9	S. D. Patterson	Navy agent.....	1,855	24	.....	.....	For freight, transportation, travelling, hay, corn, oats, oil, &c.
8619		10	S. W. Gordon, lieut.	Acting purser...	51	50	.....	.....	For pilotage, postage, stationery, &c.
8621		12	T. R. Ware.....	Purser.....	2,879	55	.....	.....	For fuel, pilotage, freight, &c.
8622		14	W. Sloanaker.....	Navy agent.....	380	51	.....	.....	For freight, pilotage, tavelling, stationery, postage, &c.
8624		15	A. E. Watson	Purser.....	3,067	19	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.

No. of report.	Date.	Name.	Rank.	Contingent expenses.	Contingent not enumerated.	Contingent marine corps.	Purposes.
	1849.						
8623	May 14	N. W. Duke.....	Acting purser...	$140 31	.....	.....	For pilotage, freight, postage, &c.
8625	16	T. P. McBlair.....	Purser.....	7 85	.....	.....	For postage.
8628	18	J. White.....	Acting purser...	2,961 62	.....	.....	For labor, &c , at the naval school at Annapolis.
8629	19	D. M. F. Thornton..	Purser.....	13,869 57	.....	.....	For pilotage, transportation, freight, travelling, hay, corn, oats, &c.
8631	22	A. A. Nicholson	Q. M. M. C.....	.....	.....	$11,081 87	For quarters for officers, advertising, stationery, &c.
8632	22	W. Speiden	Purser.....	313 87	.....	.....	For fuel, pilotage, freight, &c.
8634	25	J. Hall.....	Navy agent.....	12,210 71	.....	.....	For hay, coal, freight, transportation, travelling, stationery, &c.
8635	25	G. R. Barry.....	Purser.....	9 88	.....	.....	For postage.
8639	28	G. F. Sawyer.....	Do.....	7 50	.....	.....	Do
8643	June 1	G. W. Smith.....	Acting purser...	1,124 91	.....	.....	For labor in navy yard, postage, &c.
8644	2	J. B. Rittenhouse....	Purser.....	4,140 66	.....	.....	Do do
8645	2	S. B. Bennett.....	Navy agent.....	1,700 69	.....	.....	For freight, travelling, transportation, stationery, postage, &c.
8647	6	S. P. Todd.....	Purser.....	3,730 25	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, stationery, postage, &c.
8648	6	E. McCall & Co.....	Navy agents....	4,785 69	.....	.....	For store-rent, freight, commissions, &c.
8649	7	J. C. Eldridge.....	Purser.....	473 84	.....	.....	For fuel, pilotage, freight, stationery, postage, &c.
8650	7	Do.....	Do.....	566 61	.....	.....	Do do do
8653	8	A. J. Watson.....	Do.....	7,928 17	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, &c.
8655	11	D. Walker.....	Do.....	5,352 93	.....	.....	Do do
8656	11	N. Wilson	Do.....	2,122 32	.....	.....	Do do
8658	12	J. Bryan.....	Do.....	10 64	.....	.....	For postage.
8659	13	T. M. Taylor.....	Do.....	8,126 81	.....	.....	For hay, corn, oats, freights, pilotage, travelling, transportation, &c.
8660	15	J. D. Gibson.....	Do.....	2 87	.....	.....	For postage.
8663	15	J. R. Howison.....	Acting purser...	11 20	.....	.....	Do
8666	16	W. B. Scott.....	Navy agent.....	29,439 95	$121 50	.....	For travelling, freights, tools, oil, transportation, hay, corn, &c.

8667		21	George Loyall.....	Do.....	13,445 33	285 50	.....	For freight, pilotage, transportation, travelling, commissions, &c.
8668		22	A. E. Watson.....	Purser.....	3,334 88	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard.
8671		25	H. Bridge.....	Do.....	4,054 07	.....	.....	For fuel, pilotage, freight, stationery, postage, &c.
8674		27	A. A. Nicholson.....	Qr. master, marine corps.	.....	.....	4,693 52	For quarters for officers, stationery, postage, &c.
8675		28	M. C. Dickenson....	Captain's clerk..	402 00	.....	.....	For travelling expenses.
8676		28	W. Anderson.....	Navy agent.....	6,058 31	.....	.....	For freight, travelling, pilotage, tools, oil, hay, oats, corn, &c.
8680	July	10	A.G.&A.W. Benson	Contractors.....	6,892 00	.....	.....	For freight.
8682		12	W. V. Gilliss.....	Passed midship'n	467 00	.....	.....	For travelling expenses.
8683		12	G. W. Walker.....	Paymaster, marine corps.	.....	.....	117 58	For forage paid Lieutenant Colonel Watson in Mexico.
8685		13	O. Cohen.....	Navy agent.....	73 70	.....	.....	For office expenses, &c.
8687		13	J. White	Do.....	1,344 10	.....	.....	For freight, transportation, travelling, stationery, postage, &c.
8690		17	S. Cushman	Do.....	3,064 99	.....	.....	For freight, transportation, travelling, stationery, postage, &c.
8691		23	T. O. Larkin.....	Do.....	2,816 33	.....	.....	For freight, transportation, travelling, stationery, postage, &c.
8693		24	B. D. Heriot.....	Do.....	377 91	.....	.....	For wharfage, travelling, freight, &c.
8694		26	J. Wilson.....	Purser.....	1,117 92	.....	.....	For fuel, pilotage, freight, postage, &c.
8696		26	H. Bridge.....	Do.....	76 10	.....	.....	For pilotage, postage, &c.
8700		27	C. T. Platt.....	Commander	7 50	.....	.....	For postage.
8704		28	Joseph White.....	Acting purser....	2,225 36	.....	.....	For labor, &c., at naval school.
8709		30	John Rudensten.....	Assis't surgeon..	941 10	.....	.....	For travelling expenses.
8710		31	S. P. Todd.....	Purser.....	3,450 72	.....	.....	For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8713	Aug.	1	J. B. Rittenhouse....	Do.....	5,464 51	.....	.....	Do do
8715		2	A. A. Nicholson	Qr. master, marine corps.	.....	.....	6,525 71	For quarters for officers, stationery, advertising, &c.
8716		4	S. Drinker.....	Naval storekeep'r	1,723 80	.....	.....	For store rent, clerk hire, &c.
8718		6	Joseph Hall.....	Navy agent.....	7,995 51	.....	.....	For freight, travelling, transportation, pilotage, commissions, &c.
8721		10	G. W. Smith.....	Do.....	2,209 92	.....	.....	For freight, travelling, transportation, pilotage, commissions, &c.
8722		11	J. C. Eldridge.....	Purser.....	5,255 79	.....	.....	For fuel, pilotage, freight, stationery, &c.
8720		8	W. B. Scott.....	Navy agent.....	5,332 54	.....	.....	For freight, travelling, transportation, pilotage, commissions, &c.
8723		14	W. Sloanaker.....	Do.....	6,261 99	40 00	25 00	For freight, travelling, transportation, pilotage, commissions, &c.
8724		16	Joseph Hall.....	Do.....	948 66	.....	.....	For freight, travelling, transportation, pilotage, commissions, &c.

No. of report.	Date.	Name.	Rank.	Contingent expenses.	Contingent not enumerated.	Contingent marine corps.	Purposes.
	1849.						
8725	Aug. 18	S. Ramsey	Purser	$40 00			For fuel, freight, pilotage, &c.
8726	18	W. Hindman	Navy agent	455 28			For labor, &c., at the naval school.
8728	18	S. B. Bennett	Do	2,958 01			For freight, travelling, transportation, pilotage, &c.
8729	22	J. H. Lathrop	Do	7,429 79			Do do do
8731	25	J. H. Watmough	Purser	1,256 38			For fuel, freight, travelling, &c.
8733	27	W. A. Bloodgood	Do	913 00			For pilotage, stationery, postage, &c.
8739	30	T. R. Ware	Do	96 50			For fuel, pilotage, freight, postage, &c.
8740	31	W. H. Kennon	Do	1,027 25			Do do do
8742	Sept. 3	A. D. Crosby	Do	249 15			Do do do
8743	4	G. R. Barry	Do	146 07			For postage, labor, &c.
8745	7	A. Welch	Do	2,035 19			For fuel, pilotage, freight, postage, &c.
8747	8	F. B. Stockton	Do	2,013 77			Do do do
8748	11	G. F. Sawyer	Do	7 70			For postage.
8750	14	G. W. Smith	Acting purser	1,468 85			For labor in navy-yard.
8751	14	W. Hindman	Do	943 17			For labor, &c., at naval school.
8752	20	J. S. Thatcher	Purser	2,797 75			For fuel, pilotage, freight, postage, &c.
8754	21	S. Ramsey	Do	281 25			Do do do
8755	21	D. M. F. Thornton	Do	13,088 64			For labor in navy-yard, postage, &c.
8756	21	F. B. Stockton	Do	404 64			For fuel, pilotage, freight, postage, &c.
8757	21	A. J. Watson	Do	9,036 66			For labor in navy-yard, &c.
8758	24	T. M. Taylor	Do	8,180 29			Do do
8759	24	William Carroll	Consul	10 20			For boat hire and consul's fees.
8761	24	T. H. Stevens	Naval storekeep'r	9,488 52			For store rent, clerk hire, &c.
8764	25	Joseph White	Acting purser	1,874 13			For labor, &c., at naval school.
8765	25	S. B. Bennett	Navy agent	107 23			For pilotage, &c.
8768	29	John Parrott	Consul	3,776 00			For commissions on advances.
				687,964 23	$3,307 95	$41,691 89	

RECAPITULATION.

Contingent expenses	$687,964 23
Contingent not enumerated	3,307 95
Contingent marine corps	41,691 89
Total	732,964 07

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
November 24, 1849.

A. O. DAYTON.

REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *December* 3, 1849.

SIR: The number of post offices in the United States at the close of the year ending June 30, 1849, was 16,747—there having been 921 established and 333 discontinued within the year—making an increase, within the year, of 588.

The number of postmasters appointed within the year ending June 30, 1849, was 6,333. Of that number, 2,782 were appointed in consequence of resignations; 183 in consequence of deaths; 284 in consequence of changes of site of office; 2,103 in consequence of removals; 11 in consequence of commissions expired and not renewed; 26 in consequence of commissions renewed; 23 in consequence of becoming presidential by income exceeding $1,000; 921 in consequence of new offices.

In 1845 important changes were made by law in the postage and mail service of the United States. One of those changes was a large reduction of postage. Another, and almost equally important one to the pecuniary condition of this department, consisted in directing all mail service to be let to the lowest bidder, irrespective of the mode of conveyance, and abolishing the previous regulations requiring the new contractor to take the stage-stock of his predecessor. This single regulation reduced the contracts of 1845 in New England and New York, the first section let under that law, more than $250,000. Another law of 1845 was that requiring a classification of the railroad service, and fixing the maximum price of those classes. The effect of these laws greatly diminished the price of mail transportation, and aided in bringing so soon the expenses of the service within the income derived from the reduced postage, so that now, though the amount of service is very greatly enhanced, its expense bears no corresponding proportion. The mail contracts, which are for four years, are made one section in each year, so that the whole service had undergone the process of reduction under the operation of those laws in June, 1848. Therefore, the condition of the department is, as it was expected to be, found most favorable, as to its expenses, at the close of the year ending June 30, 1849. The actual cost for each mile the mail was transported in the year preceding June, 1845, was eight cents one mill; and under the operation of the laws of 1845, the cost per mile of the mail transportation in June last was five cents six mills—making a difference of two and a half cents per mile, being more than one quarter.

The number of mail routes in the United States on the first day of July, 1849, was 4,943, and the number of contractors 4,190. The length of these routes was 167,703 miles.

On those routes the mail was transported 42,547,069 miles, at the cost

of $2,428,515, which makes the average cost of transporting the mail last year five cents six mills per mile. To this should be added the transportation of the foreign mail, by Southampton, to Bremen, and the mail from Charleston and Savannah to Havana; and also the transportation of the mail across the Isthmus of Panama; all which is done at the expense of this department to the amount of $255,692.

The extent and cost of this service of the past year, as compared with that of the year preceding, will be seen by the following tabular statement, and by reference to the report of the First Assistant Postmaster General, hereto appended.

Mail service of 1848 *and* 1849 *compared.*

	1848.		1849.	
	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.
Length of post routes - - - -	163,208	–	167,703	
Annual transportation—mode not specified - -	17,774,191	$751,500	18,573,364	$777,415
Do do coach - - -	14,555,188	796,992	15,025,552	736,710
Do do steamboat - - -	4,385,800	262,019	4,083,976	278,650
Do do railroad - - -	4,327,400	584,192	4,861,177	635,740
Total annual transportation within the United States -	41,012,579	2,394,703	42,544,069	2,428,515
Route agencies and mail messengers - -	–	54,063	–	61,513

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1849, amounted to $4,905,176 28, derived from the following sources:

From letter-postage, including stamps sold		$3,882,762 62
From newspaper and pamphlet postage		819,016 20
From fines		43 75
From miscellaneous items		3,254 21
From dead-letter money sold		99 50
		4,705,176 28
From the appropriation made by the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1847, for mail services to the government		200,000 00
		4,905,176 28

The expenditures during the year were—

For transportation of mails	$2,577,407 71	
For compensation to postmasters	1,320,921 34	
For ship, steamboat, and way letters	36,174 45	
For wrapping-paper	23,936 03	
For office-furniture	4,219 69	
For advertising	61,813 32	
For mail-bags	20,276 38	
For blanks	20,802 71	
For mail-locks, keys, and stamps	4,586 50	
For mail depredations and special agents	21,223 00	
For clerks for offices (the offices of postmasters)	317,218 36	
For miscellaneous payments	79,437 89	
For post office laws and regulations	31 75	
		4,479,049 13
Excess of gross revenue for the year		426,127 15
The appropriations under the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1847, remaining in the treasury undrawn, exclusive of the appropriation for the past year already noticed, amounted to		265,555 55
		691,682 70

Thus showing the sum of $691,682 70 unexpended of the revenue of the past year, including the former appropriations granted to this department for the transportation of free matter of the departments.

ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1850.

The provisions of the laws of 1845, for reducing the cost of mail service, having produced their entire effect on all the contracts (as all have now passed under their influence) before the commencement of this year, it was expected that in the further contracts a clear and decided advance of cost would ensue. This expectation was in some measure verified by the letting to contract, last spring, the northern section, including New England and New York. The aggregate cost for the service was, at that

letting, much increased. The whole cost for service in that section under the contracts made in 1845, including agencies, was -	$531,412
The whole cost for service in that section by the contracts of 1849 is - - - - - - - -	628,393
Making an increase of - - - - -	96,981

One cause of this is, that more service is now contracted for, there to be done: instead of 10,919,174 miles of transportation per year, 11,568,825 miles is performed—being an increase of 649,651 miles per annum. Another cause, and the greatest, perhaps, is owing to the change of mail service from coaches to the many newly finished railroads in that section, which is a much more expensive service. The service in that section in carriages, or on horseback, which was open to free competition, has now been let at even a more reduced rate than before, and amounts only to about three cents for each mile the mail is transported. On the other hand, in the railroad and steamboat service, where monopoly excludes competition, the expense is increased, and the transportation amounts to nine cents for each mile the mail is carried, even under the law of 1845 fixing a maximum of price to the classes of service.

The expenses of the service of the department for the current year ending with June next will, therefore, be increased by the amount of increase in the eastern section, $96,981; also by the cost of new routes in other sections, ordered by Congress, $57,333, and by extensions and improvements ordered by the department, about $28,083; to which must be added a probable sum of $50,000 for California, and a sum to meet other contingencies of $25,000. These additions to the expenses of the service of the last year will constitute the amount of the current expenses of this year, as thus stated:

Expenditures as last year - - - - -	$4,479,049 13
Additions—excess of cost of service in eastern section -	96,981 00
New routes let in other sections - - - -	57,333 00
New service ordered - - - - -	28,083 00
Expense for California - - - - -	50,000 00
Expenses of mail across isthmus - - - -	5,692 00
Publishing new edition of post office laws - -	8,000 00
Other miscellaneous items - - - -	25,000 00
Whole expenditures of the service of the department for current year - - - - - -	4,750,138 13

To meet this expenditure in addition to the $200,000 appropriated by virtue of the twelfth section of the act of 1847, to pay for the franked matter of the departments, the entire reliance is on receipts from postage. It becomes necessary to estimate that amount. This cannot with safety be done by taking the income of the past year, and adding thereto the same per cent. of increase *that* year shows on the preceding. The effect from reduction of postage had passed, and the two preceding years showed little more than the regular and natural increase—keeping pace with the growth of the country. The great increase of the last year was unnatural, and owing to temporary causes of disturbance which have passed by; some more safe basis of estimation must be found.

To exhibit separately the increase in the revenue derived from letter postage and from printed matter, the following comparison is instituted between the past and the preceding year:

	Year ending June 30, 1848.	Year ending June 30, 1849.	Rate of increase.
Letter postage, including stamps sold - - - -	$3,350,304	$3,882,762	$15\frac{9}{10}$
Newspaper and pamphlet postage	767,335	819,016	$6\frac{7}{10}$
Aggregate - -	4,117,639	4,701,778	$14\frac{2}{10}$

It will be observed that the letter postage increased in the past year $15\frac{9}{10}$ per cent., and that the aggregate increase is $14\frac{1}{2}$. The rate of increase upon letters being extraordinary and much beyond the natural growth of our population and business, and being double that of the previous year, it cannot be expected to continue, especially as the causes to which it is mainly attributable have ceased to operate. These were the retaliatory postage act of June 27, 1848, which was superseded by the postal treaty with Great Britain in February, 1849, and the greater frequency of correspondence induced by the Presidential canvass in the fall of 1848. In estimating the revenue for the current year it will, therefore, be necessary to assume something like the natural increase of the revenue as the basis of calculation. To ascertain as nearly as may be what is that natural rate of increase, I take the aggregate revenue from postages, year by year, since the reduction on July 1, 1845, and show what has been the annual rates of increase, thus:

	Postages on letters, newspapers, and pamphlets.	Amount of increase.	Rate of increase.
			Per cent.
Year ending June 30, 1846 -	$3,443,840		
Do. do. 1847 -	3,832,117	$388,277	$11\frac{2.7}{100}$
Do. do. 1848 -	4,117,639	285,522	$7\frac{4.3}{100}$
Do. do. 1849 -	4,701,778	584,139	$14\frac{2.0}{100}$
Average of the 3 years from 1846 -	–	–	$10\frac{9.6}{100}$
Average of 1847 and 1848 -	–	–	$9\frac{3.5}{100}$

The average of the years 1847 and 1848 appears to be $9\frac{3.5}{100}$ per cent., and of the three years ending June 30, 1849, nearly eleven per cent.; but as it has been shown that there were temporary causes operating to increase unnaturally the postages of the year ending June 30, 1849, it is deemed safest to take nine per cent. as the rate, omitting the fraction, and

the revenue of 1848, as the basis for estimating the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1850, thus:

Revenue from postages, year ending June 30, 1848	$4,117,639 00
Add nine per cent.	370,587 00
Revenue for year 1849 by natural increase	4,488,226 00
Add nine per cent.	403,940 00
Probable revenue for year ending June 30, 1850	4,892,166,00
To this add balance on hand June 30, 1849	691,682 70
Appropriation for free matter for departments for year ending June 30, 1850	200,000 00
	5,783,848 70
Deduct expenditures before stated	4,750,138 13
	1,033,710 57
This amount will be subject to a still further reduction of about $175,000, payable to Great Britain for the balance of postage collected for the past and current year	175,000 00
Leaving a balance on June 30, 1850, of	858,710 57

RATE OF POSTAGE.

It seems long to have been the received principle in this department that its expenses should be always kept within the income furnished by postage, and all exertions at the improvement and extension of the service are to be limited to and fall within such receipts. The opinion of the community without the department is believed to be, that the General Post Office, being for the dissemination of intelligence and advancement of business, is not a proper subject of taxation—that no burden for public service should lean upon it, and that the rate of postage should only be such as will pay the expense of the care, conveyance, and delivery of the matter on which the postage is laid. These views are in no way incompatible, and may both be successfully regarded, provided a reasonable compensation be made to the department for the service it performs, by those for whose benefit such service is required.

It must be quite obvious that there can be no practicable method of ascertaining the expense of mail service on each particular letter or paper, as it fluctuates with the cost in each different section of the country; but what is the proper proportion of each class of service may be settled with a good degree of justice, if, when ascertained, it is to bear its fair proportion and that only.

The classes of service now required are three: the care, transportation and delivery, 1st, of letters; 2d, of newspapers and pamphlets; 3d, matter carried without compensation. It is by postage on the two first classes of service that the whole expenses of the department are now sustained.

The whole number of letters charged with postage passing through the mails the past year, reckoned on the postage received, agreeably to a basis heretofore approved, amounted to sixty-two millions. On all these letters the postage collected was $3,882,762; on newspapers and pamphlets $819,016. It is well known that the postage on the newspapers and pam-

phlets, in proportion to their weight and numbers, is in a very great degree less than the letter postage; so that they do not pay their proportion of the expense of the service. It therefore follows that the letter postage pays now not only for its own cost, but also for what the paper postage falls short of its proportion, and also for all the other operations and services of the department, including the expense of all the matter carried for the public without pay from government. This brings us to inquire what is the extent of this class of service rendered without pay from the employers.

First, what is the nature and amount of this franked matter?

The heads of the different departments frank all the mail matter sent from their respective departments, and receive free all to them directed. Under the act of 1845, an account was kept by the post office of the city of Washington of all such matter *received* by the departments for the year ending June 30, 1846, but no account of the matter *sent* from them. The postage on that received at the present rate was $250,383 83, and the amount as then estimated at the treasury on the matter sent would be fully equal; so that the same then amounted to $500,767 66. (Ex. Doc. 64, 2d session 29th Congress.) In 1847 this mode of payment was abolished, and the only provision since for this service rendered to the executive departments is an appropriation of $200,000 per annum. It is always to be recollected that no amount of appropriation, however large, to pay for franked matter, will ever in any degree relieve the letter or paper postage, so long as such postage actually pays the whole expense of the department, whereby such appropriation remains as surplus undrawn from the treasury.

But the principal part of the franked matter, for which no payment is made to the department, consists in the letters, papers, and documents franked by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The amount of this matter cannot be ascertained with entire accuracy, as much is forwarded of which no account is kept. By a report from the Clerk's office of the House of Representatives, it appears that during the two sessions of the 30th Congress, ending in March last, the extra number of public documents for distribution was 370,350, and their weight was 467,762 pounds. Printed speeches folded for members to frank, 6,584,500, which are estimated at one ounce each, 411,531 pounds. The one-half of this shows the annual amount of this matter from the House of Representatives the two past years. This does not include the written correspondence of the members or the mail matter by them received. No report direct from the Senate is received; but by a report from the post office in this city, it appears that during the year ending June 30, 1849,

The number of free written mail-matter *sent* was - -			484,210
Do do do *received* - -			819,293
Making - - - -			1,303,503
Printed Senate speeches - - -	397,630		
Do do documents - - -	170,715		
			568,345
House documents - - - - - -			3,448,250
			5,320,098.

The letter postage and pamphlet postage to which this matter would have been subject, if not franked, is computed by that report at $792,709.

It should be recollected that the Post Office Department is not only required to mail and transport this matter, often requiring the hire of additional coaches and teams, but is also subject to the actual payment of money contributed entirely by the letter postage—in this manner: By law, two cents each is allowed every postmaster for the delivery of a free letter or package, if his income does not exceed $2,000 per annum. The proportion of these free papers delivered by postmasters of $2,000 income will not exceed one-tenth. Two cents each on the foregoing number, deducting one-tenth, was $95,161, which is actually paid to postmasters, for delivering this free matter, out of money received for letter postage. Thus it appears, that for the delivery of nine-tenths of the millions of printed speeches franked and transported in the mails without compensation, (the printing of which cost about one cent each,) there is paid two cents each, not by the person who sends or by the person who receives it, or by the country as for a public service, but by those who pay postage on their private correspondence.

It rests entirely in the wisdom of Congress to decide whether this franking by its members is a valuable *public service*, proper to continue; and it is not intended to make any remark on that topic. Were it abolished, there would probably be very much less of such matter printed; but the postage on the remainder, together with that on the correspondence of the members, and the relief of the expense of the transportation and delivery of this franked matter, would enable the department to sustain itself, though the postage were materially reduced on letters. But if Congress continue this franking, as a valuable public service, it is but just and proper that the letter correspondence, by a reduction on its postage, be relieved from its support, and that provision be made therefor in the same manner that other branches of public service are sustained.

Another great additional demand of public service by the Post Office Department, without compensation, is made this year: that is, the transmission of all the blanks, returns, and correspondence required in taking the census of 1850. Two thousand reams of these blanks are already engaged.

It has been said that the newspaper and pamphlet postage is not in proportion to the cost of their transportation; but it is not to be therefore understood that any increase of that postage is proposed. It has long been regarded as sound public policy to promote the circulation of these publications by cheap postage; and it may be advisable to proceed further in this policy, especially in promoting their circulation in the vicinity of their places of publication, provided no decided injustice be done to the postmasters within that same vicinity.

It would be desirable to have a fixed sum granted from the treasury for this public service as to free matter, and then the postage so reduced and arranged as to provide for the remainder; but that course is impracticable, as the money from the treasury cannot be drawn until that from postage is first exhausted; and, therefore, the only safe way is to make reductions of postage, from time to time, until justice is produced, by leaving a balance to be annually drawn from the treasury equivalent to the public service performed; and no extent of reduction which does not

produce this effect is sufficient, so long as public service is required to be performed free of postage.

What should be the degree or measure of the reduction of postage at this time, is entirely a question to be settled by Congress; but it is proposed respectfully to submit what would be the probable effect of one measure of reduction.

The most obvious and prominent feature now in our postage, is the double price, ten cents, charged on all single letters carried over three hundred miles. The reduction of this ten cent postage, and charging all single letters at five cents each, would much simplify the manner of accounting, and render the same both more facile and perfect—would remove the dissatisfaction arising from the great difference in the postage in different offices, even in the same vicinity, but separated by this arbitrary line; and would promote and encourage the correspondence and intercourse by mail between the most distant parts of the country which most need and demand it, in precise proportion as their other means of intercommunication are slow and unfrequent.

The next inquiry is, what would be the effect of this reduction on the receipts from postage, and how would it affect the treasury?

It is not possible, from any returns or data in the department, to ascertain with much precision the number of letters passing annually in the mail under this charge of ten cents. Even if the number of ten cent letters were actually known, it would still be impossible to determine how many of them were ten cent letters, from being double. Hence arises the great difference in the estimate of loss of revenue from such a reduction as was presented in the report of the Postmaster General last year, to wit: $715,187; and that of the First Assistant, $306,738.

From a careful examination now made of the data in the department, it is estimated that the whole number of charged letters sent through the mails the past year was 62,000,000, and of this number about 15,500,000 were subject to the ten cent postage on account of distance. If, then, the reduction were to bring no more letters into the mail, the diminution of revenue therefrom the first year would be $775,000.

It is already shown that the surplus on the first day of July last was $691,682 70, and that on the first of July next will be $858,710 57, which will undoubtedly increase in future years by natural accumulation and by increase of the number of letters arising from this reduction. It therefore follows that such reduction will, in the first year, occasion no charge on the treasury, and it is extremely uncertain whether its operation can ever produce that effect. A brief trial of this experiment will show its effect; and if it should not produce any important draught on the treasury, then further reductions of postage should be made. Whether any further reduction should be made, and a corresponding provision from the treasury adopted, until after this has been tested by experiment, is respectfully submitted. Should the reduction now recommended produce, on experiment, a successful result without heavy charge on the treasury, the next step should probably be a reduction of the five to three cent postage on single letters, *if prepaid.*

RAILROAD SERVICE.

This is a constantly increasing service. In the current year the length of railroad routes is 6,138 miles, being an increase, within two years, of

1,149 miles; and it is almost daily increasing, as new roads are being completed. On these routes the mail is now transported 5,749,040 miles annually. It is true that this service is done with more despatch than the same amount of service in any other way, yet it is at much greater cost. The law of 1845 requiring this service to be classed, and fixing the maximum compensation, has in some degree reduced the cost. There is one feature of this service which frequently embarrasses the operations of the department. In all the ordinary mail contracts, provision is made that the time of arrival and departure and connexion of the mails is subject to the order of the department. This feature has never been admitted by the railroad proprietors to be inserted in their contracts. It is provided in them that if any change is made without their consent, they may abandon the contract. This often deprives the department of the power to make such changes and improvements in the time of the transportation of mails as the public convenience requires, and subjects it to censure by those who know not this circumstance.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The mail service by the way of Southampton to Bremen has been, under the contract with this department, carried the past year by the steamships Washington and Hermann for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and the gross amount realized in postage from that service, for the year ending October 4, was $61,114 20. The gross amount from 1st June, 1847, to October 4, 1848, was $29,082 51.

Notice has recently been received from the proprietors that this service will be suspended until February next, in order to make the necessary repairs now required for the safety of these steamships.

The mail from Charleston, via Savannah, to Havana, under the contract with this department, has been carried since the 18th October, 1848, in the steamer Isabel, with a good degree of regularity, at the cost of $35,086 22. No other foreign mail is carried by contract with this department.

By a contract with the Navy Department, made by direction of law, provision was made for carrying a mail twice in each month between New York and New Orleans, via Charleston, Savannah, and Havana; and also for like transportation between Havana and Chagres. This was entered upon in December, 1848, and has been partially performed. Under a like contract with the Navy Department, steamships are carrying the mails on the Pacific, between Panama and California, once in each month. By a treaty, the government of New Grenada is bound to transport the mail across the isthmus. This service, more particularly on the Atlantic and across the isthmus, has been very imperfectly performed, and the connexions have been very unseccessful. This the department has not been able entirely to remedy—the contractors not being within its control. Exertions have, however, been continued, and such arrangements have been made, and assurances received, as to give a good degree of confidence that, with the co-operation of the Navy Department, the mails will hereafter receive regular despatch through this entire route of great and increasing importance.

By the present organization of the Post Office Department, established

in 1836, the mail service of the United States is sustained by appropriations entirely from the money derived from postage.

Congress, by the act of March 3, 1847, entitled "An act providing for the building and equipment of four naval steamships," entered on the policy of encouraging the erection by individuals of war-steamers, so that, on the emergency of a war, they might be ready for public use. Contracts were ordered and made by the Navy Department for three lines of war-steamers—one from New York, via Havana, to New Orleans, and from Havana to Chagres; one from Panama to California and Astoria, and one between New York and Liverpool; all which, requiring thirteen war steamships, were to carry the mail, and to receive, when completed, the sum of $874,000 per annum from the treasury. Whether this policy is to be continued or extended is entirely a question for Congress; but it seems proper to observe that any change by which this shall be declared *mail service*, and this great additional demand be made a claim on the income from postage, will greatly embarrass and derange the operations of the department. So great is the cost of building and sustaining these vessels, and so small the postage to be derived therefrom, that it will, if so ordered, defeat the present system of sustaining the mails within this country; put an end to all extension of its accommodations, all reduction of postage, and all improvement of its condition. It is much to be hoped that no proposition so disastrous in its consequences will be entertained. In any course Congress may think proper to pursue in relation to those war-steamers, their support, while continued, must be drawn from the treasury, as provided when adopted, and as is now done.

The transportation of the mail across the isthmus, being in a foreign country, is the proper subject-matter of a treaty, and is not within the power of this department. It is, however, respectfully suggested that this service, now done by the government of New Grenada, is very tardily and carelessly performed, and the compensation under the treaty probably inadequate. Reliable information has been received, that they would willingly yield up this service. A new arrangement should immediately be made by treaty, if practicable, permitting this service to be performed by ourselves, but guarantying its protection there, and placing it under the direction of this department. The amount required by the treaty to be paid to New Grenada for carrying that mail, being in no other way provided for by Congress, has been paid by this department up to this time.

No steamship has yet been despatched on the mail service from New York to Liverpool under the contract with the Navy Department, but it is expected soon to be done.

Since the last session of Congress the postal treaty with Great Britain has been carried into full operation, by regulations settled in pursuance of the treaty by this department and the Post Office Department of that country, which regulations have been promulgated. The leading feature of that arrangement is, that letters on which the postage is wholly prepaid, or on which none is paid, pass through the mails between the two countries, and are despatched and delivered in the same manner as if those countries were one, and an account is kept in each of the postage collected for the other, which is periodically settled. The effect of this is, that while the sea-service is almost entirely performed by the British steamships, the sea postage belonging to them makes the balance in ac-

counting largely against us. The operation of this is no injury, as we actually receive all we pay; but it is stated, in order to explain, that now all this postage goes into the account of postage received in this department, and to swell its apparent amount, when it is subject always to the annual reduction of this balance payable to Great Britain. Whenever our mail steamships shall perform service between New York and Liverpool, which is soon expected, it will tend to correct this balance.

The efforts to extend this arrangement through England to France have not been successful.

MAIL SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA.

By the third section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish certain post routes, approved August 14, 1848," the Postmaster General was authorized to appoint postmasters at places on the Pacific, in California, and to appoint agents for making arrangements for the establishment of post offices and conveyance of mails in California and Oregon. Under this act, as early as November, 1848, a postmaster was appointed for San Francisco, and agents were appointed and sent on that business. That posmaster entered on his duties, and for a time attempted their discharge; but finding, as he writes, no sufficient income from the postage to pay the expense of room and assistance, or even for his support, he resigned. No report from those agents has ever been received. In April last another agent was sent, who immediately departed and entered upon his duties, and also another postmaster for San Francisco, who has also arrived there; and from information received from them and others, there is good reason to believe that all reasonable exertions are being made to give to the people there all the mail facilities the limited means legally applicable will afford. The laws regulating the post office duties and service are in many respects ill adapted to the circumstances and condition of that country. Many letters have been sent there for persons passing the overland route, and if the same were to be treated as dead letters at the end of the second quarter after their arrival, they would be sent back before those persons would arrive there. Indeed, the sending as dead letters to the department here those letters mailed from one office to another in California would be worse than useless. No sufficient pecuniary means are at the command of the department for this service. The price of labor or personal service and the rent required for office room are such that no allowance now authorized by law can secure a post office in California. Nor can the mails be transported within the country for any compensation which the postage received there will furnish. No sufficient returns have been received by which to determine the expense of what has already been done, but it fully appears that provision must be made much beyond the yield of the postage there, to meet the cost of even a very limited supply of mail accommodation in that country. This subject requires the early attention of Congress, and at the same time provision should be made for extending mails to Oregon and New Mexico.

OPERATIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT.

As our country expands in dimensions, and our settlements extend in area—as our population increases in density, and business in activity, the

service of the mail must have a corresponding advancement; and it follows unavoidably, that the business and labor within the department are every year rapidly augmenting, demanding from time to time addition of force for their performance. In 1836 the department was re-organized, and by law a much less number of clerks provided for than had theretofore been used. In putting that organization into operation, it was immediately found impracticable to proceed with such reduced force only, and temporary clerks to the number of eight were employed in 1837. These were continued by temporary appropriations until 1842, when by law they became permanent. But no provision has been made for any additional clerks since 1837. Such in the mean time has been the progress of the service, and such the increase of business, that the pressure on the clerks has become so great, and delays so unavoidable, as absolutely to require now additional force, or the public service must suffer. The pressure is on all the bureaux of the department: in the Contract Office, where the care and arrangement of the mail service is extending in daily demand, and where the extent of correspondence is permanently the greatest. In the Appointment Office, business increases with the increase of the number of offices. In the financial bureau, under the Third Assistant, the labor is much increased, as to that branch falls the care of the dead letter office, and the receipt and charge of the quarterly returns. In the last year there were received 2,100,000 dead letters, all which have been opened and examined. Of these, 4,964, containing money to the amount of $32,067, have been registered, and the same sent out for delivery to the owners, and 998 letters containing other enclosures of value.

The Inspection Office, whose duties include all matters relating to the performance or failure of mail service, all depredations on the mail, and also the supply of mail bags, locks and keys, is a branch increasing in direct ratio with the general service. In this office alone, during the past year, there were received 134,436 communications. The number of supposed depredations reported was 1,226, which were supposed to include $169,107. Twenty-nine depredators were arrested, and the amount of money reclaimed or otherwise accounted for was $77,779.

To show the great increase of service, and the consequent demand for the increase of force in the department, the following comparative statement is made:

In 1837 the number of post offices was 11,767—now 17,164, four hundred and seventeen having been established since June last.

Number of dead letters in 1837, 900,000; now, 2,100,000.

Number of quarterly returns in 1837, 48,000; now, 73,000.

Number of mail contractors in 1837, 1,682; now, 4,190.

Length of routes in 1837, 141,242 miles; now, 167,703.

Annual mail transportation in 1837, 32,597,006 miles; now, 42,544,069.

The number of communications received at the department annually, cannot be less than 370,000.

To perform this service the present force is inadequate, and it has been found absolutely necessary to employ temporary clerk service; compensation for which should be made, and which necessity it is hoped will be prevented by some permanent provision for supply, that the public service may not suffer.

AUDITOR.

A most important branch of the Post Office Department is, by the organization of 1836, committed to the Auditor; not only that of auditing all claims for service, but more particularly that of keeping the accounts and collecting all moneys derived from postages or otherwise. The manner in which this has been performed, as appears by his report hereto annexed, is satisfactory evidence as well of the efficiency of the system, as of energy and success in its execution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. COLLAMER,
Postmaster General.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE P. O. DEPARTMENT,
November 19, 1849.

SIR: In submitting to you, as I have now the honor to do, my last annual report, I am happy to be able to state that the operations of the department for the last fiscal year, as manifested by the accounts and proceedings of this office, have been of the most favorable and gratifying character.

The balance of revenue at the credit of the department on the 1st of July, 1848, as shown by the books of this office, was - - - - - -		$378,825 61
The receipts from all sources for the year were - -		4,705,176 28
Making together - - - - -		5,084,001 89
The expenditures for objects of all kinds for the year were - - -	$4,479,049 13	
But deduct average of entries—say,		
To "suspense" in form of credit $6,550 41		
To "bad debts" in form of debit 5,165 00		
	1,385 41	
		4,477,663 72
Leaving a balance on July 1, 1849, of - - -		606,338 17
Which balance is compounded of, and results from, the entries of every kind, and the debit as well as the credit balances.		
Besides this balance of $606,338 17, there accrued to June 30, 1849, in the treasury, but not drawn therefrom, under the act of March 3, 1847, for compensating the Post Office Department "for such mail services as may be performed for the several departments of the government," the sum of - - - - -		465,555 55
Making an aggregate credit to the department at the close of the year, of - - - - - -		1,071,893 72

In the year ending June 30, 1849, five thousand six hundred and seventy postmasters went out of office, by death, resignation, or removal, or the discontinuance of their offices, the balance due from whom, after crediting vouchers subsequently produced, was		$329,474 43
Of this sum, there was collected in the year	$232,674 02	
There has been collected since the close of the year	24,237 35	
Closed by formal entries	18 60	
		256,929 97
Leaving uncollected		72,544 46
By my annual report of November 24, 1848, it was shown that on the accounts of postmasters who had gone out of office in the year ending June 30, 1846, there remained uncollected at the beginning of the last fiscal year		$6,162 31
Of those who had gone out in the year ending June 30, 1847		5,055 72
And of those who had gone out in the year ending June 30, 1848		26,714 66
Making a balance of		37,932 69
This amount has been increased in adjustment, by estimate, transfer, correction, &c.		2,659 26
Making in the aggregate		40,591 95
Of this sum there has been collected in the year, without suit	$22,864 65	
There has been collected by suit	1,452 39	
Credited on vouchers produced	2,720 12	
By formal entries	76 76	
By bad debts	222 80	
		27,336 72
Leaving uncollected		13,255 23
Which added to the balance uncollected of the last year, of		72,544 46
Leaves an aggregate only of uncollected out of the whole revenue for the four years, which amounted to $16,243,791 23.		85,799 69

The amount to be collected for the year ending June 30, 1848, was $67,681 06, of which there remained uncollected at the date of my report for that year $26,714 66. The amount to be collected for the last fiscal year was $329,474 43; of which there now remains uncollected, as before stated, $72,544 46; so that although the balance uncollected of the past year is greater than the preceding at the corresponding period, the collections for the last year have, nevertheless, been greater in proportion than they were for the former. The greater portion of the balance of $85,799 69

will probably, with ordinary effort, be collected within the next six months, and I do not believe that $5,000 will, in all, be ultimately lost.

In my report before referred to, it was shown that the balances due on July 1, 1848, from postmasters who had gone out of office prior to July 1, 1845, was $254,657 79; and I then expressed the opinion, that although the efforts to collect would be continued, it was not probable they would prove successful to any considerable amount. The statements of the collections from this source not having as yet been completed in detail, I can only now say, that $15,962 63 has been realized from these balances by suit alone within the year; and $1,068 20 since the close of the year. During the last term of the Supreme Court, two cases were decided in favor of the department, in one of which about five thousand dollars will certainly be collected within the next six months, and in the other about twenty-five thousand dollars, at a period somewhat later.

The balances due to late postmasters for the past four years, arising from changes in the rate of compensation, from recasting their accounts, under the act of May 17, 1848, and otherwise, as the accounts appear upon the books or have been adjusted, amount to		$61,270 41
Of this sum there has been paid within the year	$17,368 39	
Disposed of by formal entries	197 58	
		17,565 97
Leaving awaiting sufficient proof for their proper adjustment and payment.		43,704 44
The balances due from late contractors, arising from over-collection or payment—from damages accruing and charged upon failures, &c.—amounted to		$64,437 59
Of which there has been collected, or otherwise settled		23,488 02
Leaving due at the close of the year		40,949 57

The number of suits pending, or on which the balances due were not collected on July 1, 1848, was 447. In the year ending June 30, 1849, eighty suits were directed to be instituted for balances amounting to $6,111 61; and ninety-six have been closed by the collection of balances amounting to $17,415 03.

The general operations of the office for the year have embraced within their ample field—

The adjustment of the returns of postmasters for the four quarters, numbering in all		66,030
The adjustment of the accounts of contractors		11,032
Miscellaneous accounts		727
The supervision of the proceedings in collection or payment of accounts of late postmasters unsettled to June 30, 1846		673
to June 30, 1847		1,009
to June 30, 1848		2,175
to June 30, 1849		5,674
Late contractors		955

besides those postmasters and contractors whose accounts were prior to July 1, 1845, and cases in suit of the one period or the other. The settlement of postmasters' quarterly returns involved the transmission of 10,222 notices of errors corrected. The settlement of contractors' accounts involved on the one hand the issue of 50,580 orders of collection on postmasters in part, and preliminary payment to said contractors; and on the other, the requisition for, and reception of, 28,004 certificates of service from the terminal offices of the respective mail routes. The correspondence of the office arising out of these and other details of its business has amounted to 71,274 letters and packages sent, and 86,207 received. The whole business of the office of every kind, in its multifarious and diversified functions, has, with great labor and pains-taking, been faithfully and punctually discharged:—summing up in few words its aims and efforts, to wit: to collect with one hand the revenue of the department, and with the other to pay it out in discharge of the obligations you may have contracted for its service. Whilst the results here recited appear to show a remarkable success in the former, the entries upon the books and the general voice of the contractors and other creditors of the department bespeak, I trust, an equal punctuality in the latter line of its exertions.

The valuable clerks in my office, through whose agency these happy results have been achieved, will, I fondly hope, receive the ample share of credit to which they are largely entitled. My predominant sentiment in leaving the office is that of gratitude to them for the services they have rendered, primarily to the government, but secondarily to me. Their number is not greater now than it was in 1841. In the eight years that have intervened, the business of every kind has greatly increased; and, notwithstanding every expedient to lighten and facilitate their labors, it had at the close of the year attained to the full measure of their utmost capacity and exertions. Of course, an immediate augmentation of the force is indispensable. In taking my official leave, I consider it a duty to them and the public to say that they require relief in this particular. The principle of promotion according to merit, is of the greatest importance to the public. The salaries of many, nay most of the clerks, are wholly inadequate. Not to speak of the incessant and cheerless toil required, or of the expenses of living and supporting a family in Washington, the responsibilities of the clerks are much beyond the allowances they receive. The danger of this inequality, if it has not already been realized, is not the less to be apprehended by any enlightened statesman.

With the best wishes for your official and personal happiness, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. G. WASHINGTON, *Auditor*.

Hon. JACOB COLLAMER,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, November 12, 1849.

SIR: A careful compilation from the records of this office enables me to lay before you the table of mail service, for the year ending 30th June, 1849. It is hereto annexed, marked A—1. The following are the principal results which it exhibits:

Length of post routes in the United States - -	167,703 miles.
Amount of annual transportation thereon - -	42,544,069 "
Cost of same for the year ending 30th June, 1849 -	2,428,515 dollars.
Annual cost of route agencies and mail messengers -	61,513 "
Length of the routes connecting this with foreign countries, covered with regular United States mail conveyance - - - -	11,169 miles.
Annual cost of same, chargeable to this department -	255,692 dollars.

The distance from New York to Chagres, and from San Francisco to Panama, is embraced in this statement, but not the cost of that service, as it is provided for by navy contracts and appropriations. Exclusive of these, the length of foreign routes is 4,529 miles.

The foregoing service, *within* the United States, was composed of—

4,861,177	miles of annual transportation, and	$635,740	cost, on railroads.
4,083,976	" " " "	278,650	" by steamboats.
15,025,552	" " " "	736,710	" in coaches.
18,573,364	" " " "	777,415	" by mode of conveyance not specified.

42,544,069 miles of annual transportation: $2,428,515 annual cost.

The comparison which the service of the last contract year holds with that of the preceding is as follows:

It is greater in the length of routes in the United States by	4,495 miles.
It is greater in the annual transportation by - -	1,531,490 miles.
It is greater in the annual cost by - - -	33,812 dollars.
It is greater in the cost of agencies, connected with transportation, by - - - - -	7,450 dollars.
It is greater in the length of foreign routes by -	7,309 miles.
It is greater in the cost of foreign service by - -	155,192 dollars.

The annexed table, marked A—2, will show the number of routes in operation; also, the number of contractors, route agents, local agents and mail messengers, in the employment of the department at the close of the last year.

The mail service of the year is performed, three-fourths of it under old contracts that have been in operation previously, and one-fourth under new contracts. And the same are modified, in the course of the year, by orders enlarging, curtailing, or otherwise altering the service, as the public wants require. In addition to which, there may be new routes created by recent acts of Congress, advertised and let to contract. It is the cost and extent of these arrangements, as they stand at the close of the year, that are placed in the tables, and they exhibit, consequently, not the actual amount paid, but the annual price or rate of pay. Before the tables

are drawn up, a new letting to contract of all the service in one of the four sections takes place, and the new contracts under them are put in operation over a quarter of the Union. It becomes interesting to see how the cost of the service in the section placed under new contracts compares with that which was last performed under the contracts that have just expired. This comparison is an important index to the course of expenditure in the principal branch of the operations of the department. It points out whether it is diminishing or enlarging, and whether the increase of expenditure is in proper proportion to the increase of the service.

The last lettings embrace the New England States, and that of New York. This section is distinguished for the multiplication of its railroads. At these lettings, horse and coach transportation, at low prices, has been, to an unprecedented extent, superseded by conveyance on newly constructed railroads, at much higher rates of compensation; and railroads previously conveying mails have been in some instances raised from lower to higher grades of mail pay, in consequence of the character of their service being changed from the transport of mere local to great through-mails, by reason of their being extended to distant populous regions and connected with other extensive thoroughfares. And the extension of the railroad service has led to the multiplication of route agents to travel with the mails, and mail messengers to convey them from the depots to the offices. The consequence has been an increase of cost in the New England and New York section, for the current year, in a greater ratio than the increase of miles of annual transportation.

The annual transportation in that section, under the expired contracts for the year ending 30th June, 1849, was - -		10,919,174 miles.
As the new contracts stand, on the 30th September, 1849, the annual transportation the current year will be - - - - - -		11,568,825 miles.
Increase 649,651 miles, or about 6 per cent.		
The cost under the expired contracts, for the year which ended on 30th June last, was:		
On contracts - - - -	$501,935 00	
For route agencies and mail messengers -	29,477 00	
		$531,412 00
According to new contracts on the 30th September, 1849, the cost indicated for the year to end 30th June, 1850, will be:		
On contracts - - - -	582,953 00	
Route agencies and mail messengers -	45,440 00	
		628,393 00
Increase of cost $96,981, or 18 per cent.		

The mail contracts in a section that is up for letting, are of two kinds: 1st. Those awarded, under competition, to the lowest bidder; this embraces all horseback and coach transportation. 2d. Those for service on lines of conveyance where transportation is monopolized, as in the case of railroads. These are given at prices within the limitations prescribed by law. It has so happened, that the steamboats carrying the mail in New England and New York hold the monopoly of their respective routes, and have obtained their mail contracts, at the last lettings, as free from competition as the railroads.

The horseback and coach service in New England and New York, being that which was subject to competition, is less in the amount of annual transportation than last year by 71,260 miles. It is a reduction of one per cent. But the cost of that service, which is $29,756 less this year than last, is reduced ten per cent., showing that the contracts subject to competition were disposed of last spring on the most favorable terms to the department. But the railroad and steamboat service in the New England and New York section reverses the comparison and results.

Whilst this service, from its extension, is greater in amount of annual transportation this year than last, by 720,911 miles, being an increase of 23½ per cent., it is higher in cost by 48½ per cent., being an advance of $110,774 over the cost of like service of last year in that section, exclusive of the increase in the cost of agencies of $15,981. The average cost of transporting the mail in New England and New York, on routes subject to competition, is 3 cents, on those not subject to competition 9 cents per mile.

Do these statistics show a disproportionate share of the revenue absorbed by railroad and steamboat service? If so, it is important to observe the tendency of that disproportion to increase, and also its effect in interfering with the claims of less favored communities to the use of the mail, and with the claims of the entire public to the incalculable benefits of cheap postage.

Of the current year which ends with the month of June, 1850, a quarter has transpired. The operations of the department, thus far, indicate the following advances over the expenditures of the last year, for mail transportation:

Greater cost per annum of New England and New York contracts		$96,981 00
New routes, under the new route bill, in the other sections		57,333 00
Increased service and additional agents in the other sections	$48,483 00	
Deduct curtailments ordered	20,400 00	
		28,083 00
		182,397 00

This excess of $182,397 for the present over the last year will be enlarged still further by the natural increase of service, to be ordered through the remaining three quarters of the year.

Also, by the cost of the mail service in California, when the same shall be ascertained. It is understood there will be a third steamship added to the Bremen line, agreeably to contract, at the rate of $75,000 per annum, but not early enough, probably, to require any payment within the current year.

Within the last year, a measure has been consummated that has greatly enlarged the sphere of action and the efficiency of our department, and given, besides, to the use of American citizens the post arrangements of another government, extending in their agency to every part of the globe. I allude to the postal treaty with Great Britain, and the settlement of the details under it. Arrangements of a kindred character had been previously

effected with the German States, in 1847, by the undersigned, as the agent of the Postmaster General. These were as effectual, considering the difference in the relative circumstances of the two countries, in accomplishing a free intercommunication by mail, with or without prepayment of postage. But the effort then made, through the same agency, for a like arrangement with the British post office, was fated to encounter a hostile policy on the part of Great Britain, and did not prevail until after the Postmaster General had waged an active resistance to that policy, under the retaliatory legislation of Congress, and a successful negotiation had harmonized the views of the two governments. The agreement for a mutual interchange of services between the post departments of the two countries, for the reciprocal use and equal advantage of the citizens of both, was at last concluded in December, 1848. The convention of London settled the principles; the details were adjusted by the commissioner representing the British post office and the undersigned, in behalf of this department, in May, 1849.

These, with the official approvals, and the tables and forms, are hereto annexed, marked A—3.

This scheme of co-operation between the two departments enables the citizens of Great Britain and the United States to correspond with each other, through the mail, as directly and as free from all impediment as the inhabitants of different States in our own country; and it yields to the citizens of both nations an equal participation in the facilities of each for mail intercourse with distant provinces and foreign countries. It imposes no additional burdens for this purpose—calls for no more steam packets, nor even requires the continuance of those employed by the United States, but simply combines for the benefit of both what is peculiar to each. In this spirit, it admits Great Britain to the equal use of our land routes connecting the Atlantic ports with her Canadian frontier, and gives the United States like privileges in her lines of mail packets, extending to every shore in the eastern world where American commerce and enterprise are known. In less than two years, since this measure was proposed, the hostile policy that it encountered has given way; a liberal reciprocity has succeeded; just and satisfactory terms have been obtained; and our department has entered upon that enlightened and skilful career which enables it the better to serve American interests at home by becoming also the handmaid to those abroad—not alone, but in sisterhood with the postal institutions of other countries.

But the convention of December 15, 1848, gave no authority to adjust a practicable uniform rate of postage, within a reasonable amount, for the United States and British North American correspondence—that is, letters passing from either of these countries to the other. And the expectation of a concurrence in an informal proposition made to the British postal commissioner in May last, fixing a practical uniform rate, that might be prepaid or not, at the option of the writer, has not been realized. The consent of the Canadian authorities, as well as of the authorities at London, was to be had; and this may have been prevented by the disturbed state of affairs in those provinces.

As I have heretofore stated, greater facilities, at less cost to those concerned, could be secured to the correspondence between the United States and the islands in the West Indies *not* belonging to Great Britain, by proper arrangements with that government. Its commissioner, when

here last spring, had not authority to enter upon the adjustment of them. Without them, this department cannot collect and account for the postage due the other governments. Its mails are avoided, as not competent to perform the duty desired. Private agency is resorted to, at greater cost to the parties. And that agency sends the letters by the very ships that government employs, at large expense, for the conveyance of its mails. An arrangement beyond what the language employed in the treaty warrants, but within its obvious spirit, should be made, viz: New York and Mobile, on our part, and Kingston, in Jamaica, on the part of Great Britain, should be made offices of exchange for the West India mails, with an engagement on the part of the British and United States departments each to collect and account for the other's postage—not only the direct postage between the United States and the British West India islands, but the transit postage to the other islands also. And to enable the American mail lines now in operation from New York and Charleston to Havana to perform their due share of this service, and earn for our department the revenue arising from it, the concurrence of Spain should be invited to the arrangement, in order to obtain the right of forwarding the correspondence beyond Cuba through the English or American consul.

It would add to the benefits and the revenue of the expensive line of mail service between New York and Panama, if postal agreements were effected with the New Grenadian and Chilian governments to enable the direct mailing of letters through to Valparaiso and back—the whole distance, except across the isthmus, being covered by steam transportation.

The carrying out of the foregoing suggestions will involve no additional cost, but will add materially to the revenues of the department, and eminently promote the convenience and interests of our citizens in their transactions with other parts of the world.

Before closing this statement of our foreign mails requiring new or improved arrangements, I will advert to those with France. The postal treaty with England contemplates another convention, into which France is to be invited. The object is the reduction of the English and French postage, in conjunction with the introduction of a combined rate, closed mails, and optional prepayment on the American and French correspondence which passes through England. That postage, as fixed in the English and French treaties, is equal to twenty-two cents on each single letter, in addition to the twenty-four cents for United States and British postage, and is higher than the transit charge under the treaty to any other neighboring country. Our late minister at London had taken active preliminary steps in his negotiations with the authorities at Paris, and obtained their consent to reduce their share to five cents per letter, if the British department would abate theirs to six cents. In that position the matter stands, the consent of Great Britain not being yet given. Much desire is expressed by a portion of our citizens for a reduction of this onerous charge, and the privilege of paying the entire postage in this country.

The foreign mail arrangement is not the only new and prominent feature added to our postal system within the past year. On the shores of the Pacific ocean, 1,700 miles beyond our area of post routes, by the most direct course explored, and 5,990 miles by the actual route of mail conveyance from our principal port of debarkation, has sprung into existence a branch of our establishment, with characteristics and developments

peculiarly its own. Its supply of mail has been made exclusively by naval steamships, performing monthly voyages. Its rates of postage are forty cents a single letter on correspondence with the mother country, and twelve and a half cents from place to place within its own region. Its chief officer combines in his own hands the contract-making, the appointing and removing power, besides that of inspecting service, settling accounts, collecting revenues, and making disbursements—subject, however, to the supervision and sanction of the department at Washington. The first mails despatched to it, which left New York on the 2d October, 1848, circumnavigated Cape Horn, and travelled a distance of 19,000 miles. The subsequent ones crossed the continent at the isthmus of Panama. The California mails from New York alone average per month over 10,000 letters and 12,000 newspapers, with an increasing tendency, so that, in October last, they numbered 13,362 letters and 15,571 newspapers. The return mails to New York fall but little short of this average number of letters, amounting to 12,000 in the last month. The number of newspapers in the return mail is about 2,300 monthly. Besides those from New York, separate mails are despatched to San Francisco from Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans.

In addition to the offices of San Francisco and Monterey, established by your predecessor, it appears by the agent's last report, that northeast of San Francisco, on the straits of Carquinos, he has established Benicia, and northwest of that Sonoma, in a valley on the northern side of Pablo bay. Further to the north, on the Sacramento, at the mouth of Feather river, he has created the office of Vernon; and south of that, at the confluence of the American river, Sacramento city; establishing east of that Culloma, upon a site up the valley of the American river. East of San Francisco, and a short distance east of the San Joachim, he has opened an office at Stockton, and another a few miles south of the southern extremity of San Francisco bay, at San José; and was about to repair south to Santa Barbara and San Diego, on the coast, and Los Angelos, in the interior, to establish post offices at those places. He has advertised for proposals to carry the mails once a week on eight different routes to supply the places above named, tendering contracts for one year from the 1st October; and he conjectures the service will cost from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Where prices are carried so extravagantly beyond all standards that elsewhere prevail, much difficulty must be experienced in regard to the ordinary items of post office disbursements, as the law has subjected them to specific limitations. At Sacramento city, allowance at the rate of $3,000 a year is demanded for the hire of a single clerk; when the commissions on the postages collected (which is the only fund out of which this and all the expenses of the office can be paid) falls much short, probably, of the half of that sum. The rent of an office-room at San Francisco, quite inadequate, was, at the commencement, at the rate of $1,500 a year. The office was changed to other quarters—at what cost does not appear; but the agent states in an official communication, that suitable apartments for the post office and the agency would command an annual rent of $12,000.

It may well be apprehended that the mail expenditures in California will exceed the post office revenues, though the agent is instructed to restrict them to the net proceeds of the offices; and it is apparent that the action of Congress in modifying the existing laws in their application to

the California service, will be necessary to enable the accounts of the postmasters to be settled. The retention of letters remaining on hand in the California post offices for a longer period than the time now fixed by the act of 1825, before returned to the dead letter office, should be authorized, otherwise many emigrants, detained on the overland route, will sustain great disappointments in being deprived of their expected correspondence.

In a territory recently denominated Deseret is a post office, at Salt lake, supplied with the mail from the western borders of Iowa, a distance of about 1,030 miles, the expense of which is defrayed out of the proceeds of said office; and in the territory of Oregon, besides the post offices of Astoria and Oregon city, established in 1847, Portland and Salem have been recently created by the special agent for that region; but it does not appear that any stated means of supplying them with the mail have been provided by him.

With a reference to the annexed tables, marked A—4, 5, and 6, specifying the steamboat and railroad service within the United States, and the mail transportation abroad, which are in operation for the current year, I close the annual exhibit it devolves on me as the officer in charge of the business of mail arrangements to present.

It would be beyond my province to say more, but for the request with which you have honored me, to express in this report my opinion upon the question of providing more clerks for the business of the General Post Office. Where a new duty has been created, or the old duty has proved too onerous for the force already employed, a legitimate occasion is presented for providing additional clerks. Long since the assignment of the present number of clerks to the office in charge of the undersigned, the contract bureau, the area for mail arrangements has been largely extended by the annexation of Texas, the opening of the new Territory of Minnesota, and the occupation of California and Oregon; and its correspondence is much increased by the business of foreign mails. In reference to these matters, it would be proper to appoint two new clerks—one to possess the ability for general business and correspondence, and the other to be qualified for a record clerk. I might, in respect to the original duties of the office existing when the present force was provided, speak of their great increase since, as indicated by the fact that the annual transportation of the mails within the United States, for which this office has to provide the arrangements, has swelled from 32,597,006 miles to 42,544,069 miles. But as no more than the addition of what is now indispensably necessary is contemplated, as I suppose, I will limit the specification for the contract office to the two clerks above named, though a greater number would enable its duties to be performed with more ease and despatch.

The foreign mail service has cast a new duty on the dead letter office. Not the valuable letters only, but every unpaid letter coming to us through the British and German mails that is sent to the dead letter office, must be returned with a claim for credit of the foreign share of the postage charged against our department, otherwise a loss is sustained. Two new clerks familiar with the continental languages of Europe, at least the French and German, should be provided for this duty, and probably one or two openers.

But the demand for more clerks is greater in the inspection office, where the want of a requisite force must be most apparent to the Postmaster

General, under whose chief clerk those duties are retained, instead of being assigned to either of the Assistant Postmaster Generals. It is the function of that office to see that the arrangements made in the contract bureau are faithfully performed, and to detect depredations in the mails—having, for that purpose, special agents in the different sections of the Union. And in that office the Postmaster General exercises his semi-judicial authority of suspending and deducting pay and imposing penalties. I am satisfied that, at any time within several years past, the clerks in that office have been too few, by the number of two, to perform the duties contemplated by the act of 1836; and I am convinced that, in view of the present state of things, at least five additional clerks, nearly double the present force, will be needed in that office.

The failures of mail contractors constitute, probably, but a minor portion of the derangements most complained of at this time. The cases that create the most disappointment and vexation are when the mail conveyance arrives in time, and all connexions have been duly made, but the expected letter or newspaper, or the entire mail, is missing—having been mailed to another office, or bagged to the wrong route, or distributed to a different section of the country. The increase of clerks may assist in checking these irregularities; but measures should be taken for their entire prevention. And if we will consent to learn from the experience of older nations, we will see the remedy pointed out in the successful example of the most enlightened of them: the evil lies in our system of business at the post offices.

The immense and intricate business of intercommunication between 17,000 post-offices is carried on in the processes of mailing, bagging, distributing, &c., through the judgment and action of the postmasters and clerks employed. Considering the vast field of operations, the thousands of persons engaged, how different in their judgment, skill, and attention, and how many, from time to time, are flung into the work without knowledge or experience of its details, numerous must be the mistakes and irregularities, even where they bear but a small proportion to the whole duties performed. In reference to such a mass of agents, and of minute labors, what is wanted is, a plan that will leave the least possible amount of the duties to the exercise of individual discretion, and will carry the labor forward to completion through successive stages, and in such subdivisions as will not retard the work, nor overtask those employed at the time; in short, a machinery of arrangements, necessarily complicated where there is so much detail, but working out simple and uniform results. This being substituted to a large extent for individual discretion, it removes the liability to mistakes and produces despatch and regularity. Arrangements of this character our system never possessed. To adopt them would require a re-arrangement of duties at the General Post Office, a classification of the post offices, their adjustment throughout the whole Union into corresponding circles or connexions, the designation of the forwarding offices for each circle, with numerous regulations different from the present, reaching to every item of service performed by a postmaster, or his clerk.

This would amount to a radical change, and could not be undertaken without the action of Congress and further provisions by law. In a communication to your predecessor, which he laid before Congress at its last session, I presented this subject much more at large than it would be ap-

propriate to do in this report; but I shall be happy to make any further exposition that may be desired. The benefits to flow from this reform it is difficult to estimate, when we consider the vast interests now and for the future involved in the regularity of the mails, and the important improvements to follow in its train. This is simply saying that we owe it to ourselves to effect the accomplishment of this and kindred measures. We owe it, also, to the progress of improvement and the civilization of the day, to give to the postal institutions in our own country as high a character, at least for skill and beneficence, as they possess in any other.

Respectfully submitted:

S. R. HOBBIE,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Hon. JACOB COLLAMER,
Postmaster General.

*Table of mail service for the year ending June 30, 1849, as exhibited by the state of the arrangements at the close of the year.**

States.	Length of route.	Annual transportation and rate of cost.								Total annual transportation.	Total annual rate of cost.
		Mode not specified.		In coach.		In steamboat.		By railroad.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.	Miles.	Dollars.
Maine	4,284	3,410	27,138	780	9,175	.....	.....	94	6,823	1,255,835	43,136
New Hampshire	2,213	1,119	6,215	962	10,242	.....	.....	132	10,504	744,048	26,961
Vermont	2,519	1,422	9,767	1,027	16,681	70	†195	.....	.....	764,427	26,643
Massachusetts	3,241	840	12,774	1,443	22,097	108	2,888	850	72,654	2,003,264	110,413
Rhode Island	434	240	2,927	146	1,721	.....	.....	48	4,850	172,640	9,498
Connecticut	1,780	1,160	16,465	374	8,097	.....	.....	246	22,193	780,473	46,754
New York	13,548	7,976	72,440	3,567	56,907	1,104	42,311	901	66,872	5,198,487	238,530
New Jersey	2,172	901	6,320	1,033	12,688	28	300	210	37,422	902,392	56,730
Pennsylvania	10,744	6,517	36,484	3,882	61,886	.....	.....	345	39,035	3,113,224	137,405
Delaware	482	272	2,751	210	5,856	.....	.....	.....	‡.....	165,672	8,607
Maryland	2,271	1,279	12,064	576	25,026	.....	.....	416	94,612	976,248	131,702
Virginia	11,634	8,917	57,697	1,907	32,828	514	24,504	296	51,107	2,501,518	166,136
North Carolina	7,798	5,733	32,957	1,536	32,988	282	39,500	247	46,700	1,641,680	152,145
South Carolina	5,349	3,551	31,396	671	17,486	880	18,160	247	41,862	1,136,460	108,904
Georgia	6,523	4,966	39,453	594	14,750	358	7,500	605	76,017	1,522,454	137,720
Florida	1,876	1,204	13,508	392	8,552	280	4,100	.....	.....	308,360	26,160
Ohio	12,042	7,390	38,161	3,548	74,740	824	19,798	280	19,730	3,419,606	152,429
Michigan	4,419	3,084	15,008	867	11,226	124	5,000	344	23,188	1,067,875	54,422
Indiana	6,964	5,851	32,508	1,026	20,772	.....	.....	87	3,729	1,361,532	57,009
Illinois	8,970	5,787	31,341	3,183	75,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,249,624	107,046
Wisconsin	3,823	3,242	16,039	581	5,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	567,920	21,767
Iowa	3,254	2,808	9,769	446	4,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	383,952	14,680
Missouri	9,163	6,378	27,442	1,329	21,249	1,456	§7,800	.....	.....	1,747,772	56,491
Kentucky	8,535	5,677	35,433	1,091	30,097	1,767	‖34,842	.....	.....	2,464,290	100,372
Tennessee	7,126	5,285	22,811	1,841	39,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,409,844	62,518
Alabama	7,107	5,541	44,640	1,204	52,730	259	¶36,272	103	13,843	1,704,212	147,485
Mississippi	4,747	3,933	34,148	693	28,841	75	1,975	46	4,600	980,944	69,564

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Arkansas	5,463	4,720	26,858	465	15,745	278	8,777	.....	.....	783,628	51,380
Louisiana	3,888	2,556	28,844	137	2,930	1,195	23,478	.....	.....	573,696	55,252
Texas	5,334	4,527	34,057	727	15,349	80	1,250	.....	.....	641,992	50,656
	167,703	116,286	777,415	36,238	736,710	9,682	278,650	5,497	635,740	42,544,069	2,428,515
Route agents and mail messengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,513
Foreign mails	11,109	.....	5,692	.....	.....	.....	250,000	.....	.....	.....	255,692
	178,812	116,286	783,107	36,238	736,710	9,682	528,650	5,497	635,740	42,544,069	2,745,720

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* The entire service and pay are set down to the State under which it is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.

‖ This is for express service; the regular steamboat service on Lake Champlain being performed by a New York route.

‡ The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia railroad is under a Maryland number.

§ This embraces the steamboat service from St. Louis to New Orleans.

‖ This embraces the steamboat service from Louisville to Cincinnati, and from Louisville to New Orleans.

¶ This includes the route from Mobile to New Orleans.

S. R. HOBBIE,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

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A—2.

Number of routes, mail contractors, route agents, local agents, and mail messengers in the several sections on June 30, 1849.

Sections.	Routes.	Contractors.	Route agents.	Local agents.	Mail messengers.
New England - -	664	591	22	–	42
New York - -	635	595	13	1	58
Middle - -	976	748	11	1	56
Southern - -	815	711	13	–	23
Northwestern - -	904	754	2	4	13
Southwestern - -	949	791	–	20	19
Total - -	4,943	4,190	61	26	211

S. R. HOBBIE,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

A—3.

We, Ulic John, marquis and earl of Clanricarde, &c., &c., &c., her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster General, in virtue of the power which has been intrusted to us, do declare that we have authorized, and we do authorize and appoint, by these presents, Henry Bourne, esquire, one of the presidents of the Inland Department of the General Post Office, London, to draw up, arrange, conclude, and sign, on behalf of the General Post Office of the United Kingdom, with an officer furnished with full powers to act on behalf of the General Post Office of the United States, such additional articles to the convention between her Majesty and the United States of America, for the improvement of the communication by post between their respective territories, signed at London, December 15, 1848, as are requisite for determining the forms in which the accounts between the respective post offices, for the transmission and conveyance of letters, are to be made out, the time and mode in which payment shall be made by either post office to the other, together with all other measures of detail arising out of the stipulations of the said convention, in accordance with the provisions of article XXI of the convention, which declares that such matters shall be settled between the British Post Office and the Post Office of the United States. The whole to be conformably to the particular instuctions which we have given to the said Henry Bourne, and subject to our approbation.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents, which we have sealed with our seal of office.

Done in London, the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

[L. S.] CLANRICARDE.

Her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster General having commissioned Henry Bourne, esq., one of the presidents of the Inland Deparment of the General Post Office, London, to arrange and execute with such officer as shall be appointed to represent the Post Office Department of the United States, the additional articles contemplated and authorized by the 21st article of the postal convention between her Britannic Majesty's government and the government of the United States, which was signed at London on the 15th day of December, 1848, I hereby appoint and commission Selah R. Hobbie, esq., First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, to prepare, draw up, conclude and sign, with said Henry Bourne, esq., such additional articles as said 21st article of the postal convention aforesaid authorizes, and as shall be found necessary and expedient to bring the provisions of said postal treaty into full and perfect operation, hereby conferring upon him complete and ample powers for the purpose above declared; such additional articles, however, to be subject to ratification by the Postmaster General of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Post Office Department of the United States, this 27th day of February, 1849, at the General Post Office, in the city of Washington. [L. S.]

C. JOHNSON,
Postmaster General of the United States.

Articles agreed upon between the Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post Office of the United States of America for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848.

In pursuance of article 21 of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, which leaves to the two post offices the regulation, as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the said convention, of the form in which the accounts for the transmission of correspondence are to be made up, as well as of all other matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:

CHAPTER I.—*Regulations between the respective offices of exchange.*

ART. 1. The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the United Kingdom and the United States:

There shall be an exchange of mails between the following offices:

1. Between London and Boston, by way of Liverpool and Boston direct, and also by way of Liverpool and New York.

2. Between London and New York, by way of Liverpool and New York direct, and also by way of Liverpool and Boston.

3. Between Liverpool and Boston direct, and also by way of New York.

4. Between Liverpool and New York direct, and also by way of Boston.

5. Between London and New York, by way of Southampton.

6. Between Southampton and New York direct.

Art. 2. When the packets are despatched from Liverpool to Boston direct, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool to the office of Boston shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United States, (with the exception of New York,) and for countries in transit through the United States.

The mails for New York shall comprise all the correspondence for that city.

Art. 3. When the packets are despatched from Liverpool to New York direct, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool to the office of New York shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United States, (with the exception of Boston,) and for countries in transit through the United States.

The mails for Boston shall comprise all the correspondence for that city.

Art. 4. Reciprocally, when the packets are despatched from Boston or from New York to Liverpool, the mails forwarded from the offices of Boston and New York to the office of Liverpool shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of the city of London and its suburbs.

The mails for London shall comprise all the correspondence for that city and its suburbs, and for countries in transit through the United Kingdom.

Art. 5. When the packets are despatched from Southampton to New York, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Southampton shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United States, and for countries in transit through the United States.

Art. 6. When the packets are despatched from New York to Southampton, the mails forwarded from the office of New York to the office of London shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom, (with the exception of Southampton,) and for foreign countries, (France and countries on the continent of Europe addressed via Southampton and Havre excepted,) and for British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom.

The mails for Southampton shall comprise all the correspondence for that town, and for France and far countries on the continent of Europe specially addressed via Southampton and Havre.

Art. 7. If, hereafter, it should be deemed necessary to make a direct exchange of mails between other offices than those mentioned in article 1 of the present articles, other offices of exchange may be established by mutual agreement between the two offices.

Chapter II.—*Regulations respecting the exchange of correspondence, progressive rates of postage, &c.*

Art. 8. The respective offices shall mutually account to each other for the portion of the postage of the correspondence exchanged between them which is due to each, both for that of the letters not prepaid, and also for that of the letters which are prepaid.

On all prepaid letters sent from one office of exchange to another, there shall be distinctly marked, in *red* ink, in the upper right-hand corner of each letter, the amount due to the country to which sent; and, in like manner, on all unpaid letters, there shall be marked, in *black* ink, the amount due to the country from which forwarded.

When either country is entitled to the packet or sea rate of postage, in addition to its inland, the two rates shall be combined and marked in one sum on each letter.

ART. 9. With respect to letters above the weight of a single letter, which is fixed at half an ounce in either country, the respective offices, in accounting to each other, shall employ the following scale of progression:

For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one single rate.

Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates.

Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates.

Above two ounces, but not exceeding three ounces, six rates.

Above three ounces, but not exceeding four ounces, eight rates.

And so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

ART. 10. The correspondence, of every description, which may be forwarded from one office to another, shall be enclosed in sealed or locked bags; and each class of correspondence shall be tied up separately, and distinguished by a label showing under what article in the letter bill such correspondence is comprised.

ART. 11. When closed mails are forwarded under the stipulations contained in articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the convention of December 15, 1848, from the United Kingdom through the United States, or from the United States through the United Kingdom, the office which despatches the mails shall insert the net weight of the letters and the number of newspapers contained in such mails in the letter bill, in the table prepared for that purpose; and, in like manner, when closed mails are received in the United Kingdom through the United States, or in the United States through the United Kingdom, the office which receives the mails shall insert the net weight of the letters and the number of newspapers contained in such mails in the acknowledgment of receipt, which is to be returned by the next post.

ART. 12. When closed mails are forwarded from one part of the United States to another part through the territory of British North America, or from one part of British North America to another part through the territory of the United States, the office which despatches the mails shall send a letter bill, in which shall be entered the net weight of the letters and the number of newspapers contained in such mails. The letter bill shall be addressed to the post office of the country through which the mail is forwarded, and shall be according to the form A, annexed to the present articles.

ART. 13. Letters originating in the United States and addressed to the foreign countries and British colonies and possessions contained in table B, (see statement 3, appended,) and letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the foreign countries and United States possessions contained in table C, annexed to the present articles, (see statement 3, appended;) and, *vice versa*, letters originating in such foreign countries, British colonies and possessions, and United States possessions,

and addressed to the United Kingdom or the United States, shall be delivered by one office to the other free of all postage, whether packet or inland.

Art. 14. With respect to letters passing through either country, which cannot be forwarded unless the postage be paid in advance, the office of the United States shall pay to the British office the rates of British and foreign postage set against the names of the respective foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in table D, annexed to the present articles, (see statement 4, appended;) and, in like manner, the British office shall pay to the office of the United States the rates of United States postage set against the names of the respective foreign countries and United States possessions and territories in table E, annexed to the present articles, (see statement 5, appended.)

Chapter III.—*Letter Bills, Acknowledgments of Receipt, Accounts, &c.*

Art. 15. Every mail passing between the respective offices of exchange in the United Kingdom and the United States shall be accompanied by a letter bill, specifying the amount of postage due to each office on each class of correspondence. The office to which the mail is addressed shall return by the next post an acknowledgment of receipt to the office from which it was transmitted. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be made according to the forms F and G, agreed upon and annexed to the present articles.

Art. 16. If it should happen at the usual period for making up the mails there should not be any letter, or other correspondence, from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill shall, nevertheless, be forwarded to the corresponding office.

Art. 17. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt, indicating the correct amount of postage due to each office, shall serve as vouchers to the quarterly accounts. If, in checking the mails transmitted to the respective offices of exchange, the amount of postage of any of the articles shall be found to differ from that entered on the letter bill by the despatching office, such articles shall be checked by two officers, and the corrected amount, which is entered by them on the verification side of the letter bill, shall be accepted as the true amount.

Art. 18. Accounts showing the results of the mutual transmission of correspondence between the United Kingdom and the United States shall be made out at the end of every quarter by the General Post Office in London, and, having been examined, compared, and settled by the General Post Office in Washington, the balance shall be paid without delay by that office which shall be found indebted to the other. The quarterly accounts shall be made out according to the forms H and I, annexed to the present articles.

Chapter IV.—*Dead, Mis-sent, and Returned Letters.*

Art. 19. Dead letters, newspapers, &c., which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned after the expiration of every month, or otherwise, as the regulations of each office will admit. Such of those letters, &c., as shall have been charged in the account shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged

by the sending office, and shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the office to which they were transmitted. The forms (K and L) to be used in claiming the return of postage, and to accompany such dead letters, newspapers, &c., are annexed to the present articles.

ART. 20. With respect to dead letters, &c., which may have been received in closed mails, or which cannot be produced by the office which has to claim the amount, they shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged upon such dead letters, &c., in the accounts of the respective offices, on a declaration or on lists vouching for the amount of postage demanded, signed by the inspector of the dead letter office, or other officer duly authorized for that purpose.

ART. 21. Letters misdirected or mis-sent, or which may require the pre-payment of the postage, shall be reciprocally returned without delay through the respective offices of exchange, and credit taken in the letter bill for the amount of postage originally charged upon them. Redirected letters, or letters addressed to persons who have changed their residences, shall be mutually returned by the first post, charged with the rates of postage which would have been paid by the parties to whom they are addressed.

ART. 22. Letters sent for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they are addressed, (the postage on which either office may think proper to return,) even though they may have been opened, are to be included and admitted with the dead letters.

ART. 23. Whereas, by article 13 of the convention of December 15, 1848, it is stipulated that letters posted in the United States, addressed to the British North American provinces, or *vice versa*, shall be charged according to the rates of postage which are now or which shall hereafter be in operation in the United States and in the British North American provinces for inland letters; and whereas, by article 14 of the said convention, it is further stipulated that the rates of postage fixed by the preceding article shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional, both in the United States and in the British North American provinces, and that it shall not be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and as, owing to the various rates of postage now in operation in the two countries, which are governed by the distance that letters have to be conveyed in each, depending upon the point of intercommunication where the correspondence passes from one country to the other, it will not be possible to determine by previous regulations the true combined rates to which letters will be liable; and as, therefore, it will not be practicable to prescribe such forms and settle such details as will carry the said articles into due effect, it is agreed that further efforts for the adjustment of such forms and details for carrying into operation articles 13 and 14 of the convention of December 15, 1848, shall be postponed until such alterations be made in the rates of postage as will allow of the provisions of the said articles being effectually carried out according to the true intent and meaning of the same.

ART. 24. The present articles, so far as they are not already in force, shall come into operation on the first day of July next.

Done in duplicate, in the city of Washington, the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

S. R. HOBBIE.
H. BOURNE.

Approved: J. COLLAMER.

General Post Office,
London, May 31, 1849.

Having examined and considered the twenty-four additional articles for carrying into execution the postal convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which were agreed upon and signed on the 14th May instant, by Selah R. Hobbie, esq., on behalf of the Post Office Department of the United States, and Henry Bourne, esq., on behalf of this department, the same are by me hereby ratified.

In witness whereof, I have caused my seal of office to be hereto affix-
[L. S.] ed, this day and year first above written.

CLANRICARDE,
Postmaster General.

A.

Letter bill for closed mails.

POST OFFICE, ————,
——— *day of* ———, 18—.

[Particulars of closed mails forwarded herewith.]

Destination.	Number of boxes or bags.	Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
Total.....			

——— ———, *Postmaster.*

To the Postmaster of ———.

NOTE.—This letter bill is to be used when closed mails are sent from one part of the United States to another part through the territory of British North America; or from one part of British North America to another part through the territory of the United States.

B.

List of foreign countries and British colonies and possessions to or from which letters passing in transit through the United Kingdom must be mutually delivered by one office to the other free from all postage, whether packet or inland.

Alexandria, city of, via Marseilles.
Algeria.
Austria, and the Austrian States.
Baden.
Bavaria.
Belgium.
Bremen, free city of.
Brunswick.
Beyrout, city of, via Marseilles.
Dardanelles, the, via Marseilles.
Denmark.
France.
German States.
Gibraltar.
Greece, via Marseilles.
Hamburgh and Cuxhaven.
Hanover.
Holland.
Hong Kong, (China) island of.
Ionian islands.
Lubec, free city of.
Malta, island of.
Mecklenburgh Schwerin.
Mecklenburgh Strelitz.
Moldavia.
Naples, kingdom of, via Marseilles.
Norway.
Oldenburgh.
Poland.
Prussia.
Roman, or Papal States.
Russia.
Saxony.
Scutari, Smyrna, } Cities of, via Marseilles.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Turkey in Europe.
Tuscany, via Marseilles.
Venetian States.
Wallachia.
Wurtemburgh.
West Indies, &c., British, viz:
Antigua, Barbadoes,
Bahamas, Berbice,
Cariacou, Demerara,
Dominica, Essequibo,
Grenada, Honduras,
Jamaica, Montserrat,
Nevis, St. Kitts,
St. Lucia, St. Vincent,
Tobago, Tortola,
Trinidad.

C.

List of foreign countries and American possessions to or from which letters passing in transit through the United States must be mutually delivered by one office to the other free from all postage, whether packet or inland.

[Nil.]

D.

List of foreign countries and British colonies and possessions, with the rates of postage on letters to or from the United States of America when conveyed via the United Kingdom; which rates are to be paid by the Post Office of the United States to the British Post Office.

Names of countries, &c.	Rate per single letter, when conveyed between Great Britain and the United States.				Routes, ports of arrival in, or departure from, the United Kingdom.
	By British packet.		By United States packet.		
	Not exceeding half an ounce.				
	s. *d.*	*Cents.*	*s.* *d.*	*Cents.*	
Aden, Asia	1 8	40	1 0	24	Southampton.
Australia	2 0	48	1 4	32	Southampton and India.
Australia, by private ship	1 4	32	0 8	16	Various.
Azores, islands	2 5	58	1 9	42	Southampton and Lisbon.
Bourbon, island of	2 0	48	1 4	32	Southampton and India.
Borneo.....do					
Brazils					
Buenos Ayres	3 5	82	2 9	66	Falmouth.
Canary islands	3 3	78	2 7	62	Do.
Cape de Verd islands	2 6	60	1 10	44	Do.
Ceylon, island of	2 6	60	1 10	44	Uncertain.
China	1 8	40	1 0	24	Southampton.
Egypt	1 8	40	1 0	24	Do.
Greece	2 2	52	1 6	36	Do.
Heligoland, island of					
Indies, East	1 2	28	0 6	12	London.
Java	1 8	40	1 0	24	Southampton.
Labuan	2 0	48	1 4	32	Southampton and India.
Lucca					
Modena					
Madeira, island of	1 1	26	0 5	10	Via France.
	2 6	60	1 10	44	Southampton.

Mauritius	1 8	40	1 0	24	Southampton and India.
Moluccas	2 0	48	1 4	32	Do do.
Monte Video	3 3	78	2 7	62	Falmouth.
New Grenada	1 8	40	1 0	24	Southampton.
New South Wales	2 0	48	1 4	32	Southampton and India.
New South Wales, by private ship	1 4	32	0 8	16	Various.
New Zealand	2 0	48	1 4	32	Southampton and India.
New Zealand, by private ship	1 4	32	0 8	16	Various.
Parma and Placentia	1 1	26	0 5	10	Via France.
Philippine islands	1 8	40	1 0	24	Southampton.
Portugal	2 5	58	1 9	42	Do.
Sierra Leone	1 8	40	1 0	24	Uncertain.
Spain	2 10	68	2 2	52	Southampton.
Sumatra, island of	2 0	48	1 4	32	Southampton and India.
Syria	2 2	52	1 6	36	Southampton.
Van Dieman's Land	2 0	48	1 4	32	Southampton and India.
Venezuela	1 8	40	1 0	24	Southampton.
West Indies, foreign, viz:					
Cuba	2 11	70	2 3	54	Do.
Guadaloupe, Hayti, Martinique, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, St. Thomas	2 1	50	1 5	34	Do.
Any British colony or foreign country, when conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by private ships	1 4	32	0 8	16	Various.

D—Continued.

Names of countries, &c.		Rate per single letter, when conveyed between Great Britain and the United States.				Routes, ports of arrival in, or departure from, the United Kingdom.
		By British packet.		By United States packet.		
		Under a fourth of an ounce.				
Aden, Asia East Indies Ceylon, island of China Hong Kong, island of Mauritius Philippine islands	British Foreign	*s. d.* 2 1 0 5	*Cents.* 50 10	*s. d.* 1 5 0 5	*Cents.* 34 10	By closed mail via Marseilles.
Total		2 6	60	1 10	44	
Australia New Zealand Van Diemen's Land Bourbon, Borneo Java, Labuan Moluccas, Sumatra Or any other place in the Indian Archipelago	British Foreign	2 5 0 5	58 10	1 9 0 5	42 10	Do do.
Total		2 10	68	2 2	52	
Egypt Syria	British Foreign	1 11 0 5	46 10	1 3 0 5	30 10	Do do.
Total		2 4	56	1 8	40	

Egypt Sypia Sicily, island of Tunis, Africa	British Foreign	1 1 0 10	26 20	0 5 0 10	10 20	By French packet via Marseilles,
Total		1 11	46	1 3	30	
Sardinia Spain	British Foreign	1 1 0 5	26 10	0 5 0 5	10 10	Via France.
Total		1 6	36	0 10	20	

NOTE.—The *foreign* portion of the above rates is to be charged according to the following scale, viz: Weighing under one-fourth of an ounce, one rate; weighing one-fourth of an ounce and under half an ounce, two rates; weighing half an ounce and under three-fourths of an ounce, three rates; weighing three-fourths of an ounce and under one ounce, four rates; weighing one ounce and under one and one-fourth ounce, five rates; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter of an ounce.

E.

List of foreign countries and United States possessions and territories which, by the laws of the United States, are beyond the limit of their established post routes, with the rates of postage on letters to and from the United Kingdom when conveyed via the United States; which rates are to be paid by the Post Office of the United Kingdom to the Post Office of the United States.

Names of countries, &c.	Rate per single letter when conveyed between the U. States and Great Britain.		Routes, ports of arrival in, or departure from, the United States.
	By United States packet.	By British packet.	
	Not exceeding half an ounce.		
	Cents.	*Cents.*	
Canada	26	10	By the general mail.
New Brunswick			
Havana	28½	12½	By U. States packet from Charleston.
California	56	40	
Oregon			
Panama	46	30	By U. States packet from New York.
Chagres	36	20	
Any place in the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico.	21	5	By British packet from New York.
Any place in the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico.	26	10	By British packet from Mobile.

F.

Letter bill for the correspondence between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Mail from ——— *to* ———, *by the* ——— *packet.*

POST OFFICE, ———,

the ——— *of* ———, 184 :

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz:

§ 1. *Unpaid letters, &c., to be placed to the credit of the British office.*

	Statement by the British office.		Verification by the U. S. office.	
	Amount.		Amount.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1. Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at —— cents the single rate.....				
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States.....				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at two cents each.....				
4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States.....				
5. Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom.....				

ORIGIN.	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the U. S. office.	Net w'ht of in ces.	Number of newspapers.

F—Continued.

§ II. *Paid letters, &c., to be placed to the credit of the United States office.*

	Amount.		Amount.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
6. Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States at —— cents the single rate.....				
7. Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States.....				
8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States, at two cents each.....				
9. Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States.....				
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	

§ III. *Letters, newspapers, &c., on which the British postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.*

	Number.
10. Letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States.....	
11. Letters from the United Kingdom for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United States.....	
12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.....	

Registered letters affixed to the present bill, and included in the foregoing articles.

Number.	Whence sent.	To whom addressed.	Place of destination.

——— ———,

Superintending President, or Postmaster.

F—Continued.

Acknowledgment of receipt for the correspondence between the United States and the United Kingdom.

POST OFFICE, ————,
the ——— *of* ————, 184 .

The mail from ——— to ———, by the ——— packet, of the ——— of ———, 184 , has been received, containing the following articles, viz:

§ 1.—*Unpaid letters, &c., to be placed to the credit of the United States office.*

	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
1. Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at ——— cents the single rate.....	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom..				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each.....				
4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters, received from the United Kingdom.....				
5. Closed mails for the British office, in transit through the United States.....				
ORIGIN.			Net weight of letters, in ounces.	Number of newspapers.

F—Continued.

§ II.—*Paid letters, &c., to be placed to the credit of the British office.*

	Amount.	Amount.
	Dollars. | Cents	Dollars. | Cents.
6. Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at ——— cents the single rate.....		
7. Paid letters for foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom.....		
8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each.....		
9. Closed mails from the United States office, in transit through the United Kingdom.....		
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters, in ounces.	Number of newspapers.

§ III.—*Letters, newspapers, &c., on which the United States postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.*

	Number.
10. Letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom.....	
11. Letters from the United States for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom.....	
12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.....	

———— ————,

Postmaster.

G.

Letter bill for the correspondence between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Mail from ——— to ——— by the ——— packet.

POST OFFICE, ————————,
the ——— *of* ———, 184 .

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz:

§ I.—*Unpaid letters, &c., to be placed to the credit of the United States office.*

	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1. Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom at — cents the single rate..				
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom..				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom at 2 cents each.....				
4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom.....				
5. Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States.....				

ORIGIN.	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the British office.	Net weight of letters, in ounces.	Number of newspapers.

G—Continued.

§ II.—*Paid letters, &c., to be placed to the credit of the British office.*

	Amount.	Amount.
	Dollars. | Cents.	Dollars. | Cents.
6. Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom at — cents the single rate..		
7. Paid letters for foreign countries and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom.....		
8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each.....		
9. Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom.....		
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters, in ounces.	Number of newspapers.

§ III.—*Letters, newspapers, &c., on which the United States postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.*

	Number.
10. Letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom.....	
11. Letters from the United States for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom.....	
12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.....	

——— ———,
Postmaster of ———.

G—Continued.

Acknowledgment of receipt for the correspondence between the United Kingdom and the United States.

POST OFFICE, ————
the ——— *of* ————, 184 .

The mail from ——— to ———, by the ——— packet of the ——— of ———, 184 , has been received, containing the following articles, viz:

§ I.—*Unpaid letters, &c., to be placed to the credit of the British office.*

	Statement by the British office.		Verification by the United States office.	
	Amount.		Amount.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1. Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at — cents the single rate.				
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States.....				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 2 cents each.....				
4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States.....				
5 Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom.....				
ORIGIN.				
	The net weight of letters, and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails, are to be entered in the verification column by the United States office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.

G—Continued.

§ II.—*Paid letters, &c., to be placed to the credit of the United States office.*

	Amount.	Amount.
	Dollars. | Cents.	Dollars. | Cents.
6. Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at — cents the single rate....		
7. Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States.....		
8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each.....		
9. Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States.....		
DESTINATION.		
	Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.

§ III.—*Letters, newspapers, &c., on which the British postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.*

	Number.
10. Letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States.....	
11. Letters from the United Kingdom for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United States.....	
12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.....	

————, *Postmaster of*

H.

AN ACCOUNT

BETWEEN

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR

The correspondence exchanged between the two offices.

II.

An account between the General Post Office of the United Kingdom and *and*
exchanged between the offices of

MAILS FROM THE UNITED

To the credit of the office of the United Kingdom.

Date of mails.	Unpaid letters from the United States, at — cents the single rate. (1.)		Unpaid letters from foreign countries and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States. (2.)		Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 2 cents each. (3.)		Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States. (4.)		Closed mails. For the United States office, in transit through the United Kingdom. (5.)						
									Letters.				Newspapers, at 2 cents each.		
184 .	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Weight in ounces.	Cents per ounce.	Dollars.	Cents.	Number.	Dollars.	Cents.

H.

the General Post Office of the United States, for the correspondence during the quarter ended the of 18 .

KINGDOM FOR THE UNITED STATES.

To the credit of the office of the United States

Date of mails.	Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at — cents the single rate. (6.)		Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States. (7.)		Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each. (8.)		Closed mails. From the British office, in transit through the United States. (9.)						
							Letters.				Newspapers, at 2 cents each.		
184 .	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Weight in ounces.	Cents per ounce.	Dollars.	Cents.	Number.	Dollars.	Cents.

To the credit of the office of the United States.

Date of mails.	Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at — cents the single rate.		Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom.		Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each.		Mis-sent, redirected, and returned letters, received from the United Kingdom.		Closed mails.						
									For the British office, in transit through the United States.						
	(1.)		(2.)		(3.)		(4.)		(5.)						
									Letters.				Newspapers, at 2 cents each.		
184 .	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Weight in ounces.	Cents per ounce.	Dollars.	Cents.	Number.	Dollars.	Cents.

Continued.

STATES FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

To the credit of the office of the United Kingdom.

Date of mails.	Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents the single rate.		Paid letters for foreign countries and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom.		Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom at 2 cents each.		*Closed mails.* From the United States office, in transit through the United Kingdom. (9.)						
	(6.)		(7.)		(8.)		Letters.				Newspapers, at 2 cents each.		
184 .	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	Weight in ounces.	Cents per ounce.	Dollars.	Cents.	Number.	Dollars.	Cents.

H—Continued.

Result of the preceding account.

No. of the articles composing the credit of the U. K'm.	Dr.—The office of the United States to the office of the United Kingdom.	Amount. Dollars.	Cts.
	Mails from the United Kingdom.		
1	Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at —— cents the single rate.....		
2	Unpaid letters from foreign countries and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom, for the United States..		
3	Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 2 cents each.....		
4	Missent, redirected, and returned letters, received from the United States.....		
	Closed mails for the United States office, in transit through the United Kingdom, viz:		
5	Letters.....		
	Newspapers.....		
	Mails from the United States.		
6	Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at —— cents the single rate.....		
7	Paid letters for foreign countries and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom.....		
8	Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each.....		
	Closed mails from the United States office, in transit through the United Kingdom, viz:		
9	Letters.....		
	Newspapers.....		

H—Continued.

Result of the preceding account.

No. of the articles composing the credit of the U. S.	Dr.—The office of the United Kingdom to the office of the United States.	Amount. Dollars.	Cts.
	Mails from the United States.		
1	Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at —— cents the single rate		
2	Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom		
3	Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each		
4	Missent, redirected, and returned letters, received from the United Kingdom		
	Closed mails for the British office, in transit through the United States, viz:		
5	Letters		
	Newspapers		
	Mails from the United Kingdom.		
6	Paid letters from the United Kidgdom for the United States, at —— cents the single rate		
7	Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States		
8	Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each		
	Closed mails from the British office, in transit through the United States, viz:		
9	Letters		
	Newspapers		

H—Continued.

Balance of the account for the quarter ended the —— of ——, 18 .

	Dollars.	Cents.
Dr.—The office of the United States to the office of the United Kingdom.....		
Dr.—The office of the United Kingdom to the office of the United States		
Balance in favor of the office of ——		

General Post Office,
London, the —— of ——, 18 .

General account between the post office of the United Kingdom and the post office of the United States, relating to the correspondence between the two offices for the quarter ended the —— of ——, 18—.

Dr.—The office of the United States to the office of the United Kingdom.	Dollars.	Cents.
Recapitulation of the account between—		
London and Boston		
London and New York, via Liverpool		
London and New York, via Southampton		
Liverpool and Boston		
Liverpool and New York		
Southampton and New York		
Dead letters returned to Washington		
Balance of errors in the preceding account		
Balance in favor of the United States		

Dr.—The office of the United Kingdom to the office of the United States.	Dollars.	Cents.
Recapitulation of the account between—		
London and Boston		
London and New York, via Liverpool		
London and New York, via Southampton		
Liverpool and Boston		
Liverpool and New York		
Southampton and New York		
Dead letters returned to London		
Balance of errors in the preceding account		
Balance in favor of the United Kingdom		

—— ——, *Accountant General.*

General Post Office, *London*, —— ——, 18—.

333

[11

K.

Account of dead letters returned to Washington from London, being letters received in the dead letter office during the month of ———, 18—.

Number of the articles in which the correspondence was originally included.	Origin of the correspondence of every description.	Number of letters and newspapers.	Amount due to the office of the United Kingdom.	Observations.
	§ I.—*Unpaid correspondence.*		Dollars. | Cents.	
1.....	Letters from the United States for the United Kingdom.....			
2.....	Letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c, for the United Kingdom.....			
3.....	Newspapers from do., for the United Kingdom.....			
5.....	Closed mails.—Letters received by, —— ounces, at —— per ounce.....			
	§ II.—*Paid correspondence.*			
6 and 7.....	Letters for the United Kingdom and for foreign countries through the United Kingdom.....			
8.....	Newspapers for foreign countries through the United Kingdom.			
	§ III.—*Correspondence free from charge.*			
10 and 11.....	Letters for the United Kingdom and for foreign countries through the United Kingdom.....			
12.....	Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.....			

———— ————, *Inspector.*

General Post Office, *London, the — of* ———, 18—.

L.

Account of dead letters returned to London from Washington, being letters received in the dead letter office during the month of ————, 18—.

Number of the articles in which the correspondence was originally included.	Origin of the correspondence of every description.	Number of letters and newspapers.	Amount due to the office of the U. States.	Observations.
	§ I.—*Unpaid correspondence.*		Dolls. | Cts.	
1	Letters from the United Kingdom for the United States.....			
2	Letters from foreign countries, British colonies, possessions, &c., for the United States.....			
3	Newspapers from ditto for the United States.....			
5	Closed mails.—Letters received by, ——— ounces, at ——— per ounce.....			
	§ II.—*Paid correspondence.*			
6 and 7	Letters for the United States and for foreign countries, and United States possessions, through the United States.....			
8	Newspapers for foreign countries through the United States.....			
	§ III.—*Correspondence free from charge.*			
10 and 11	Letters for the United States and for foreign countries through the United States.....			
12	Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.....			

Post Office Department, *Washington, the —— of ———*, 18—.

———— ————,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 19, 1849.

Whereas the postal convention between her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, signed at London on the 15th of December last, and confirmed by exchange of ratifications on the 26th January, required that all measures of detail arising out of its stipulations should be settled and agreed upon by the Post Office Departments of the two nations in the form of additional articles; and such additional articles, duly prepared and signed by the two officers of the respective departments aforesaid, commissioned for that purpose, having been approved by me on the 14th May last, have now received the further approval of the Postmaster General of the United Kingdom—the publication of the same is hereby directed to be made, as information to those whom it may concern, and as instructions to all postmasters.

J. COLLAMER,
Postmaster General.

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In lieu of the forms and tables, the following notes were published:

TABLES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

The tables to the foregoing, prepared by the commissioners and fully approved, are exact and authentic expositions of the treaty, as adapted to practical operations by the additional articles. The most valuable of the tables for general information will be furnished to the postmasters and officers for whose use they are prepared in the shape of printed blanks; their chief contents are, however, embodied into the following statements, and appended here in lieu of the tables themselves, because, in this form, they can be more generally published, and will be more easily understood by the public:

1. Between any office in the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and any office in Great Britain and Ireland, the entire postage is 24 cents the single letter, which may be prepaid or sent unpaid. Of this amount, the British post office, when it conveys the letter by its own packet and collects the postage, accounts to the United States for 5 cents; when it collects the postage without conveying the letter, it accounts for 21 cents. The United States post office accounts to the British for 3 cents the letter when it carries and collects, and for 19 cents when it collects only. Payment by the party of anything less than the entire postage goes for nothing. The offices of exchange will treat such letters as wholly unpaid.

2. Between the offices of California and Oregon and those of Great Britain and Ireland, the entire postage is 59 cents the single letter, which may be prepaid or sent unpaid, and of which the British share is 3 or 19 cents, depending on the circumstance whether conveyed by the United States or British packet; and the United States share is 56 or 40 cents, depending on the same circumstance.

3. On all correspondence between the United States and the following named countries, the United States postage, and that only, *must* be collected in the United States by prepayment when sent, and on delivery

when received, at the rate of 5 cents the single letter when conveyed by British packet, [unless from or to Oregon or California, then 40 cents,] and 21 cents the single letter when conveyed by United States packet, unless as aforesaid from or to Oregon or California, then 56 cents, to wit:

Alexandria, city of, via Marseilles.
Algeria.
Austria, and the Austrian States.
Baden.
Bavaria.
Belgium.
Bremen, Free City of.
Brunswick.
Beyroot, city of, via Marseilles.
Dardanelles, the, do.
Denmark.
France.
German States.
Gibraltar.
Greece, via Marseilles.
Hamburg and Cuxhaven.
Hanover.
Holland.
Hong-Kong, (China,) isl. of.
Ionian islands.
Lubec, Free City of.
Malta, island of.
Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.
Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.
Moldavia.
Naples, kingdom of, via Marseilles.
Norway.
Oldenburgh.
Poland.
Prussia.
Roman, or Papal States.
Russia.
Saxony.
Scutari, city of, via Marseilles.
Smyrna, do. do.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Turkey in Europe.
Tuscany, via Marseilles.
Venetian States.
Wallachia.
Wurtemburg.
West Indies, &c., British, viz:
Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Berbice, Cariacou, Demerara, Dominica, Essequibo, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad.

This leaves, in those cases, the British and foreign postage to be collected at the other end of the route; but no British inland postage is to be charged in such cases.

[*Mem.*—The foregoing provision does not supersede the pre-existing arrangements for sending correspondence to the German States, and the countries east and south of them, by the American line to Bremen, by which the entire postage to destination on the German correspondence may be prepaid or left unpaid, at the option of the sender.]

4. On all correspondence between the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and the following named countries through the United Kingdom, and by the routes here specified, there *must* be prepaid when sent, and collected when received, the following rates, (of which the United States post office will account to the British for all but five cents the single letter, unless a United States packet conveys it to or from England, and then for all but twenty-one cents:)

	The single letter.
Adén, Asia, via Southampton	45 cents.
Australia, via Southampton and India	53 "
Australia, by private ship	37 "
Azores, islands, via Southampton and Lisbon	63 "
Bourbon and Borneo, islands of, via Southampton and India	53 "
Brazils, via Falmouth	87 "

Buenos Ayres, via Falmouth	83 cents.
Canary islands, do.	65 "
Cape de Verde islands	65 "
Ceylon, island of, via Southampton	45 "
China, do.	45 "
Egypt, Greece, do.	57 "
Heligoland, island of, via London	33 "
Indies, East, via Southampton	45 "
Java and Labuan, via Southampton and India	53 "
Lucca and Modena, via France	31 "
Madeira, island of, via Southampton	65 "
Mauritius, via Southampton and India	45 "
Moluccas, do. do.	53 "
Monte Video, via Falmouth	83 "
New Grenada, via Southampton	45 "
New South Wales, via Southampton and India	53 "
New South Wales, by private ship	37 "
New Zealand, via Southampton and India	53 "
New Zealand, by private ship	37 "
Parma and Placentia, via France	31 "
Philippine Islands, via Southampton	45 "
Portugal, do.	63 "
Sierra Leone	45 "
Spain, via Southampton	73 "
Sumatra, island of, via Southampton and India	53 "
Syria, via Southampton	57 "
Van Dieman's Land, via Southampton and India	53 "
Venezuela, via Southampton	45 "
West Indies, foreign, viz: Cuba, via Southampton	75 "
Guadaloupe, Hayti, Martinique, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, St. Thomas, via Southampton	55 "
Any British colony or foreign country, when conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by private ships	37 "

	For single letters, which must be less than ½ oz. in weight.	Cents.
Aden, Asia East Indies Ceylon, island of China Hong Kong, island of Mauritius Philippine islands By closed mail, via Marseilles.	British and sea	50
	Foreign	10
	American inland	5
	Total	65
Australia New Zealand Van Dieman's Land Bourbon, Borneo Java, Labuan Moluccas, Sumatra Or any other place in the Indian Archipelago By closed mail, via Marseilles.	British and sea	58
	Foreign	10
	American inland	5
	Total	73

Egypt - - - -	British and sea - -	46
Syria - - - -	Foreign - - -	10
By closed mail, via Marseilles.	American inland - -	5
	Total - - -	61
Egypt - - - -	British and sea - -	26
Syria - - - -	Foreign - - -	20
Sicily, island of - - -	American inland - -	5
Tunis, Africa - - -		
By French packet, via Marseilles.	Total - - -	51
Sardinia - - - -	British and sea - -	26
Spain - - - -	Foreign - - -	10
Via France.	American inland - -	5
	Total - - -	41

NOTE.—The *foreign* portion of the above rates is to be charged according to the following scale, viz:

Weighing under a $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce			- - -	1 rate.
Do	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce and under	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	- - -	2 rates.
Do	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	$\frac{3}{4}$ do	- - -	3 rates.
Do	$\frac{3}{4}$ do	1 do	- - -	4 rates.
Do	1 do	$1\frac{1}{4}$ do	- - -	5 rates.

And so on, an additional rate being charged for each *quarter of an ounce.*

Where the correspondence with the countries in the foregoing list is from or to Oregon or California, the single letter rate, to be collected by prepayment or on delivery, is to be in each instance 35 cents more than the amounts stated in the preceding table, of which the United States is to account to the British post office for all but 40 cents, unless its packet conveys the letter to England; and, in that case, for all but 56 cents.

[MEMORANDUM.—There is a direct conveyance to Cuba, by United States packet, between Charleston, United States, and Havana; the uniform rate of postage $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents the single letter. There is also conveyance by British packet between New York and Mobile, in the United States, and the West India islands, 5 cents being United States postage, to be prepaid when sent from said ports, and collected when received in the United States, unless mailed from or to a post office more than 300 miles from port, then 10 cents—English and foreign postage unknown, the service not being embraced in the treaty.]

5. On all correspondence passing through the United States, between the United Kingdom and the following-named countries, the British is to account and pay to the United States post office the following stated amounts per each single letter, to wit:

Countries.	When sent by U. S. packet.	When sent by British packet.
	Cents.	*Cents.*
Canada and New Brunswick (by the general mail) -	26	10
Havana (by United States packet from Charleston)	28½	12½
California and Oregon - - - -	56	40
Panama (by United States packet from New York) -	46	30
Chagres do. do. do. -	36	20
Any place in the West Indies or gulf of Mexico (by British packet from New York) - - -	21	5
Any place in the West Indies or gulf of Mexico (by British packet from Mobile - - -	26	10

6. On all letters conveyed by *closed* mails between the United Kingdom and the British North American provinces, (the same being transported by British steamers,) the British is to account and pay to the United States post office at the rate of 12½ cents for each ounce, net weight, and 2 cents for each newspaper.

7. On newspapers transmitted between the United Kingdom and the United States there is a separate postage of 2 cents per newspaper, (or stamp duty in lieu of postage,) which is to be paid separately in each country.

8. But newspapers may be sent *in transit* through the United States, and also through Great Britain, to or from foreign countries, &c., at a transit charge of 2 cents per newspaper, to be paid by the post office of one country to that of the other. The postage to be paid by the party sending a newspaper to or receiving it from a foreign country through Great Britain is 4 cents each.

9. Periodical works and pamphlets are not entitled by the treaty to transit conveyance; but they may be sent from the United Kingdom to the United States, and *vice versa*, at 2 cents of United States postage each, if they do not exceed two ounces in weight, and at 1 cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, when they exceed that weight, to be collected in all cases in the United States; and the same will be subject to an additional like charge in the United Kingdom when not exceeding two ounces; but the third ounce raises the British charge to 6 pence, with an additional charge of 2 pence for each additional ounce.

10. All British and foreign letters and all *foreign* newspapers remaining on hand, refused or not called for, are to be returned by the postmasters as dead letters and newspapers to the General Post Office, under address to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, separately from all other letters, and as frequently as regulations require. This is necessary to enable the United States post office to reclaim the amount with which it stands debited upon each letter and newspaper.

11. Until the impracticability of forming a combined rate of postage upon the principles prescribed in the treaty is obviated by a change of the Canada and New Brunswick rates, (which change is confidently expected,)

postage on correspondence between the United States and those provinces must be prepaid in each country.

12. The exchange offices of the two countries, in mailing to each other, are to postmark the letter, not with the entire postage, but with the credit and debit portions of it only; if a paid letter, with the credit amount in favor of the other country, in *red* ink, and with a "paid" stamp in same color; if unpaid, with the debit amount against the other country, in *black* ink. But before the exchange office receiving such letter delivers it, or mails it to the interior, it is to re-stamp the letter with its own office stamp, in all cases, and with the "paid" stamp in *red* ink, if paid; if unpaid, with the amount, in *black*, of the *entire postage* to be collected.

J. COLLAMER,
Postmaster General.

Steamboat service, as in operation on the 1st of October, 1849.

States.	Number of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each each State.	Remarks.
			Miles.	*Miles.*				
Massachusetts.....	461	From New Bedford to Nantucket.....	65	65	6	$3,000	$3,000	From November 25 to March 25, from Wood's Hole to Nantucket, by steamboat and packet, alternately. No contract.
New York	801	From New York, N. Y., to Stonington, Conn.	125	.....	6	9,000	.....	
Do.....	802	From New York, N. Y., to Norwich, Conn.	142	.....	6	5,000	.....	
Do.	808	From New York to Tompkinsville.....	9	.....	7	154	.....	
Do	809	From New York to Albany and Troy...	150	.....	19	30,000	.....	13 times a week to Albany, and 6 times a week to Troy.
Do	812	From New York to North Shore.....	8	.....	6	120	.....	
Do	813 (part)	From New York to Piermont.....	25	.....	12	2,143	.....	
Do	943	From White Hall to St. John's, Canada	150	.....	6	4,800	.....	
Do	1121	From Geneva to Salubria.....	39	.....	6	1,463	.....	Offer of department.
Do	1216	From Lewiston to Ogdensburg.....	300	948	6	3,000	55,680	
New Jersey	1304	From New York, N.Y., to Key Port, N. J.	28	28	5	300	300	
Ohio.....	2054	From Buffalo, N. Y., to Toledo, Ohio. / From Buffalo, N. Y., to Detroit, Mich	510	.....	7	16,798	.....	During navigation.
Do	2184	From Buffalo, N. Y., to Sandusky, Ohio	250	.....	6	1,000	.....	
Do	2240	From Cincinnati, Ohio, to Maysville, Ky.	64	824	6	2,000	19,798	
Virginia.....	2427 (part.)	From Aquia Creek, Va., to Washington, D. C.	54⅓	.....	7	11,434	.....	
Do	2436	From Richmond to Norfolk..... ...	150	.....	6	2,400	.....	
Do	2461	From Norfolk to Hampton.....	18	.....	6	998	.....	
Do	2462	From Norfolk, Va., to Baltimore, Md...	200	.....	6	8,000	.....	

Do	2463	From Norfolk to Eastville	57	.....	2	955	.....	
Do	2464 (part.)	From Norfolk to Suffolk	35	514⅕	3	717	24,504	
North Carolina	2817 (part.)	From Wilmington, N. C., to Charleston, S. C.	180	.....	.....	37,000	.....	
Do	2850	From South Quay, Va., to Plymouth, N. C.	102	282	3	2,500	39,500	
South Carolina	3123	From Charleston, S. C., to Savannah, Ga.	160	.....	7	14,000	.....	
Do	3197	From Charleston, S. C., to New York, N. Y.	720	880	1	4,160	18,160	
Georgia	3251	From Savannah, Ga., to Pilatka, Fla	358	.....	2	7,500	.....	
Do	3408	From Savannah, Ga., to New York, N.Y.	800	1,158	1	4,160	11,660	
Florida	3507	From Pilatka to Mellonville	130	.....	1	1,500	.....	
Do	3523	From Chattahoochee to Appalachicola	150	280	2	2,600	4,100	
Michigan	3783	From New Buffalo, Mich., to Milwaukie, Wis.	124	124	6	5,000	5,000	No contract. Service employed by the trip.
Missouri	4813	From St. Louis, Mo., to New Orleans, La.	1,250	.....	3	6,240	.....	Do do.
Do	4814	From St. Louis, Mo , to Keokuck, Iowa.	206	1,456	6	3,120	9,360	Do do.
Kentucky	5001	From Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans, La.	1,448	.....	6	29,120	.....	Do do.
Do	5005	From Louisville, Ky., to Cairo, Ill	177	.....	3	8,320	.....	Do do.
Do	5032	From Cincinnati, Ohio, to Louisville, Ky.	142	1,767	7	3,850	41,290	
Alabama	5510	From Gunter's Landing to Decatur	61	.....	6	4,325	.....	
Do	5581	From Stockton to Mobile	34	.....	7	7,947	.....	Under coach contract.
Do	5612	From Mobile, Ala., to New Orleans, La.	164	259	7	24,000	36,272	
Mississippi	5716	From Vicksburg to Yazoo city	75	75	3	1,975	1,975	
Arkansas	5999	From Little Rock to Napoleon	278	278	3	8,777	8,777	
Louisiana	6002	From New Orleans to Covington	54	.....	3	1,800	.....	
Do	6004	From New Orleans, La., to Galveston, Texas.	450	.....	1	12,378	.....	Trip once in 5 days from November 1 to July 1. Pay, 75 per cent. of the postages arising from Galveston delivery and distribution.
Do	6006	From New Orleans to Shrevesport	500	.....	(*)	2,300	.....	Service employed by the trip.
Do	6019	From St. Francisville to New Orleans	147	1,151	2	7,000	23,478	
Texas	6101	From Galveston to Houston	80	80	2	1,250	1,250	
				10,169			304,104	

* 2 trips per week to Natchitoches, 374 miles; 1 trip residue.

S. R. HOBBIE, *First Assistant Postmaster General.*

Railroad service, as in operation on the 1st of October, 1849.

States.	Number of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks
			Miles.	*Miles.*				
Maine	61 *a*	From Bangor to Upper Stillwater	9	.....	6	$50 00	.....	
Do	91	From Danville Junction to Winthrop	26	.....	6	2,229 00	.....	
Do	94	From Portland to Portsmouth, N. H.	52¼	.....	12	6,718 00	.....	
Do	97	From Portland to South Paris	48	135¼	6	3,257 00	$12,254 00	
New Hampshire	201	From Concord to Lowell, Mass.	50	.....	18	6,429 00	.....	Embraces side supply.
Do	206	From Concord to Plymouth	50	.....	6	2,393 00	.....	Do do.
Do	207	From Concord to West Lebanon, with branch to Bristol	82	182	6	6,471 00	15,293 00	Do do.
Vermont	301	From Montpelier to Windsor	77	.....	6	6,600 00	.....	Contract not executed.
Do	360	From West Lebanon, N. H., to Wells River	41¼	.....	6	3,557 00	.....	
Do	365	From Bellows Falls to Windsor	24¾	143¼	6	2,322 00	12,479 00	Embraces side supply.
Massachusetts	401	From Boston to Portsmouth, N. H.	54¼	.....	12	8,324 00	.....	Do do.
		Branch to Marblehead	4	.....	6			
Do	402	From Boston to South Berwick Junction, Me., with 3 miles' branch from Dover, N. H., to Great Falls	77½	.....	12	6,921 00	.....	Do do.
Do	403	From Boston to Lowell	26	.....	18	3,600 00	.....	
		Branch to Woburn	3	.....	6			
Do	404	From Boston to Fitchburgh	50¼	.....	6	5,138 00	.....	Do do.
		Branch to Lexington	8	.....	6			
Do	405	From Boston to Worcester	46	.....	18	7,247 00	.....	
		Branch to Milbury	4	.....	6			
Do	406	From Boston to Providence, R. I.	43	.....	18	7,006 00	.....	Do do.
		Branch to Dedham	5¼	.....	18			

Do	407	From Boston to Plymouth	37½	.....	12	3,500 00	.....	Do do.
		Branch to Bridgewater	8	.....	12			
Do	411	From Boston to Milton	7	.....	6	190 00	.....	
Do	418	From Lawrence to Methuen	2½	.....	6	108 00	.....	
Do	421	From Lowell to Lawrence	12	.....	12	500 00	.....	Contract not executed.
Do	424	From Groton Depot to West Townsend	16	.....	6	600 00	.....	Embraces side supply.
Do	425	From Groton Depot to Lowell	18	.....	6	600 00	.....	Do do.
Do	430	From South Framingham to Milford	12	.....	6	514 00	.....	Do do.
Do	436	From Dedham Junction to Blackstone	30	.....	6	2,000 00	.....	Offer of department, including side supplies; no contract.
Do	441	From South Braintree to Fall River	42	.....	12	3,579 00	.....	Embraces side supply.
Do	442	From Braintree to Cohassett, with 6 additional trips to Weymouth, 2 miles	12	.....	6	514 00	.....	
Do	448	From Middleboro' to Sandwich	28	.....	6	1,400 00	.....	Do do.
Do	464	From Taunton to Mansfield Junction	12	.....	13	1,114 00	.....	
Do	465	From Taunton to New Bedford	21	.....	13	1,950 00	.....	
Do	471	From Fitchburg to Bellows Falls, Vt.	64	.....	6	5,729 00	.....	Embraces side supply.
Do	472	From Fitchburg to Brattleboro', Vt.	69¾	.....	6	4,066 00	.....	Embraces side supply. Contract not executed. Six additional trips on part of route, from Vernon Junction to Brattleboro'; department having right to 12 times a week service, or oftener, on whole line, without additional pay.
Do	478	From Worcester, Mass., to Albany, N. Y.	157	.....	12	20,186 00	.....	To be allowed at a rate of $1,654 per annum additional for 6 additional trips between State Line and Albany, if great New York and Albany mail is sent over route in winter.
Do	479	From Worcester, Mass., to Nashua, N. H.	45	.....	6	1,929 00	.....	
Do	503	From Springfield to Northfield Junction	52	.....	6	4,457 00	.....	Contract not executed.
Do	505	From Springfield to Chicopee Falls	4	.....	12	172 00	.....	Do do.
Do	512	From Pittsfield to North Adams	21	993¼	6	900 00	92,244 00	
Rhode Island	602	From Providence to Stonington, Conn.	50	.....	6	5,000 00	.....	

A 5.—*Railroad service*—Continued.

States.	Number of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
			Miles.	*Miles.*				
Rhode Island.....	610	From Providence, R. I., to Worcester, Mass.....	44	94	12	$2,862 00	$7,862 00	Contract not executed. Additional allowance to be made for side supplies.
Connecticut.....	674	From Allyn's Point, Conn., to Worcester, Mass.....	66	.....	12	8,000 00	.....	Except 7 miles between Allyn's Point and Norwich, where service is but 6 times a week.
Do.....	687	From New Haven to Springfield, Mass.	63⅓	.....	12	8,142 00	.....	Contract not executed.
Do.....	688	From New Haven to Avon.....	40	.....	6	1,715 00	.....	
Do.....	689	From Bridgeport to Plymouth.....	42	.....	6	1,800 00	.....	
Do.....	705	From Bridgeport, Conn., to State Line, Mass.....	98	.....	6	4,200 00	.....	For local supply only. Contract not executed.
Do.....	710	From New York, N. Y., to New Haven, Conn.....	78	387⅓	12	10,029 00	33,886 00	Contract not executed.
New York.....	806	From New York to Greenport.....	101	.....	6	4,329 00	.....	
Do.....	810	From New York to Dover.....	83	.....	6	3,557 00	.....	
Do.....	813 pt	From Piermont to Owego.....	222	.....	12	19,029 00	.....	
Do.....	889	From Hudson to Chatham Four Corners.....	17	.....	12	1,000 00	.....	
Do.....	915	From Albany to Troy.....	6	.....	12	771 00	.....	
Do.....	916	From Albany to Schenectady.....	16	.....	19	2,972 00	.....	
Do.....	967	From Schenectady to Utica.....	78	.....	19	14,486 00	.....	
Do.....	1030	From Utica to Syracuse.....	53	.....	19	9,843 00	.....	
Do.....	1080	From Syracuse to Auburn.....	27	.....	19	5,014 00	.....	
Do.....	1097	From Auburn to Rochester.....	78	.....	19	14,486 00	.....	
Do.....	1164	From Rochester to Attica.....	44	.....	19	8,172 00	.....	

Do	1198	From Attica to Buffalo	31	.....	19	5,757 00	.....	
Do	929	From Troy to Saratoga Springs	32	.....	7	3,200 00	.....	
Do	930	From Troy to Schenectady	20¼	.....	6	879 00	.....	
Do	935	From Saratoga Springs to Whitehall	39½	.....	7	3,950 00	.....	
Do	1079	From Syracuse to Oswego	35½	.....	12	3,043 00	.....	
Do	1087	From Junction to Skaneateles	5	.....	6	223 00	.....	
Do	1210	From Lockport to Lewiston and Niagara Falls	27	.....	7	750 00	.....	
Do	1217	From Buffalo to Niagara Falls	22	.....	7	1,000 00	.....	
Do	1244	From Niagara Falls to Lewiston	7	944½	7	200 00	102,661 00	
New Jersey	1301	From New York to the intersection with Philadelphia road	36	.....	14	11,788 00	.....	
Do	1302	From New York, N. Y., to Paterson, N. J.	18	.....	13	1,500 00	.....	
Do	1303	From New York, N. Y., to Morristown, N. J.	32	.....	12	1,600 00	.....	
Do	1315	From Elizabethtown to Somerville	36	.....	12	1,934 00	.....	
Do	1334	From point of intersection to Philadelphia, Pa	51	.....	14	17,200 00	.....	
Do	1348	From Burlington to Mount Holly	7	.....	12	200 00	.....	
Do	1352	From Philadelphia, Pa., to Trenton, N. J.	34	217	7	3,400 00	37,622 00	
Pennsylvania	1401	From Philadelphia to Camden	83½	.....	14	12,525 00	.....	
Do	1405	From Philadelphia to Pottsville	97	.....	10	11,086 00	.....	
Do	1415	From West Chester to Philadelphia	33	.....	6	550 00	.....	
Do	1465	From Port Clinton to Tamaqua	20	.....	6	858 00	.....	
Do	1469	From Lancaster to Harrisburg	37⅝	.....	14	5,644 00	.....	
Do	1488	From Harrisburg to Chambersburg	52	.....	13	7,429 00	.....	
Do	1504	From Chambersburg, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md.	22	345⅛	6	943 00	39,035 00	
Maryland	1901	From Baltimore, Md., to Philadelphia, Pa	102	.....	13	30,600 00	.....	
Do	1902	From Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C	40	.....	14	12,000 00	.....	
Do	1903	From Baltimore to Cumberland, with branch to Frederick	182	.....	7	42,812 50	.....	
Do	1905	From Baltimore to Columbia	72	.....	7	7,000 00	.....	
Do	1927	From Annapolis to Annapolis junction	20	416	6	2,000 00	94,412 50	Six additional weekly trips during session of Legislature, three months.

A 5.—*Railroad service*—Continued.

States.	Number of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
			Miles.	*Miles.*				
Ohio	2165	From Mansfield to Sandusky	61	.....	6	$2,615 00	.....	
Do	2206	From Springfield to Sandusky	134	.....	6	8,615 00	.....	
Do	2234	From Cincinnati to Springfield	85	280	7	8,500 00	$19,730 00	
Virginia	2425	From junction to Shadwell	68¾	.....	7	6,850 00	.....	
Do	2427 pt.	From Richmond to Aquia creek	75	.....	7	18,046 33	.....	
Do	2429	From Richmond to Petersburg	24	.....	7	5,818 48	.....	
Do	2444	From Petersburg, Va., to Weldon, N. C.	64	.....	7	15,200 00	.....	
Do	2448	From Hicksford, Va., to Gaston, N. C.	20	.....	7	2,000 00	.....	
Do	2524	From Winchester to Harper's Ferry	32	284	6	2,743 00	50,657 81	
North Carolina	2801	From Raleigh to Gaston	87	.....	7	8,700 00	.....	
Do	2817 pt.	From Weldon to Wilmington	160	247	7	38,000 00	46,700 00	
South Carolina	3104	From Columbia to Branchville	69	.....	7	6,500 00	.....	
Do	3122	From Charleston, S. C., to Augusta, Georgia	139	.....	7	33,012 50	.....	
Do	3196	From junction to Camden	39	247	7	1,950 00	41,862 50	
Georgia	3250	From Savannah to Macon	192	.....	7	19,200 00	.....	
Do	3287	From Macon to Atlanta	101	.....	7	10,100 00	.....	
Do	3299	From Augusta to Atlanta	174	.....	7	36,146 00	.....	
Do	3308	From Union Point to Athens	40	.....	6	2,000 00	.....	
Do	3344	From Atlanta to Dalton	100	.....	6	8,571 00	.....	
Do	3409	From Kingston to Rome	183-5	625	7	930 00	76,947 00	
Michigan	3702	From Detroit to New Buffalo	218	.....	6	13,729 00	.....	
Do	3704	From Detroit to Pontiac	25	.....	6	1,072 00	.....	
Do	3712	From Monroe to Hillsdale	68	.....	6	2,972 00	.....	
Do	3715	From Toledo, O., to Adrian, Mich.	33	344	6	1,415 00	24,188 00	

Indiana	3904	From Indianapolis to Madison	87	.....	6	3,729 00	.....	
Do	4099	From Edinburg to Shelbyville	$16\frac{2}{3}$	$103\frac{2}{3}$	6	300 00	4,029 00	
Alabama	5513	From Decatur to Tuscumbia	43	.....	6	1,843 00	.....	
Do	5580	From Montgomery to Auburn	60	103	7	12,000 00	13,843 00	
Mississippi	5704	From Jackson to Vicksburg	46	46	7	4,600 00	4,600 00	
				6,138			730,305 00	

S. R. HOBBIE,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

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Foreign mail service, as in operation on the 1st of October, 1849.

Number of route.	Points.	Distance.	Number of trips.	Annual pay.	Remarks.
		Miles.		*Dollars.*	
1.....	New York, by Southampton, England, or Cowes, to Bremen Haven, Germany.	3,800	1 a month..	200,000 00	Contract authorizes twice a month service, at $400,000, with permission to end half of the service at Havre, in France, instead of Bremen, at a deduction of $50,000.
2.....	Charleston, S. C., by Savannah, Ga., and Key West, Fa., to Havana, Cuba.	669	2....do....	50,000 00	
3.....	New York, N. Y., by Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Havana, Cuba.	1,430	.....	145,000 00	Navy contract for twice a month service, at $290,000 per annum.
	To New Orleans, La.....	650	1....do....		
	With branch from Havana to Chagres, New Grenada.	1,000	1....do....		
4.....	San Francisco, California, by Monterey and San Diego, to Panama, New Grenada.	3,500	1 ...do....	199,000 00	Navy contract; service to commence at Astoria, or such port in Oregon as the Secretary of the Navy shall direct.
Extension of 4.	Panama to Chagres.....	60	.....	$30 per trip for first 100 lbs., and $12 for each succeeding 100 lbs.	Service performed by the New Grenadian government, under treaty.

S. R. HOBBIE, *First Assistant Postmaster General.*

REPORT OF THE CENSUS BOARD.

The census board begs leave respectfully to report:

That by the act of the 3d of March, 1849, the undersigned were constituted a board, and intrusted with the duty of preparing proper forms and schedules necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as should exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country.

Shortly after the passage of the act, the board organized, appointed a clerk, and entered upon their duties; and they have prepared and ordered to be printed such forms and schedules as seemed necessary, under the law, for a correct enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and to obtain full information concerning the industrial resources and the pursuits, education, and condition of the people.

The board have arranged the blanks in such manner that, when the information collected shall be digested, it will exhibit, in a small compass, the actual condition, resources, and progress of the United States, developing new features, and disclosing, for the first time, many facts of interest to the people, and of great importance to the statesman and legislator.

The board having discharged the duties assigned them, it is with Congress to provide for the completion of the work.

We have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servants,

JOHN M. CLAYTON,
REVERDY JOHNSON,
J. COLLAMER.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, *December* 1, 1849.

[END OF PART FIRST.]